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A GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF

SHEFFIELD

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GLOSSARY OF WORDS

USED IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF

SHEFFIELD

INCLUDING

A SELECTION OF LOCAL NAMES, AND SOME NOTICES OF FOLK-LORE, GAMES, AND CUSTOMS

GATHERED AND EDITED BY

SIDNEY OLDALL ADDY, M.A.

42138

Fertilior seges est alienis semper in aruis.

Wee thinke alwaies the corn that groweth in another bodyes ground to bee better than our own.—Withals, his *Dictionarie*, 1616, p. 72

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I. A Glossary of words used in the neighborhood of Sheffield, including a selection of local names and some notices of Folk Lore, games, and customs. ed. by S. O. Addy.

II. A supplement to the Sheffield Glossary by S. O. Addy.

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INTRODUCTION.

AREA COMPRISED IN THE GLOSSARY.

BEFORE giving an account of the work of others who have preceded the Author in this field of observation it will be convenient to define the area or district in which the words given in the Glossary have been found.

The parish of Sheffield is situate at the point where the most southern extremity of the county of York touches or borders upon the county of Derby. At this juncture, with the exception of two streams, the Sheath* and Mesebrook,* and the hills which begin to rise from Dore and Totley, there are no natural barriers, and the dialect spoken for five or six miles to the south of the line which divides the counties differs in no sensible degree from that which is spoken on the northern or Yorkshire side. I have thought it best to entitle this work 'A Glossary of Words used in the Neighbourhood of Sheffield,' rather than 'A Glossary of the Dialect of Hallamshire.' The reasons which have influenced my judgment in making this choice are these: 1. The district which bears the name Hallamshire is not well defined. Though the word 'Hallamshire' is pleasing to the ear, and though its use would be agreeable to the fancy of many, it is necessary in a work of this kind to define clearly the area in which the words have been collected, and in which they are commonly used. 2. The word 'Hallamshire,' though well known, in a somewhat vague and shadowy way, to people living in the neighbourhood, conveys no sense of geographical limitation to a stranger.

The words have been collected in the parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield (which includes the chapelry of Bradfield), Handsworth, and to a very slight extent in Rotherham. It must, however, be

* See the words *Sheath* and *Meresbrook* in the Glossary, and the Introduction, *postea*.

understood that most of these words are to be found in a few of the hamlets lying to the south of Sheffield, and in another county. The most careful observer would hardly find any difference between the dialect spoken five miles to the south and that spoken five miles to the north of the river Sheath. This work, however, in no way pretends to deal with the dialect spoken in the county of Derby. Ten miles to the south of Sheffield, and especially to the south-west of that town, the dialect begins to change; indeed the difference between the dialect spoken in the villages of the northern High Peak and that spoken within a circuit of five miles or more round the Parish Church of Sheffield is very marked. Although, therefore, for dialectal purposes and for scientific convenience this glossary is strictly confined to the parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, Handsworth, and Rotherham, it must not be supposed that the words to be found in it are excluded from the northern fringe of the county of Derby by the geographical line which separates the counties. A few Derbyshire words have been inserted. Such as these as could not be found to exist within the defined district have been marked '*Derbyshire*.'* A few place-names in the parishes of Norton and Dronfield have also been introduced, and accounts are occasionally given of customs and games now existing, or which within my memory, or the memory of my informants, have existed in those parishes.

The town of Sheffield has overspread a large area of ground, and the great increase of streets, together with the influx of strangers, has done much to obliterate old words, manners, and customs, so that it is rather amongst the people living in the outlying villages than in the town itself that the remains of ancient language and customs fast fading are to be found. The immigration of strangers, owing chiefly to the development of the cutlery trade and to the large number of apprentices who, as the books of the Cutlers' Company show, have for at least two centuries come into the town from various parts of England, has probably also tended to adulterate the dialect. Care has been taken not to admit words which, on the evidence presented, do not belong to the district comprised within the glossary. Such words have been few, but it has occasionally, though rarely, happened

* Most of these have been kindly supplied by Mr. B. Bagshawe, of Sheffield.

that admission has been asked for a word which was clearly a foreign importation, and in no way indigenous in the district. Whilst excluding such foreigners, I have been careful not to reject words in cases where there was the least doubt on this head.

DIALECTAL WORK PREVIOUSLY DONE BY OTHERS, AND THE AUTHOR'S MODE OF COMPILATION.

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., well known as the author of a history of the parish and district of Sheffield generally known as *Hunter's Hallamshire*, and of a topographical history of the parishes comprised in the Deanery of Doncaster, published in 1829 *The Hallamshire Glossary*. Of this work he says in the preface (p. xxi):—'The present collection, gathered in the district called Hallamshire, on the southern boundary of that great county, was originally intended for insertion in a volume of topography.' By this he means his history of Hallamshire before referred to.* This distinguished antiquary was born in Sheffield in 1783. His *Hallamshire* was published in 1819, the preface being dated from Bath. He had left the Sheffield district long before the publication of his glossary.† He projected a second edition of his glossary, but this he never published. The manuscript, however, has been used for the purpose of compiling this work, and it will be referred to more particularly hereafter.

It appears that Hunter had intended to publish a glossary in 1821, for Add. MS. 24539 in the British Museum has the following title page written by him: '*An Alphabetical Catalogue of uncommon words and forms of expression found in the vernacular language of Hallamshire, most of which are relics of the old language of Britain*, 1821.' In this manuscript he makes the following remarks:—

* At p. xxv he tells us that 'Ray names only six words of which he says that they may be heard at Sheffield and in its neighbourhood. Not one of them now remains. The words are these: *Carsick*, the kennel; *chaundler*, a candlestick; *free-lege*, privilege, immunities; *insense*, to inform; *napkin*, pocket-handkerchief; *neck-a-bout*, any woman's neck-linen. Perhaps *insense* may sometimes be heard.'

† In the progress of the present work it became evident to me that Hunter's collection of words was largely written by him from memory whilst living at Bath, or at all events at a distance from Sheffield.

'I believe there is not a word in the following list I have not myself heard within the limits of Hallamshire between 1790 and 1810.

'Mr. Wilson of Broomhead made a catalogue of words used in his neighbourhood, much less numerous than this.

'I have also made use of three catalogues of Northern words to assist in recalling what I have heard, viz.:—

'The list of Halifax words in Watson's History of that town.

'The list of words used in the mountainous parts of Yorkshire, near Westmorland, communicated by Dr. Willson to the Society of Antiquaries, and published by them in the 17th volume of the *Archæologia*.

'The Glossary to Collier's View of the Dialect of Lancashire.

'I have reason to think that there are few words or phrases omitted that demanded insertion in such a catalogue.* I have noted the time when these words were in use.

'The Madras and Lancasterian schools will make mighty havock among the relics of our primitive tongue.

'It is to be observed that few, if any, are *peculiar* to this district; and many are not even peculiar to the North of England. There are a few which are mere vulgarisms. Ray's List of North Country words I have not seen while compiling this catalogue, but I have Thoresby's Supplement to this list. (Ray's *Philosophical Letters*, p. 321.) If this list be compared with Thoresby's, it will show what a change in Dialect a century has produced.

'In considering such a list as this, attention should be paid to the classes of words of which it consists, that we may see to what objects or actions or qualities the old words have adhered.

'In preparing such a list care must be taken to distinguish the true archaism from what is a mere vulgarism, but care must also be taken not to dismiss as a vulgarism what in truth is an archaism. See the word *Coyle*.

'The difference between an archaism and a vulgarism may be illustrated from the word *overplush*, which is clearly a corruption made by Ignorance and Vulgarity.

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* A glance at the pages of the present work, or a comparison of it with Hunter's glossary, will show how erroneous this opinion was.

'Some are omitted because they are common elsewhere, but many are inserted which can by no means be considered as peculiar.

'I think we have only one word which is a decided Celtic word and that, *pudoris causa*, I omit.'

This statement, which does not appear in the printed glossary, is interesting as showing a part, at least, of the method of compilation which Hunter pursued, and as showing the materials which he used. The Mr. Wilson who 'made a catalogue of words used in his neighbourhood much less numerous than' Hunter's own glossary was John Wilson, Esq., of Broomhead Hall, in Bradfield. He was born in 1719 and he died in 1783, the year of Hunter's birth. He made, says Hunter, 'considerable proficiency in classical studies,' and though he published little he was a most diligent collector of books and of manuscript evidence relating to his own district. Bradfield is, above all the villages or hamlets comprised within this glossary, the place where old words, traditions, and customs yet linger, and it is matter for regret that Mr. Wilson did not make his 'catalogue of words' larger. This uplandish village would be the last place in the world to be invaded by those 'Madras and Lancasterian schools,' which Hunter, with an evident vein of humour, feared would make such 'mighty havoc among the relics of our primitive tongue.'*

In his unpublished second edition, after defining the word *seeley*, Hunter says:—'This I have seen in a small list of Hallamshire words made a century ago.' And elsewhere he speaks of a small list of Hallamshire words made about 1750. In his printed work he nowhere mentions Wilson's list, and it is doubtful whether the 'small list of Hallamshire words' is the same document as Mr. Wilson's 'catalogue of words.'

Some years ago I began to make notes of dialectal or obsolete words found in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. It was far from my intention to 'make a book,' for, as Hunter had explored the field, I did not imagine that so many words of interest remained to be recorded. All that was done was to enter in a small memorandum

* In a paper on the West Somerset dialect, read before the Philological Society, Mr. F. T. Elworthy is reported to have said that 'the Board Schools had not tended to destroy the dialect, but to develope it!' (*Athenæum*, March 10th, 1888, p. 312.) In Sheffield the 'primitive tongue' is in little danger from this source.

book any curious word which came under my notice. Insensibly the collection began to grow large, and in the end it was written in three thick quarto volumes containing altogether 1,350 pages, one word, and sometimes two or three, being written on each page. The collection was afterwards from time to time increased by writing in other archaic and dialectal words. At this stage I found on examining the reports of the English Dialect Society that Mr. R. E. Leader, B.A., of Sheffield, had engaged to publish for the Society a glossary of the dialect of this district. When I found that such was the case, I consulted him on the subject, and also wrote to Mr. Nodal, the secretary of the Society. It appeared that Mr. Leader had made some collections for a glossary, but that, owing to the exigencies of professional work, he had abandoned his scheme. The work to be done was, indeed, much larger than I expected to find it. I found my collection increasing month by month, so that at length my manuscript began to resemble the old play—

Scriptus et in tergo nec dum finitus Orestes.

The work, however, was neither arduous nor unpleasant. It has been a source of amusement on winter evenings to me and to members of my family. When he heard of the progress which had been made, Mr. Leader generously and at once placed at my disposal the collection which he had got together. He had procured from the British Museum a transcript of the manuscript of Hunter's intended second edition, and using this, as well as Hunter's printed glossary, for a basis, he began, in 1874, to publish a preliminary attempt in the *Local Notes and Queries*, which were then printed once a week in the columns of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*. It was hoped that by this means others would be induced to contribute words. But this hope can hardly be said to have been realized, for it is evident that the words added in this way were very few. It was not until I had got together the three volumes above mentioned that I began to incorporate the work of others who have gone before me, and my method of doing so was as follows. The unpublished collection left by Hunter was first consulted. It was found to contain a considerable number of words or

illustrative matter which had not appeared in the printed edition. Both the published and the unpublished collection contain matter which was not suitable to a work of this kind. On comparing the word-lists with two of the smaller dictionaries of standard English, it was found that many of the words, as might be easily perceived, were in general use and well known in literature. Such words, it is needless to say, have not been retained here, but I am sensible that, notwithstanding all my care, a few of the words here included may be objected to on that score. Moreover, it was Hunter's practice, whenever he found a word which pleased him, to write a pretty little sermon about it, adorning the page with profuse extracts from Shakespeare, Milton, Horace, &c. It was obviously undesirable, as Mr. Leader, as well as Mr. Nodal, perceived, to reprint Hunter's little work, either with or without his manuscript additions, *in toto*, and it would have been equally undesirable to make that work in any way the ground-plan of the present glossary. But there are some words recorded by Hunter which I could not ascertain by inquiry to be now in use in the defined district. These have all been incorporated into this work, those which are taken from the printed glossary being distinguished by the letter 'H,' and those taken from the unpublished manuscript by the mark 'Hunter's MS.' The etymology which Hunter gave to his words has not been retained, but I have been very careful not to omit bits of 'local information,' and extracts from old wills and documents with which the historian of Hallamshire was peculiarly conversant. If these are not, in every case, of direct use to the philologist, I feel that this work would have been less complete and satisfactory than it is had I omitted them. In brief, what has been done with Hunter's work has been to incorporate such dialectal or obsolete words as were not contained in my own collection, or could not be ascertained by me to be now in use. The same treatment, *mutatis mutandis*, has been applied to Mr. Leader's collection. Obviously my own collection contained words and phrases which had been recorded by Mr. Leader as well as by Hunter, but where that was not the case words and sentences borrowed from Mr. Leader's collection have been distinguished by the letter 'L.' A

few of the words marked 'L' are, however, the contributions of a gentleman, now well known as a scholar and philologist, who wrote in the *Local Notes and Queries* above-named by the assumed name of 'Leofric.' These words are all valuable, and I only wish that there had been more of them. I hope that I do not divulge a secret when I mention the name of Mr. Henry Bradley as the writer who bore this assumed name. The Rev. William Doig, formerly a master in the Sheffield Grammar School, projected, whilst living in Sheffield, a glossary of words used in this district, and his manuscript has been put into my hands. He had, however, made but little progress with his work when he left the district. About half a dozen words have been obtained from this source. Mr. Doig had done little more than make a summary of Hunter's glossary, with the intention doubtless of afterwards adding other words.

It will be seen, however, that this glossary owes little to the collections of any previous worker in the same field. It is essentially the fruit of my own observation and research.

As the work progressed fresh words were constantly being found, and my own knowledge of the subject increasing. Hence it will be seen that some of the best words are thrown into the Addenda, and that I have there modified, enlarged, or corrected some of the opinions and statements given in the glossary. Work of this kind is necessarily progressive, and before judgment is passed upon any of the statements or opinions expressed herein, the Addenda should be consulted.

BOOKS WRITTEN IN THE DIALECT.

I am only aware of the existence of one *book*—there are a few unimportant pamphlets—written in the Dialect. A copy of Abel Bywater's *Sheffield Dialect*, 3rd ed., 1877, is before me. This contains a short 'Memoir' by Mr. Albert Middleton. In it Mr. Middleton tells us that Bywater was born in 1795, that he was 'apprenticed to an awl-blade maker,' that he afterwards became a chemist and druggist, and that he died in 1873 at the age of 78. This work has been read for the glossary, and numerous quotations will be found from it. Prefixed to it is a brief 'glossary' and a few

'local terms and sentences.' The book has been a favourite amongst the people of Sheffield. It is full of touches of broad humour, but one fails to see in it any true picture of the manners and customs of the old people of Hallamshire. There is a flavour of grimy streets, of smoke and squalor, and of the unlovely lives of knife-grinders and cutlers all through the book. One misses, as it were, the scent of new-mown hay, and the voice of the neighbouring yeoman or of the village peasant is not heard. The talk is always the talk of the grinding 'wheel' and of the street. But Bywater was right in portraying the manners and the speech of the men whom he knew best. His tiny glossary of two pages, and the comparatively few rare or obsolete words to be found in his work, show that his mind was not set upon unearthing or recording the curiosities of language, if indeed he possessed the power of doing so. The *Sheffield Dialect* is, nevertheless, the best if not the only written example we possess of the folk-speech of the district, and in years to come it will be valued as a very curious record.

In the same 'Memoir' Mr. Middleton tells us that about the year 1859 Bywater was honoured with a visit from Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, who desired him 'to translate the Songs (*sic*) of Solomon into the Sheffield dialect for him. This he did, and was favoured with a dozen copies from the Prince. He, however, when he saw them, regretted having reduced them to such a ridiculous appearance.' His Imperial Highness kindly sent me a copy of this little work, with permission to reprint it either wholly or partially. After due consideration, however, I decided, for several reasons, not to republish it.

Two specimens, the one in prose and the other in verse, are here extracted from Bywater's *Sheffield Dialect.* The first is taken from a dialogue describing the life of the Sheffield apprentice of a past generation. It may be called—

The Apprentice.

OUD SAMMA SQUAREJOINT: O say, Jerra, heah's different toimes for prentis lads nah, thrubbe wot they wor when thee an me wor prentis, isn't ther, oud lad?

JERRA FLATBACK: Hah, they'n better toimes on't nah, booath e heitin and clooas; we'n had menni a mess a nettle porridge an brawis on a Sunda mo'nin, for us brekfast; an it wor nobbut a sup a hot watter tem uppa sum wotcake, we

a bit a fat in, at made hear a star, an thear a star: an as for clooas, us coit cloth wor awlis as cooarse as if it had been wovven throo a noin barr'd gate; an us britches made a lether, butten'd rahnd us hips, an raich'd dahn tot cap on us knees: an for all meit wor so cheeap, we varra seldom tasted off a Sundiz—yo mut a bowt it at tuppence-hopena a pahnd, an if yo'd twenta pahnd at wonce, they'd a geen ya a sheep heead in. Samma, dusta remember hah menni names we had for sahwer wotcake?

Oud Samma Squarejoint: O kno'nt lad; bur o think we'd foive or six. Let's see: Slammak wer won, an Flat-dick wer anuther; an't tuther wor—a dear, mo memra fails ma—Flannel an Jonta; an-an-an-an—bless me, wot a thing it is tubbe oud, mo memra gers war for ware, bur o kno heah's anuther; o'st think on enah. O, it wer Tooa Clate. A, Jerra, heah's menni a thahsand dogs nah days, at's better dun too nor we wor then; an them were t' golden days a Hallamshoir, they sen. An they happen wor, for't mesters. Hofe at prentis lads e them days wor lether'd whoile ther skin wor skoi blue, an clam'd whoile ther booans wer bare, an work'd whoile they wor as knock-kneed as oud Nobbletistocks. Thah nivver sees nooa knock-kneed cutlers nah; nou, not sooa; they'n better mesters nah, an they'n better sooat a wark anole. They dooant mezher em we a stick, as oud Natta Hall did. But for all that, we'd none a yer wirligig polishin; nor Tom Dockin scales, wit bousters cumin off; nor yer sham stag, nor sham revvits, an sich loik. T' noives wor better made then, Jerra.

Jerra Flatback: Hah, they wor better made; they made t' noives for yuse then, but they mayn em to sell nah.—*Bywater*, p. 32.

The other is a song, of uncertain authorship, which may be called—

The Cutler's Song.

Cum all yo cutlin heroes, where'ersome'er yo be,
All yo wot works at flat-backs, cum lissen unto me;
A baskitful for a shillin,
To mak em we are willin,
Or swap em for red herrins, ahr bellies tubbe fillin,
Or swap em for red herrins, ahr bellies tubbe fillin.

A baskitful o flat-backs o'm shooar we'll mak, or mooar,
To ger reit intot gallara, whear we can rant an rooar;
Thro flat-backs, stooans, an sticks;
Red herrins, booans, an bricks.
If they dooant play Nansa's fansa, or onna tune we fix,
We'll do the best at e'er we can to braik sum ore ther necks.

Hey, Jont, lad, is that thee, lad, where art ta waddlie* to?
Dusta work at flat-backs yit, as thah's been used to do?
Hah, cum, and thah's gooa wimma.
An a sample o will gi'tha;
It's won at o've just fooaged uppa Jeffra's bran new stidda;
Look at it well, it duz excel all t' flat-backs e ahr smitha.

* An error, or misprint for *waddling*.

Let's send for a pitcher a ale, lad, for o'm gerrin varra droi;
O'm ommast chooakt we smitha-sleck, the wind it is so hoi.
Ge Rafe and Jer a drop,
They sen they cannot stop,
They're e sich a moita hurra to get tot penny hop.
They're e sich a moita hurra to get tot penny hop.

Here's Steeam at lives at Heela, he'll soon be here, o kno;
He's larnt a new Makkarona step, the best yo ivver saw;
He has it sooa compleat,
He troies up ivvera street,
An ommast braiks all t' pavors we swattin dahn his feet,
An Anak troies to beat him whenivver they dun meet.

We'll raise a tail* be Sunda, Steeam; o kno whoa's one to sell;
We'll tee a hammer heead at end, to mak it balance well:
It's a reit new Lunnon tail;
We'll ware it kail for kail;
Ahr Anak browt it we him, that neet he cum bit mail.
We'll drink success unto it—hey! Jont, lad, teem aht t' ale.

Bywater, p. 40.

A 'nominy' or little story may also be inserted here as illustrating the dialect.

The Old Woman and Her Pig.

An owd woman went to t' market to boi a pig, an' when shoo'd got it shoo couldn't mak it goo o'er t' brig. 'Wot shall a dew,' shoo said, 'for a can't get hooam to get moi owd man his supper to-neet.' Shoo met a dog, and said to him, 'Prethee, dog, boite t' pig, t' pig waint goo o'er t' brig, an' a can't get hooam to-neet.' Shoo went further, and met a stick, an' said to't stick, 'Prethee, stick, pay t' dog, t' dog waint boite t' pig, t' pig waint goo o'er t' brig.' [*Repeat as before.*] Shoo went a bit further, and met wi' a hatchet, and said, 'Prethee, hatchet, chop t' stick.' [*Repeat as before.*] Then shoo met a foire, and said, 'Prethee, foire, burn t' hatchet.' [*Repeat as before.*] Then shoo met wi' watter, and said, 'Prethee, watter, sleck t' foire.' [*As before.*] Then shoo met wi' a ox, an' said, 'Prethee, ox, drink t' watter.' [*As before.*] Then shoo met a butcher, and said to him, 'Prethee, butcher, kill t' ox.' [*As before.*] Then shoo met wi' a rope, an' said to t' rope, 'Prethee, rope, hang t' butcher.' [*As before.*] T' butcher thowt that instead o' bein' hanged he'd kill t' ox, and t' ox thowt that instead o' bein' killed he'd drink t' watter. [*And so on.*] And so t' owd woman got hooam that neet.

A more modern and somewhat different version of this story will be found in Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, ed. 1886, p. 292. The story itself is taken from an ancient hymn in *Sepher Haggadah*, fol. 23, a translation of which is given by Mr. Halliwell on p. 288.

* A 'pig-tail,' or queue for a wig.

'The original,' says Mr. Halliwell, 'is in the Chaldee language, and it may be mentioned that a very fine Hebrew manuscript of the fable, with illuminations, is in the possession of George Otter, Esq., of Hackney.' Mr. Halliwell gives the interpretation of the story on p. 291.

I could wish that the two first specimens of dialect had been more elegant, or had presented a more pleasing picture of English life and manners. They are, however, as good and characteristic as anything I could find in Bywater's book. If people in Sheffield had been free from the idea that acquaintance with a provincial dialect is a thing to be ashamed of, better specimens might have been available, and more attention would have been given to most interesting remains of early language. How strongly marked the dialect must have been less than fifty years ago may be learnt from a statement made by an old cutler to a friend of mine. The cutler came, when a boy, from a village in Mid-Derbyshire to live at Crookes in the parish of Sheffield. He says that he lived there many months before he could converse with people whose dialect differed so essentially from his own.

The absence of þ or *th* in the definite article is remarkable in the Sheffield dialect. Thus people say 'he went intot house' for 'he went into *the* house,' the *t* affixed to the word 'into' exactly representing the sound of the article. The most remarkable feature in the dialect is the predominance which the vowel *a* holds over the other vowels. Thus people say *verra* for 'very,' *Tomma* for 'Tommy,' *ma* for 'me,' the *a* being short as in the Latin *penna*. Again we have *thah* for 'thou,' *hahse* for 'house,' *thahsand* for 'thousand,' &c.

FOLK-LORE, CUSTOMS, ETC.

The curfew bell is still rung at Dronfield at six o'clock in summer, and seven in winter. A bell is also rung at twelve, the hour of noon.

It is considered ill luck to meet a pynot or magpie. When a magpie crosses a man's path he will say:—

> I crossed the pynot, and the pynot crossed me,
> The devil take the pynot, and God save me.

It is considered good luck to meet two magpies, but bad luck to meet one. Of the magpie people say 'One for bad luck, two for good luck, three for a weddin', and four for a berrin'.'

If one robs a swallow's nest or a robin's nest it is said that the cows will give blood in their milk.

If one finds a horse-shoe he should take it home and nail it to the stable door.

It is said that—

> When the gorse is out of blossom,
> Then is kissing out of fashion.

The gorse, it is said, never is out of blossom. I am told that these lines are quoted by the country people in Cornwall.

When a lover was forsaken by his mistress, oval-shaped garlands, made of leaves, flowers, and ribbons, were found hung early in the morning in a tree near the house of the forsaken one. This was done in Cold-Aston fifty years ago.

Morris dancers, who generally came from Whittington, used to dance and sing on 'the Cross' at Cold-Aston thirty or forty years ago. They were a very numerous body, and were gaily dressed in many-coloured clothes.

I have seen 'Robin Hood's men' dressed in green coats.

It is said that if you hold a poppy to your eyes it will blind you. In Mid-Yorkshire the wild poppy is called *blindybuff*.

If a bee-master, or person who keeps bees, dies, cake and wine must be given to them on the day of his burial, or the bees will die too. Some bees at Hazelbarrow in Norton languished and died, the reason being, as was said, that they did not partake of the funeral feast of their late master.

It is said that the feathers of pigeons should not be used for stuffing pillows or beds, because a man 'cannot die' on a bed which contains such feathers; by which is meant that he cannot die easily and without pain upon such a bed. Fynes Moryson, in his *Itinerary*, printed in 1617, part iii., book i., says: 'The Italian Sansovinus grossely erreth in this kinde, being otherwise a man of great wit and iudgement, who affirmes that parents in England take the pillowes from the heads of their children ready to die, out of tender pitty and

charity to put them out of their paine.' It is commonly said in this neighbourhood that people cannot die easily on feather beds, and that if a dying person is lying upon a feather bed it should be changed to a flock bed. Old nurses in this district used to take the pillows, if stuffed with feathers, from the heads of people who were about to die.

When a cow 'casts' her calf it is, or lately was, the custom at Norton to make a bonfire on the ground, and to burn the body of the calf upon the fire. The cow in question, and other cows, are then driven round the fire, and this, it is believed, protects these cows against similar accidents in future. This curious rite has also been practised of late years in Bradfield. Kemble* states that in the *Mirror* of June 24th, 1826, there is an account of a similar rite having been performed in Perthshire, on the occasion of a cattle epidemic. This account states that 'a few stones were piled together in the barnyard, and woodcoals having been laid thereon, the fuel was ignited by *will-fire*, that is fire obtained by friction; the neighbours having been called in to witness the solemnity, the cattle were made to pass through the flames, in the order of their dignity and age, commencing with the horses and ending with the swine.' On a subsequent page of this Introduction I shall refer to places called *Bell Hagg* and *Burnt Stones*, and shall show that these were places where, in former times, bale-fires were kindled, and where, doubtless, the rites of which these late instances are survivals were practised.

These rites are connected with the worship of Freá, and although, says Kemble, 'distinct proof of Freá's worship in England cannot be supplied during the Saxon period, we have very clear evidence of its still subsisting in the thirteenth century.'† He then quotes the Chronicle of Lanercost in Scotland, showing how, in one case, when a plague called *Lungessouth* attacked some cattle, an image of Priapus was set up, and an attempt made to rescue the cattle by means of the *need-fire* or *will-fire*, and how, in another case, the rites of Priapus were performed. In both cases the rites were

* *Saxons in England*, ed. 1876, i., p. 360.
† *Loco cit.*

initiated by churchmen, the one being a lay-brother of the Cistercian order, and the other a parish priest. It is highly probable that similar rites were practised down to a comparatively late period; indeed, when we consider that plays were acted in churches even after the Reformation, we shall see how tenaciously the people cling to their old customs and superstitions.

'The needfire, nýdfýr, new-German nothfeuer,' says Kemble, 'was called from the mode of its production, *confrictione de lignis*, and, though probably common to the Kelts as well as the Teutons, was long and well known to all the Germanic races at a certain period. All the fires in the village were to be relighted from the virgin flame produced by the rubbing together of wood, and in the highlands of Scotland and Ireland it was usual to drive the cattle through it, and as a preservative against disease.'*

I am told by those who attend to the breeding of cattle that when a cow 'casts' her calf there is a tendency amongst other cows under the same roof, or in the same farmyard, to do likewise. It is believed that the dead calf is a source of infection to the others.

Behind Derwent Hall, in Derbyshire, there is, or was, a heap of stones. I am told that it is, or was, the custom for shepherds, when passing by this heap, to throw a stone upon it. A shepherd would not go by until he had done this. He seemed to regard it as his duty to throw the stone, and that some evil would befall him if he omitted to do so.

At Norton, if a pig's hock is hung up in the house, and white-washed every time the house is whitewashed, the cattle of the farmer will be protected, it is said, against disease.

If one of the ears of a calf is nicked before it has seen two Fridays, it will be protected against disease, and especially against the *speed*.

If a calf is sick, and one carries a spoon containing medicine into the cowhouse, the spoon must be carried in with the handle foremost, otherwise the medicine will be of no use.

If two knives are laid across, ill-luck to the house is thereby presaged.

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* *Saxons in England*, ed. 1876, i., p. 360. See more on this subject in Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*.

It is usual to fasten horse shoes upon the doors of stables and outbuildings to keep witches out.

When ale is brewed, the farmer's wife makes a cross upon the yeast which floats on the top of the wort in the brewing vat. She also throws a few red-hot cinders into the vat. The process is called 'crossing the old witch out.' It will be noticed in this glossary that the tap-wisk of the brewing vat is called the *betany*. The herb betony is called in Anglo-Saxon *biscop-wyrt*, from which we may infer its sacredness, and this herb was so much esteemed amongst the ancients that it was regarded as a protection from misfortune. (Tantum gloriæ habet, ut domus in qua sata sit tuta existimetur a piaculis omnibus.—Pliny, 25, 46, cited by Grimm, in *Teut. Myth.*, iii. 1208.) The process here called 'crossing the old witch out' is called 'setting the keeve' in Somersetshire. (See Elworthy's *West Somerset Words*.)

When a man has deeply coveted but failed to obtain an animal, such as a cow or a horse, he is sometimes said to have *heart-eaten* it. A *heart-eaten* being, it is said, will not prosper. A farmer near Bradfield wished to purchase a cow from a neighbour, but did not succeed in doing so. Shortly afterwards the owner of the cow told him that she had '*picked** her calf.' 'Well, I didn't *heart-eat* her,' the farmer said. He meant that he did not so covet the cow as to have done her some secret injury. See *Evil Eye*, p. 308, below.

In Bradfield people nail sprigs of wiggin, witchen, or mountain ash upon their 'leaven-kits,' or vessels for leavening oat-cake, 'to keep out the witch.' It is said that the wiggin is a protection from witchcraft. Fifty years ago people in Bradfield liked to have cups, bowls, &c., made of this wood for the same reason. The Old Norse *reynir*, rowan tree, or mountain ash, was a holy tree, consecrated to Thor. It occurs in local names in this glossary, such as Renathorpe, Rener House, Renishaw. 'The sorbus or service-tree,' says Grimm, 'is in O N. *reynir*, Sw. *rönn*, Dan. *rönne* (rowan?): it is a holy shrub, for Thörr in the river clutched it to save himself, hence it is said: "reynir er *biörg Thôrs*," sorbus auxilium Thori est, Sn. 114. In Sweden they still believe that a staff of this rönn defends you

* See *pick*, p. 173, below.

from sorcery, and on board ship the common man likes to have something made of rönn-wood, as a protection against storms and watersprites.'—*Teutonic Myth.*, iii. 1215.

If human hair is cut off and thrown into the fire it will sometimes blaze, and occasionally it will not. If it blazes, it is said that the person from whose head the hair has been taken will not die that year. If, on the contrary, the hair will not blaze, but is dry and *ask*, and without moisture, death is said to be indicated.

On St. Mark's Day a good farmer must put his seed-hopper away.

Large funeral feasts have been common in the villages about Sheffield, for example in Bradfield, during the present century. Upon the death of a well-known and wealthy yeoman in Bradfield, I am told that the feast was prodigious. The yeomen and farmers came from every quarter of that large village, some of them being dressed in coats which would have been fashionable a generation or two ago. Large tables were covered with alternate joints of beef and mutton; plum puddings followed, and lastly, tobacco and brandy. The poor people of this district are still lavish in the money which they spend over funerals. I am told that at a workman's funeral seven pounds of butter were provided, although the mourners or guests were few in number.

From entries in the Norton parish registers it appears that early in the seventeenth century burial at night occasionally took place.

When Norton Church was 'restored' in the year 1882, I copied the following inscription from a stone which lay under the altar or communion table adjoining the east window:—

In puncto perpendiculari hujusce superficei mortalis pars Barbaræ uxoris Iohannis Lee filiæque Iohannis Lees generosi de East Retford continetur quæ non tam ætate quam virtute clara hujusce mundi fruitionem deseruit vicesimo secundo die Octobris anno domini 1674 ætatis suæ 28.

Prima sui breviter gracilis pars defluit ævi,
Iuxta distillans, igne premente, liquor.

It appears from this remarkable epitaph that the body of this poor woman was buried in a perpendicular hole in the place where the high altar once stood, there being probably no room to lay the coffin in the usual position. The words of the couplet which concludes the epitaph are obscure, but I take them to mean that Mrs.

Barbara Lee, who seems to have been the wife of the parish clerk,* was buried under or near to the fireplace, which was then built upon the site of the altar. There is something ghastly in the idea of the body melting or 'swealing' away from the heat of the fire above it. The epitaph, which is copied correctly, can have no other meaning. The body stands upright, with the fireplace over the head. The desire to be buried in the church long survived the Reformation, and the neighbourhood of the altar was the favourite resting-place. In old York wills the desire is sometimes expressed to be buried with the face turned towards the altar, or with the feet touching the feet of the priest who celebrated mass.

I have several times heard it said that if a corpse is carried through an enclosure of any kind a right of road is thereby obtained through such enclosure. A writer in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, June 28, 1888, in describing the death of the *wood-collier*, whom I have mentioned under that word in the glossary, says:—

> The accepted version is that after his wife had left him (she had brought him his supper) he is supposed to have gone to sleep, and that a spark from the burning wood caught the cabin, and he was burnt to death, and only his bones were found by the men whose names are on the headstone. The reason he was buried there is said to be that *wherever a corpse is carried a right of road can be claimed.* Whether this is so or not is a question for the lawyers. A number of larch trees were planted in the shape of the cabin, and were in existence until a few years ago close to the headstone, where a descendant of one of those who found the bones and the present writer were passing a quiet hour under the shadow of the friendly branches from the heat of the sun, when we both fell asleep, and were only awakened by a loud peal of thunder and a deluge of rain.

It need hardly be said here that no legal right could be thus established.

On St. Mark's Eve (April 24th) an old man at Dronfield used to sit in the porch of the church there at midnight and watch, in order

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* 'Mr. Thomas Lee, who was 74 years old, and who has been clerk at Norton Church from the time he was 18 years of age, died last Wednesday. His father was also the clerk at Norton, and it is said that Mr. Lee's ancestors have been associated with the clerkship of Norton Church for two centuries.'—*Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, Jan. 31, 1885. The parish clerk was once the 'gentleman and scholar' of a country village. Absolon, the parish clerk in Chaucer's *Miller's Tale*, was a lady's darling with curled hair, clad in a kirtel of fine watchet, &c.

> A mery child he was, so God me save;
> Wel couthe he lete blood, and clippe and shave,
> And make a chartre of lond and acquitaunce.

that, as he said, he might see the spirits of those who would die that year pass into the church. It is said that if a man once watches in this way, he must continue to do so every succeeding St. Mark's Eve.

On the eve of some saint—my informant does not remember which—girls watch at night, in a room which has two doors in it, to see their future husbands. It is necessary that there should be two doors, so that the apparition may pass through without interruption. A smock or chemise is washed or dipped in urine and hung on a chair before the fire, and a loaf and a knife are laid upon the table. When the apparition comes in he turns the smock over, and turns it towards the girl whom he intends to marry. If he takes up the knife and cuts a piece from the loaf and eats it, he will prove to be a good husband; but if he takes the knife and cuts the smock in two, he will be a bad husband. An old woman at Troway, near Eckington, who related the account of this incantation, said that on one occasion a large black dog, 'as big as an elephant,' came in at one of the open doors and went out at the other.

The dumb-cake, or 'speechless cake,' is made on the eve of some saint. I do not know the details of making it, or of the ceremony. It is said, however, that the cake must be made of a 'virgin egg,' that is from the first egg which a young hen has laid. During the making of the cake complete silence must be observed, or the spell will be broken. Bits of the cake are taken by young women, and put under their pillows, when they dream of, or see the likenesses of, their future husbands.

It is customary, after baptism, to give the baptised child an egg, a little salt, and a small silver coin, such as sixpence.

I here insert a number of riddles which have been related to me.

I.

Itum paraditum, all clothèd in green:
The king couldn't read it, no more could the queen;
They sent for the wisemen out of the east
Who said it had horns, but it wasn't a beast.

A holly leaf.

[See a somewhat different version in Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, 1886, p. 133.]

II.

Creep hedge, crop corn,
Little cow with leather horn.

A hare.

III.

Clink, clank,
Under t' bank,
Ten against four.

A woman milking.

IV.

As I was going up Saladine,
I met a herd of wild swine,
Some with nickets, some with nackets,
Some with fine yellow jackets—
Such a drove of wild swine
As ne'er was seen in Saladine.

A swarm of bees.

[In Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes*, ed. 1886, p. 122, a very different version is given.]

V.

Down in yon meadows I have two swine,
The more corn I give them the harder they cryen.

A corn mill.

VI.

In a garden was laid a most beautiful maid,
As fair as the flowers of the morn;
She was made a wife before she had life,
And died before she was born.

Eve.

VII.

A field full, a fold full,
And can't catch a bowl full.

A mist.

VIII.

Flour of England, fruits of Spain,
Met together in a shower of rain;
Put in a bag, tied up with a string,
Come tell me this riddle with a hey ding a ding.

A plum pudding.

IX.

Framed long ago, yet made to-day,
Employed while others sleep;
What few would wish to give away,
Or any care to keep.

A bed.

X.

I went to the wood and got it, and when I'd got it I couldn't find it. I came home to seek it, and when I found it I threw it away.

A thorn in the finger.

XI.

As I was going o'er London bridge,
I pept [peeped] o'er a wall,
I saw four-and-twenty white cows,
And a red one licked them all.

The tongue and the teeth.

XII.

Humphrey Humphrey burnt bottom
Sits i't corner end;
Humphrey Humphrey burnt bottom
Is everybody's friend.

An oven.

XIII.

There was a miller met a miller
In a dirty lane,
Says this miller to that miller
. . . . . .

XIV.

Black I am, and much admired,
Men do seek me till they're tired;
When they find me break my head,
And take me from my resting bed.

Coal.

[A very different version is given in Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, p. 129.]

XV.

As I went through our garden gap,
I met a thing with a red cap;
A stone in his head, a stick in his hand,
My riddle is hard to understand.

A cherry.

[See Halliwell, *ut supra*, p. 133.]

I have heard the following lines:—

Lucy Locket lost her pocket
In a dirty lane;
T' milner found it, t' milner ground it,
In a peck of meal.

The following lines are sung to an interesting tune:—

When good King Arthur ruled this land,
He ruled it like a king;
Three sons out of four he turned out of door,
Because they could not sing.

The first he was a miller,
The second he was a weaver,
And the third he was a little tailor,
With his broad cloth under his arm.

The miller he stole corn,
And the weaver he stole yarn,
And the tailor he stole good broad cloth
To keep the three rogues warm.

The miller was drowned in his dam,
And the weaver was hanged in his yarn,
And the devil flew away with the little tailor,
With his broad cloth under his arm.

Descriptions of games and customs, and also a few notices of the folk-lore of the district, will be found under various titles in the Glossary.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL OR ETHNOLOGICAL POSITION OF SHEFFIELD AS REGARDS DIALECT.

In order to determine in some degree the elements which have entered into the composition of the dialect spoken in this district, it may be useful to give a sketch of the position which Sheffield occupied before the Norman Conquest.*

About six miles to the south-west of Sheffield, towards the high moors, is a little place called Ringinglowe.† Immediately above it, still higher up, is a stretch of moorland called White Moss. In this moss, or moor, a stream rises which on modern maps is called Limb (properly Lim) Brook.‡ The brook flows through Whirlow, and under Whirlow Bridge. It passes through a narrow valley, now oddly known as Ryecroft Glen (there are no *glens* in Mid-England), and then, crossing under the Abbeydale Road, it meets another

* The greater part of the remarks which follow appeared in a paper entitled 'The Vale of the Sheaf,' which I contributed to *Notes and Queries* on the 15th of November, 1886.

† In a survey of Hallamshire dated 1574 it is referred to as 'a great heape of stones called Ringinglawe; from wch one Thomas Lee had taken and led away a greate sort of stones: being by one sicke or brook which parts Derbyshire and Hallamshire' (Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12). These stones were doubtless then used as meres or boundaries, but originally the heap may have been a round burial mound, or mound surrounded by a circle, as the word Ringinglowe suggests

‡ Hunter calls it Limb *Dyke*. In the modern 'Castle Dyke' there is evidently a reference to a fortified position.

stream coming from the south. The united streams are thenceforward known as the Sheath, which flows on through Sheffield, marking the division between Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Lim *Brook* is probably quite a modern name. The stream itself was formerly called a *lim*, or torrent, and the word is still found in the neighbourhood of Sheffield as *lumb* or *lum*. In Anglo-Saxon the word is found as *hlimme*. The boundary between the two counties is continued by the so-called Lim Brook up to its source in the White Moss. Lim Brook, a tributary of the Sheath, forms the northern boundary of the ancient hamlet called Dore. The Sheath and this tributary, which now in part divide the counties of York and Derby, in part divided also the kingdoms of Northumbria and Mercia.

The village of Dore has been the scene of one of the most important events in English history. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle declares how in the year 827 Egbert, King of the West Saxons, 'led an army to Dore against the Northumbrians, and they there offered him obedience and allegiance, and with that they separated.'*

More than a century later, or in the year 942, another MS. of the A.-S. Chronicle thus refers to King Edmund's expulsion of the Danes from Mercia:—

Her Edmund cyning· Engla þeoden· maga mundbora· Myrce ge eode· dyre dæd fruma· swa Dor scadeþ· hwitan wylles geat· and Humbra éa· brada brim stream.

In modern English:—

Here Edmund King,
ruler of Angles,
protector of clansmen,
Mercia obtained,
dear deed-doer,
as Dor divideth:
gate of the white well,
and Humber's river,
broad sea stream.

Here is a distinct allusion to Dore as a boundary of Northumbria, but the language of the Chronicle here leaves it doubtful whether

* And se Ecgbright lædde fyrde to Dore wiþ Norþan humbra and hi him þær eadmedo budon· and þwærnessa· and hi mid þan to hwurfon.—Earle's ed., 1865, p. 65.

a stream or place is meant.* I have said that the river Sheath is the dividing line of the counties of York and Derby, as it was of the two ancient kingdoms. Its proper spelling is *Scheth* or *Sheath*, and it is so found as late as the seventeenth century. To *shed* hair, as is well known, is to separate it. *Shed* and *sheth* are both found with the same meaning.† The meaning of the river name is, then, certain and plain. It is the divider or separater, and its etymology is found involved in the very word used by the chronicler—'scadeþ.' The river was the dividing line, but the village formed a division also. It was the door,‡ the pass, the gate, the entrance into the kingdom of Mercia.

Another piece of evidence, moreover, remains to show that here was the frontier line which divided two hostile peoples, and which defined for the Northumbrian the limits beyond which he must not go. Contiguous to Dore, and to the south of that village, is a hamlet called Totley.§ This hamlet stands on the summit of a steep hill, which descends very abruptly towards the north. In the Domesday Book it is called Totingelei. There can, I think, be little doubt that this was once a place of defence from which the men of Derbyshire repelled the attacks of the enemy. *Toot* hills, *tot* hills, and *toting* hills are often met with in our early literature. In Lord Londesborough's pictorial glossary of the fifteenth century 'a

* The monastery of Beauchief was founded in 1183 in a place called Dorehéseles. Of the Sheath, Hunter writes:—'Branches of hazel, a tree with which the vale of Beauchief abounds, are sometimes found deeply embedded in the earth near the course of this river, which seem to have been brought down ages ago, at the time of some extraordinary flood' (*Hallamshire*, p. 3).

† The river is called the Sheath in Harrison's *Survey of Sheffield*, 1637, a MS. referred to hereafter. See Miss Baker's *Northants Glossary*, *s. v.* 'Sheth'; also Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary*, *s. v.* 'Shed.' It occurs as *Scheth* in the *Obituarium* of Beauchief Abbey (Addy's *Beauchief*, p. 48). This document is of the twelfth or thirteenth century.

‡ This word *dor* seems to have been used as a common name for a mountain pass, as we see in *Cod. Dipl.*, 570 (p. 79), that in a description of bounds a *dor* occurs between two brooks.—Earle's A.-S. Chronicle, p. 328.

§ There was a royal park called Tottele or Tottelay in Holderness. In the year 1296 the king's writ was directed to the bailiff of Holderness, reciting 'quod Thomas de Normanville nuper Escaetor noster ultra Trentam terras diversorum hominum partium illarum infra parcum nostrum de Tottle quem per ipsum Thomam nuper fieri precepimus inclusit' (Inq. post mortem, 24 Ed. I., No. 64). In this document I notice the name Radulphus de Wellewyk. In 1325 Ralph de Wellewick, *miles*, granted lands in Dore, co. Derby. About 1280 Thomas del Holm granted lands in Totley, co. Derby (*Derb. Arch. J.*, iii. 95). This Ralph de Wellewick appears to have been lord of the manor of Dore, and there would thus appear to have been some connexion between this remote village and the people of Holderness.

totynghylle' is glossed by *specula*, and in a footnote to the word Wright says: 'To *tote* was to spy or watch. A toting-hill would be a mound, or hill, in a prominent position, raised or occupied for watching.' This description exactly agrees with the hamlet of Totley. The hill was, in fact, a natural tower of defence.*

In a Derbyshire Poll Book, dated 1734, the hamlet, or some part of it, is called 'Totley Head.' The existence in any district or parish of the *birelaw*† is a proof of Norse occupation. The parishes of Sheffield, Ecclesfield, Bradfield, and Rotherham were and are divided into *birelaws*, but it is to be remarked that these divisions are not to be found on the Derbyshire side of the Sheath. In the adjacent Derbyshire manor of Holmesfield, the divisions of the manor are called *quarters* and never *birelaws*. *Birleymen* are, however, mentioned. There is an exception to the rule in Eckington parish, just on the border, where there are *birelaws*. (Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 20.) Otherwise there are no *birelaws* in the Derbyshire villages. As regards dialect the difference on the immediate sides of the boundary is not perceptible, but the dialect of the High Peak differs materially from that of South Yorkshire. Old Norse place and field names occur on both sides of the stream, but far more abundantly, I think, on the Yorkshire side.

To return to the A.-S. Chronicle, it is a difficult matter to determine what is meant by 'hwitan wylles geat.' Prof. Earle, in his edition of the Chronicle, renders the words 'Whitewell's gate,' and he adds: 'Not far from Dore we find Whitewell, and both of them on the verge of the shire.' The village of Whitwell, however, is nearly twenty miles distant, and is close to the border of Nottinghamshire. It seems clear that some other explanation must be sought. I have shown that the source, or at least one of the sources, of the Sheath is in a fen or marsh called from its appearance

* In the earlier Wicl. version 2 Kings v. 7 is thus rendered: 'Forsothe Dauid toke the tote hil Syon (*arcem Syon*) that is the citee of Dauid.'

† The spelling *byrelawe* in the *Cath. Angl.* gives exactly the present pronunciation. Strictly speaking Bradfield is a chapelry within the parish of Ecclesfield, and not a parish. The *birelaws* were four in number: Waldershelf, Westmonhalgh or Westnal, Bradfield, Dungworth and Stannington. Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii. 191; *ibid.*, ii. 74. Dungworth and Stannington are included in one *birelaw*.

White Moss. With this word may be compared the surname Whitmarsh. White Moss is so named from the pale light-brown colour of the grass which grows there, and which is in contrast with the dark green and purple of the heath surrounding it. I have not examined the ground, but it seems to me not improbable that a spring of water bubbling up in this 'white' moor—and a spring which, moreover, is the very source of the Sheath—might properly have been called 'white well.' *Whitelow* and *White Yard*, as will be seen in the glossary, are places in Dore, and there is a little brook which flows from Beauchief Abbey into the Sheath which in the sixteenth century is called the *Sheene* or *Sheyne.** *Quintinewell*, as will be seen in the glossary, is the old name of a little valley now known by the singular and corrupt name of *Twentywell* Sick. *Quintinewell* would be the same word as *Whintinewell*, just as *Quytekar* and *Whitekar* (white acre) are the same word. Although *Whintinewell* nearly resembles *hwitan wylle*, *whitanwell*, I have in the glossary attempted a derivation of this word from a personal name. The language of the Chronicle is very obscure, and it is impossible to say whether 'hwitan wylles geat' refers to a place in Dore or not.

The fact that the chronicler has referred thus minutely to this obscure hamlet is a proof that the borderland between these two ancient kingdoms was once regarded with a watchful and jealous eye. The district called Hallamshire must once have been the most extreme outpost of Northumbria, and the line of demarcation must have been as clear, and as stoutly defended, as the Scottish borders. Further to the east, on the Northumbrian side of the Sheath, were the castle of Sheffield and the Roman station of Templeborough. As regards the castle of Sheffield, we know that Waltheof, Earl of Northumberland, son of Siward the Dane, had a 'hall' (*aula*) there when the Domesday Book was made, and I think we must understand by this word the castle of a noble. Knowing as we do that the river now called *Sheaf* is a corrupt form of the word *sheth* or *shed*, as we see it in water-*shed*, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Sheffield is the field of the *Sheth*, the place of division.

* Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 39.

The two spellings *Escafeld* and *Scafeld* in Domesday cannot both be right, and seeing that the spelling *Sefeld* is found in a deed less than a hundred years later than Domesday,* it is reasonable to suppose that *Scafeld* (pronounced *Shaffeld*)† is the truer form. It has been suggested that *Esca* in *Escafeld* is the common river-name *Esk*. One answer to that suggestion is that no such river-name is known, or within historic memory has been known, in the district, nor is it easy to see how *Esk* could have been corrupted into such a very different word as *Sheaf*. Moreover we should on that supposition expect Sheffield to have been called *Esk-field*. The letter *e* was prefixed by the Norman scribe to *Scafeld* just as he would have written *Estienne* for Stephen (Greek Στέφανος), or *eschelle* for 'ladder' (Latin *scala*), &c. A stronger objection to my argument is that river-names are rarely of Norse or Anglo-Saxon origin. Yet I think that the evidence here offered is far too strong to be rebutted by even that objection.

The traveller into the hill country of Derbyshire who comes straight from the north-east can only get there by passing through the hamlets of Dore and Totley. The ways are high and steep, so that a railway lately projected through these villages into the High Peak has a tunnel in its plans three miles in length. Here was the *door*, the English Thermopylæ, which our fathers kept and defended. Simple as is the story of the Chronicle, it is enough to show that in this village of Dore was acted the last scene of that great evolutionary drama which has been called 'the making of England.'

The evidence offered points to the following conclusions:—

1. That at Dore, near Sheffield, in the year 827, the Northumbrians submitted to the rule of Egbert, King of the West Saxons.

2. That the *Sheaf* is properly the *Scheth*, *sheath* or 'divider.'

3. That the word Sheffield means 'the field of division.'

4. That the men of Derbyshire had a fortified position or 'totyng hylle' at Totley.

5. That the 'white well' of the A.-S. Chronicle is not Whitwell

* Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 28.

† I have quite lately heard workmen speak of the town as *Shaffeld*.

on the border of Notts, but may possibly refer to some stream flowing from the White Moss, near Dore, or to some stream in that village.

THE AUTHOR OF THE 'CATHOLICON ANGLICUM.'

During the compilation of the glossary I frequently consulted old dictionaries, of which I have a considerable collection. The dictionaries which, in the first instance, I usually took from the shelf were the *Promptorium Parvulorum* and the *Catholicon Anglicum*, as edited by Way and Herrtage. Without being conscious of the reason why it was my practice to consult the *Catholicon* first, as I had found from experience that the word which I wanted was more likely to be found there than in the *Promptorium*. It will be observed that a considerable number of quotations from the *Catholicon* have been cited in illustration of the words contained in the glossary. There appeared to be such a resemblance between the words of the *Catholicon* and the dialect of this district that I thought it desirable to quote from this book, inasmuch as it occurred to me in the progress of my work that the author might have been a native of this district.

Both Mr. Way and Mr. Herrtage are of opinion that the author of the *Catholicon* was a Yorkshireman. Mr. Herrtage (Introduction, p. xx) believes the compiler of it to have been a monk on the ground of 'his intimate knowledge of ecclesiastical terms, as evidenced throughout the work, as well as such slight but significant entries as *didimus* for vn-Trowabylle.' Mr. Herrtage goes on to say:—

> The mention of *Heckbetts* or *Heckboats* is more to the purpose, as these appear to have been peculiar to the river Ouse in Yorkshire. So also with *Scurffe*, which appears to obtain principally on the Tees. So again, we have the curious expression *Gabrielle rache*, which still exists in Yorkshire. Further, the author speaks of the Wolds, which he renders by *Alpes*. On the whole it is probable that the work was compiled in the north portion of the East Riding of Yorkshire: more exactly than this it is now impossible to fix the locality. The reader will notice the large number of words occurring in our work, which are illustrated by quotations from the Wills and Inventories published by the Surtees Society, and from Henry Best's Farming and Account Book. Many of these, such as *Rekande*, *Spene*, *Bery*, *Scurffe*, *Ley*, *Staith*, *Mosscrop*, and others, are peculiar to Yorkshire, or at least to the most northern counties.

I do not think that the word *heckboats* furnishes any argument for fixing the locality in any particular part of Yorkshire, for they would be as likely to be used on the Don as on the Ouse; nor does *scurffe*, a kind of trout, appear to be a Yorkshire word at all. *Gabrielle rache* appears in this glossary as *Gabriels hounds*. As regards the *wolds*, *y^e walde* in the *Catholicon* is rendered by *Alpina*. The word occurs in the *Promptorium* and is known south of Yorkshire. *Rekande* will be found in this glossary as *Rackan Hook*. *Spene*, which appears in the *Catholicon* as *spayn*, or *spane*, to wean, is well known in this district, and it also occurs in the *Promptorium*. *Bery*, to thresh, is, I believe, unknown in this district, and the same may be said of *ley*, a scythe.* *Staith*, or *stathe*, is also unknown in this district, but it occurs in the *Promptorium*, and therefore no argument can be founded upon it. *Mosse croppe*, called in botany *pedicularis palustris*, is well known in this district. If, however, the author of *Catholicon* is to be probably identified with a teacher of grammar who 'came' as a stranger to Rotherham, as will be argued below, it would be natural to suppose that he would import a few words peculiar, if indeed they were peculiar, to his own district, which may have been the north of Yorkshire.

Mr. Herrtage's edition of the *Catholicon* is founded upon the manuscript of Lord Monson, with readings and additions from another MS. of the work in the British Museum known as Addit. MS. 15,562. Mr. Herrtage says: 'The Addit. MS. appears to have been originally written in a purer northern dialect than Lord Monson's MS., but it has been constantly altered by the scribe. This is shown by the order in which we find the words. Thus *spoyn* was originally written *spune*, as is clear from its position. Again we have "scho" or "Ho" in A [*i.e.*, the Addit. MS.], where Lord Monson's MS. reads "sche." I could point out many instances which show that the Addit. MS. is written in a purer northern dialect than Lord Monson's MS. For instance in Lord Monson's MS. coal is written *cole*, where the Addit. MS. has *coylle*.'

In Sheffield a spoon is still called a *spune*, and the surname Spooner is pronounced *Spewner* or *Spunner*. Both 'Ho' and 'Scho'

* See, however, *lay in* in the Addenda.

are still used for 'she' in Sheffield, 'ho' being more common on the Derbyshire than on the Yorkshire side of the Sheath. The fact that both these forms of the personal pronoun occur appears to point to 'the place of origin' of the dictionary being on the borderland of the counties of York and Derby. The word *fox-fire*, which occurs in the *Catholicon*, meaning *ignis fatuus*, and also phosphorescent touchwood, is found in the Sheffield district, but rather on the Derbyshire than the Yorkshire side of the Sheath. I believe this word has not been recorded in any modern English word-book.

If the *Catholicon* was compiled by a native of, or a resident in, this district,* we should expect to find words relating to the manufacture of knives, scythes, and other instruments of iron. Let us see whether such is the case. I extract the following entries:—

†An arowhede; *barbellum, catella* [p. 13].
A bak of a knyfe; *ebiculum* [p. 18].
†To blawe belows; *follere, follescere* [p. 34].
A buttyr; *scalprum, scalprus, scaber, scabrum* [p. 50].
A chape of a knyfe; *vomellus* [p. 58].
A pare of cysors; *forpex, forpecula* [p. 65].
†A cutler (Cultelere, A); *cultellarius* [p. 88].
†A dirsynge knyfe (Dyrsynge knyffe, A); *spata* [p. 100].
To forge; *vbi*, to smethe (A) [p. 138].
†To glaysse a knyffe; *polire, Erubiginare & cetera*; *vbi*, to polyche or clense (A) [p. 158].
An hefte; *manubrium, manutentum* [p. 179].
To hefte or to make heftis; *manubriare* [p. 180].
A knyffe (knyfe A) *cultellus;* versus: Artauos, kinpulos, adiunge nouacula, cultros, Cultellosque, spatas, rasoria iungimus istis [p. 205].
†A martinett; *irristiticus & dicitur de irriguo* (A) [p. 229].
A sekelle; *falx, falcicula* [p. 328].
A sekylle maker; *falcarius* [p. 328].
A schapynge knyfe; *ansorium* [p. 333].
A sykelle; *falx, falcicula* [p. 339].
A sykelle maker; *falcarius* [p. 339].
†To smethe; *fabricare, cudere, con-, ex-, re-, pre-, fabricare, de-* (*fabricari* A) [p. 346].
A smethynge; *fabricatura* [p. 346].
A smythe; *cudo, faber, faberculus, fabrialis* (*fabrilis*, A) [p. 346].
†Smythe wyfe; *fabrissa* [p. 346].
A smythy; *fabrica, conflatorium* [p. 346].

* 'In Rotherham be veri good smithes for all cuttinge tooles.' Leland's *Itinerary*, ed. 1711, v., p. 85. 'Ther be many smithes and cuttelars in Halamshire.' *Ibid.*, p. 89.

A stythy (Stidy A); *incus, -cudis, producto -cu-, in obliquis; jncudineus* [p. 365].
A tange of a knyfe; *parasinus* [*piramus*, A] [p. 378].
A paire of tanges; *jn plurali numero tenalia* (*forceps fabri est, forcipula, formicales, plurales, masculini generis*, A) [p. 378].
A paire of tanges for a smyth; *forceps, forcicula, formicales pluraliter* [p. 378].
A thwytelle; *dolabrum* [p. 388].
†A vyne knyfe; *falx, falcicula* (A) [p. 402].
†A verelle of a knyffe; *spirula; uel virula secundum quosdam* (A) [p. 400].
†A vyrelle of a knyfe; *spirula* (A) [p. 402].

The words in the foregoing list (printed literatim from Mr. Herrtage's edition) which are marked with a dagger (†) do not, according to him, occcur in the *Promptorium*.* The list as a whole shows that the author of the *Catholicon* was familiar with a district containing smithies, grinding-wheels, and the workshops of cutlers and sickle-makers. The words marked (A) only occur in the Addit. MS. referred to above, and they are remarkably characteristic of this district. The arrow-head, the blow-bellows, the cutler and his forge, the smith, the smith's wife, and the technical processes of 'smithying' and glazing, the 'pair of tangs' (still in use) by which the smith takes the heated blade from the fire, the 'stiddy,' and the 'martinet' or the iron forge worked by the water-wheel on the stream—all these things point to the conclusion that the author of the *Catholicon* was familiar with this district. The 'dirsynge knyfe' of the *Catholicon* appears to be represented by the *dicing sleeker* used by the tanner for scraping hides.

I have never seen a MS. of the *Medulla Grammatice*, but Mr. Herrtage (p. xxii) observes: 'I would especially draw attention to the very great similarity which we find in many words between the *Catholicon* and the *Medulla* pointing clearly to the fact of a common origin.' If it be true that the *Medulla* and the *Catholicon* had a common origin, or a common authorship, I shall show that the

* I do not find 'a buttyr; *scalprum*,' and 'thwytelle,' or any variant thereof in the *Prompt. Parv.* The words in the *Prompt. Parv.* corresponding to those in the above list are: 'Bakke of egge toole; *Ebiculum*.' 'Chape of a schethe; *spirula*.' 'Cysowre; *Forpex*.' 'Toonge of Smythys; *fabrateria*.' 'Knyfe; *cultellus, culter*.' 'Sykyl; *falcillus, falcicula*.' 'Schapynge knyfe; *scalprum*.' 'Schapynge knyfe of sowtarys; ansorium.' 'Smythe; *faber, ferrarius*.' 'Smythy; *fabricia*.' 'Stythe, smyths instrument; *incus*.' 'Tongge of a knyfe; *pirasmus*.' 'Smythys tongge; *tenella*.'

Catholicon must be considerably older than the date of Lord Monson's MS. of the work—viz., 1483—unless we are to suppose that the author compiled the *Medulla* before the year 1438, and the *Catholicon** in 1483, or forty-five years afterwards. The following extracts from York Wills, edited by Canon Raine for the Surtees Society, will prove this :—

James Bagule Rector of All Saints Northstrete in the city of York by his will dated 19 July 1438 bequeathed 'unum librum vocatum *Medullam Gramaticæ*.' (*Test. Ebor.*, ii. 79.)

John Fernell of York, chaplain, by his will, dated 1st Sep. 1466, bequeathed to Robert his nephew 'unum librum Grammaticalem,' and he also gave to Richard Warde 'librum vocatum *Medullam Grammaticæ* cum aliis libris Grammaticalibus.' (*Ibid.*, ii. 275.)

William Boston of Newark, co. Notts. chaplain, by his will dated 21 March 1466 made the following bequest: 'Lego communitati ejusdem loci [Newark] meum jurinale, ita quod sit in custodia senescalli ejusdem loci, et lego eidem loco librum meum vocatum *Medulla Grammatiæ*.' (*Ibid.*, ii. 282.)

Robert Lythe, chaplain at the Altar of St. Stephen in the church of York, by his will dated 19 October, 1479, gave to Robert Tranholm 'Portiforium novum vocatum *Medulla Grammaticæ*.' (*Ibid.*, iii. 199, footnote.)

Here we have four wills, dating from 1438 to 1479, in which this old Latin-English dictionary is mentioned; clearly it must have been a popular and valued work. It is to be hoped that such an ancient dictionary of English will before long be edited. In the usual course the Latin-English would precede the English-Latin dictionary.

Although at the time when the *Catholicon* was compiled there must have been other teachers of grammar† in Yorkshire, there is the clearest evidence to show that about the year 1435 a famous scholar or teacher of 'grammar' lived and, indeed, taught a school at Rotherham. Thomas Scott, *alias* Rotherham, Archbishop of York and sometime Lord Chancellor of England, was, as he tells us in his

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* In 1452 William Duffield, canon residentiary of York, bequeathed amongst other books a book called 'Catholicon.' The entry in the inventory is: 'De iiij li. de pret. libri Catholicon.' *Test. Ebor.*, iii. 132. The *Catholicon* of Johannes de Janua was first printed at Mayence in 1460. It is not clear what the book mentioned here is.

† There was a grammar school at Hedon in Holderness in 1465. See will of John Elwyn in *Test. Ebor.*, ii. 270. The oldest Yorkshire school mentioned in a list of schools given by Mr. Furnivall in *Early English Meals and Manners*, p. liii, is Kingston-upon-Hull, founded in 1486.

will,* born in the little town of Rotherham, about six miles from Sheffield. By that will, dated August 6, 1498, he declares:—

Tertio, quia natus fui in villa de Rotherham, et baptizatus in ecclesia parochiali ejusdem villæ, et ita ibidem natus in mundum, et etiam renatus per lavacrum sanctum effluens a latere Jhesu; Cujus nomen O si amarem ut deberem et vellem! ne tamen horum oblitor ingratus videar, volo quod unum collegium perpetuum de nomine Jhesu erigatur in villa prædicta, in eodem loco quo in festo Sancti Gregorii, anno vicesimo secundo regis Edwardi Quarti, ponebatur fundamentum; in quo etiam natus fueram; in quo etiam loco unus informator grammaticæ Rotherham veniens, nescio quo fato, sed credo quod gratia Dei illuc pervenit; qui me et alios puberes docebat, unde alii mecum ad majora venerunt: proinde gratias Salvatori reddere cupiens, et causam illam magnificare, ne ingratus viderer, et oblitor beneficiorum Dei, et unde veni, statui mecum primo eruditorem grammaticæ ibidem sempiternis temporibus stabiliri, gratis docentem omnes. Et quia vidi sacerdotes cantariales ibidem singulos in singulis locis laicorum commensare, ad eorum scandalum et ruinam aliorum, volui, secundo, eis locum communem facere. Ita motus, incepi erigere collegium in nomine Jhesu, ubi primus doceret grammaticam, et alii similiter viverent et pernoctarent.

Thirdly, because I was born in the town of Rotherham, and baptized in the Parish Church of the same town, and so at that same place was born into the world, and also born again by the holy bath flowing from the side of Jesus (whose name, O, if I loved as I ought and would!), lest I should seem an ungrateful forgetter of these things I will that a perpetual college of the name of Jesus be raised in the aforesaid town in the same place in which the foundation was laid on the feast of St. Gregory, in the 22nd year of King Edward the Fourth; in which place also I was born. In which place also was a teacher of grammar, who came to Rotherham by I know not what fate, but I believe that it was by the grace of God he came thither, who taught me and other youths, whereof others with me reached higher stations. Therefore desiring to return thanks to the Saviour, and to magnify that cause, lest I should seem ungrateful, and forgetful of the benefits of God, and of whence I came; I have determined with myself, firstly, to establish there, for ever, an Instructor in Grammar, teaching all persons gratuitously. And because I have seen the chantry priests there boarding separately in laymen's places, to their scandal and the ruin of others, I have willed, secondly, to make a common place for them. Thus moved I have begun to rear a College in the name of Jesus where the first should teach grammar and the others in like manner should live and lodge.

* *Test. Ebor.*, iv. 138. The Latin original, in the parallel columns, is taken from this work. The translation is with one or two slight variations that given in Guest's *Rotherham*, p. 136. This translation is well done. The translator has rendered the words 'in quo etiam natus fueram' 'in which place also I had been born.' This, though literally right, does not appear to me to express the sense. The college, of which a few fragments are left, adjoins the church, and I take the Archbishop to mean that he was born on this very spot.

The foundation stone of Jesus College in Rotherham had already been laid on the Feast of St. Gregory—Gregory the patron of scholars—in the year 1482,* and a body of statutes† drawn up. A translation of these is printed in Guest's *Rotherham* (p. 106). In the preamble of the statutes the Archbishop states, as in his will, that he was born at Rotherham, 'where also with others passing our youth we were without letters, and we should have remained so untaught and unlettered and rude to a greater age, but that by the grace of God a man learned in grammar came, by whom, as from the first fountain, we were instructed; God willing and (as we believe) providing us a training, we have come to the estate in which we now are, and many others have come to great things.'

According to an authority cited in Guest's *Rotherham* (p. 88), the Archbishop was born August 24, 1423, and he is there said to have been the son of Sir Thomas Scot, *alias* Rotherham, Knight, by Alice his wife. The Poll Tax Returns for 1379 show that in that year the two following persons then living in Rotherham paid the small tax of fourpence each :—

Adam Skotte Beatrix vx' ejus. iiijd.
Robertus de Roderham Alicia vx' ejus. iiijd.

There is no other mention of either of these two names, and as 4d. was the lowest amount of tax paid, it is clear that both Adam Scott and Robert de Rotherham were people of the humblest rank. In the returns for Ecclesfield for the same year are the following entries:—

Johannes Scote. iiijd.
Johannes Scot' & Margareta vx' ejus. *Arusmyth'* vjd.‡
Johannes Scot', *Taylour*, & Isabella vx' ejus. vjd.

John Scott, the arrowsmith, and John Scott, the tailor, were doubtless the kinsmen of the archbishop, for in his will he says: 'I will that John Scott, my cousin (*consanguineus meus*), who has an

* William Greybern, S.T.P., was appointed the first provost in 1482-3. Guest's *Rotherham*, p. 120. It may be noted that Lord Monson's MS. of the Catholicon is dated 1483.

† See Hearne's *Liber Niger Scaccarii*, 2nd ed., ii. 683.

‡ The *Cath. Angl.* has 'an arowhede; *barbellum, catella*,' the word not occurring in the *Promptorium*.

inheritance, however small, in the parish of Ecclesfield, successively descending in the same name and blood from a time beyond the memory of man, that it may be increased, I being bettered by the grace of God, shall have for himself and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten my manor of Bernes' [Barnes Hall], &c. It is not material in this place to inquire whether the Archbishop's true name was Scott or Rotherham. Evidently he was of humble origin, and I suspect that he was the son of some respectable tradesmen living and carrying on business in Rotherham, near the church of that town. There was a fine church in Rotherham, and the Poll Tax Returns show that in 1379 it was a place of some importance.

Assuming that the Archbishop was born in 1423, he would be fifteen years old in 1438, and ready for the University. Now we have seen that the *Medulla grammaticæ* is mentioned in a Yorkshire will dated 1438, and that Mr. Herrtage believes the *Catholicon* and the *Medulla* to have had a common author. As regards the two MSS. of the *Catholicon*, it seems to me that the one in the British Museum is the oldest, and it may be, after all, that the *Catholicon* and not the *Promptorium* is the oldest English Dictionary.

The scholar, '*informator grammaticæ*,' or schoolmaster, who taught the Archbishop and others, 'came,' as we are told, to Rotherham. Evidently he settled there and taught, as we are told in the preamble of the college statutes, 'many.' With regard to those schoolfellows of the Archbishop's, who, with him, 'reached higher stations,' the Rev. Joseph Hunter observes: 'Among those who having been initiated into good letters at Rotherham under this good schoolmaster attained to eminent stations in the church and state were probably the three Blythes of Norton, two of whom became bishops, Henry Carnebull the Archdeacon of York, and perhaps Rokeby, of the family of Thundercliffe Grange, who was afterwards Archbishop of Dublin.' (*South Yorkshire*, ii., p. 6.) Norton is in Derbyshire, about four miles to the south of Sheffield. It is about ten miles from Rotherham. A half-timbered house of about the middle of the fifteenth century is yet standing at Norton, and is said —on what authority I know not—to have been the property of these Blythes. 'In the parish church [of Norton],' says Lysons, 'is the

monument, without inscription, of the father and mother of John Blythe, Bishop of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Blythe, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; and the tomb of their elder brother Richard, with a mutilated inscription of which the name only remains. These prelates appear to have been natives of Norton. The monument above-mentioned was put up by the survivor of the two brothers, Bishop Geoffrey Blythe, who founded a chantry for the souls of his parents.' (*Derbyshire*, p. 221.) In a footnote Lysons observes—'William Blythe, the father, who appears to have made a fortune in trade, had a grant of arms in 1485.' Richard Blythe was probably head of the family at Norton. He remained 'in the world,' whilst his brothers attained to dignities in the church. Whilst searching in the Probate Office at Lichfield a few years ago I copied the will of this Richard. It is as follows:—

Testamentum Ricardi Blithe.

In the name of god Amen. The thridd day of Aprill in the yere of our lorde god MDxxiiijti. I Ric*hard* blythe of norton in the Countie of Derbie, gent., hole in mynde and memorie, louyng be to god, entendinge the welth of my soule and my goods trulie to be ordered and disposed after my decease, bequeth my soule to allmyghtie god and our ladie saynt mari his blessyd mother and all the companie of heuen, and my bodie to be buried w*ith*in the chapell of Saynt Katherin newlie buylditt at norton &c. It*em* I bequeth to my mortuarie, as the custom is, and to the churche of norton vjs. viijd., to the abbot and couent of beacheff vjs. viijd., to eyther of the cath*edral* churches of Cou*entry* and lich*field*, xijd., to the rep*arac*ion of the high ways w*ith*in the p*ar*ishe of norton xxs. It*em* I will that my wyff and children haue and enjoe the porc*i*ons of my goods as they (*sic*) law will by the orderinge of my executor. The residue of all and sing*u*lar other my goods I wyll that they be at the disposic*i*on of the Reu*e*rend father in god lord Geffry by the grace of god busshop of Cou*entr*ey and lich*field* whom I make and ordeyn my executor. These being wytness: Sir Thomas gilbert, vicar of norton, John Rop*er*, priste, Robt. Clarke, priste, Richard malu*m*.* giuen at norton the day and yere abouvesayde. [Proved at Lichfield by the executor aforesaid, 4th Aug., 1524.]

It will be noticed that the will contains no mention of Rotherham College. The chapel of St. Catherine is now called 'the Blythe Chapel.' The arms of the Blythes are 'ermine, three roebucks trippant, gules, attired, or.' Until the recent 'restoration' of the church these arms were to be seen on the left-hand pillar of a doorway leading into the chapel of St. Catherine.

* Maleham.

Carnebull died in Rotherham College in 1512, and by his will, lately published by the Surtees Society (*Test. Ebor.*, v., p. 28), he made bequests to the provost and fellows of that foundation, and desired to be buried in the adjoining church. He seems, like his master the Archbishop, to have been grateful for benefits received at Rotherham. Archbishop Rokeby's will is printed in the same volume (p. 140), but it contains no mention of Rotherham.

It appears from the note or colophon at the end of the *Catholicon* that it was composed by a schoolmaster for the use of his pupils,* and this circumstance has some weight in identifying the author of the dictionary with the learned 'grammarian,' or *informator grammaticæ*, who kept a school at Rotherham, and whose well-taught pupils rose to eminence in the world.

It is not pretended that the evidence which goes towards proving this identification of the author of the *Catholicon* with the Rotherham tutor is complete. It will, however, be admitted that the evidence is very considerable. There are points of resemblance in dialect which I have not noticed in this Introduction, and it may be mentioned that the word *birelaw*, which does not occur in the *Promptorium*, affords some proof that the *Catholicon* could not have been written in a part of England where there are no *birelaws*.

LOCAL NAMES.

I have thought it desirable to introduce into the glossary a selection of place-names or field-names found within the defined district. These have been obtained from ordnance and other maps, from manuscript surveys and printed books, and from information communicated to me orally. A few of the place-names may be found to be just outside the district.† It was not in all cases evident from the map or book whether a particular field or place was within or without the boundary of a particular township. It will, however, be found that the prescribed limits have been rarely or slightly overpassed.

* It was composed 'ad utilitatem et commodum singulorum in grammatica præcipue proficere cupiencium.'

† I have already said that a few place-names in the parishes of Norton and Dronfield have been introduced.

The place-names being a part of the language, in however changed or corrupted a form, once spoken in the district, it seemed desirable to include a selection of them, more especially as, in not a few cases, the spoken dialect and the place-names help to explain each other. I have in every instance endeavoured to obtain the oldest spellings of the words, but there are in existence court rolls, deeds, and other ancient and unpublished documents in the muniment rooms of noblemen and gentlemen possessing property in the neighbourhood, which, from the limited time at my disposal, I have not been able to peruse. Some day further research may add considerably to the knowledge obtainable on this subject, and older spellings or better information may refute some of the etymologies which have been attempted in this work. There is, however, one valuable manuscript which I have read for the glossary, and from which I have extracted every place-name the meaning of which was not sufficiently obvious* or which possessed neither linguistic nor historical interest. There are, I am told, in existence several copies of a survey dated 1637, made by one John Harrison, surveyor, of the estates in and near Sheffield belonging to the Earl of Arundel. One of these belongs to the Duke of Norfolk, but I do not know in whose custody the other copies are. Another of these MSS. belongs to Mr. J. D. Leader, F.S.A., who kindly lent it to me in order that I might extract therefrom the numerous field-names and quotations which will be found in the glossary. Mr. Leader's MS. is a well-preserved document. It is written in several contemporary handwritings; indeed, several copies would appear to have been written at one time and probably from dictation. As I have only seen Mr. Leader's copy I have not been able to compare the spellings which, it is probable, may differ somewhat in the various MSS. It is evident that there are a few clerical errors in Mr. Leader's copy. The MS. which I have perused is a folio measuring 8 inches by 12, bound in the original vellum or parchment wrapper. It contains 157 leaves of paper, and is fully written on with the exception of an

* One cannot always be sure that the meaning is obvious. Had I seen such a word as *Barberfield* when I read the MS. I should have passed it over in the belief that it implied a personal name, whereas it may have been used under circumstances or with surroundings which would require *barbar*, a foreigner, as the etymology.

occasional blank leaf to mark the territorial divisions. The title of the MS. is as follows:—

An Exact & p*er*fect Survey & view of the Mannor of Sheffield, with the Mann^rs of Cowley & Ecclesfield, scituated in the County of Yorke, late parcell of the possessions of the Right Honourable Gilbert Earle of Shrewsbury, & now parcell of the possessions of the Right Honourable Thomas Howard Earle of Arundell & Surrey, prime Earle & Earle Marshall of England, Lord Howard, Lord Mowbray, Lord Seymour, Lord Bruse, Lord Fitzalan, Lord Clune, Lord Oswaldestre, Lord Maltrav^rs & Graystocke, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter, & one of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Councell, and of the Right Honourable Countisse the Lady Alatheia his wife, one of the daughters and coheires of the said Right Honourable Gilbert Earle of Shrewsbury, had, made, and taken there by the view and particular mensuration of all & every the messuages, lands, & tenements of, within, and belonging to the same. Dated the 29th of September Annoq*ue* Domini 1637 Annoq*ue* Regni Regis Caroli secundi Anglie &c thirteenth.

P*er* me John Harrison, Supervisor*em*.

Although Hunter and Eastwood in their respective histories of Sheffield and Ecclesfield have often referred to this survey, they have not made any large use of it. As I am not here dealing with genealogy or with social or economic history, I do not pretend to have exhausted its stores. The survey yields a valuable picture of the condition of the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield in the year 1637. Although a few of the field-names which it contains may have lost their ancient shape, I believe that no such complete record of them has been preserved elsewhere.* It will be found in the course of the following pages that not a few of these names have been made to give up their secrets, and that light has consequently been shed on the early condition of this most southern corner of Yorkshire, and the various settlers who, in the morning of our history, inhabited it. I may, for example, draw attention to the uniform way in which Harrison describes the river now called the *Sheaf* as the *Sheath*. He calls it by no other name, and it had been so called long before his day. As reference has been previously made to this subject,† and as it is also, under the word Sheath, referred to in the glossary, I need not do more than mention it here, only observing that, notwithstanding the perverse way in which careless scribes and copyists

* I here enter a protest against the too commonly received opinion that a field-name is corrupt because we do not understand it.

† *Ante*, p. xxx, *et seq.*

have altered the name both of the town and river, its true form, and therefore its true meaning, has been well and faithfully preserved in the Survey.

A rental of 1624 is sometimes referred to in the glossary. By this is meant a document in the Sheffield Free Library (Reference Department) the title of which is: 'Sheffeld Towne. A Rentall of all the Renttes belonging to the Right Hon^{ble} Thomas Earle of Arundell & Surrey & Will*iam* Earle of Pembroche, in the collection of Stephen Bright & Peter Perins hoc' (?) *Anno*—1624.'

Field-names in Ecclesall are mentioned with the date 1807. These have been taken from the index to a survey made in that year by Mr. Fairbank.

After the glossary had been printed to the end of the letter R, Mr. Thomas Hurst, Chief Librarian of the Sheffield Public Libraries, purchased for the central library a thick folio volume containing the records of the Great Court Baron of the manor of Holmesfield, in the parish of Dronfield, from the year 1588 to 1799. I at once read this manuscript, and extracts will be found from it from the letter S to the end of the alphabet and also in the Addenda. The volume is, upon the whole, well preserved, but it has been rebound, apparently about the end of the last century, and there seem to be a few missing leaves not bound up.

These records present a faithful and deeply interesting picture of old English village life. We may see in them the institutions and customs of a village community as they then existed, and as they must have existed at a period far anterior to the year 1588. The community was divided into *quarters*, and not, as in Bradfield and Ecclesfield, into four *birelaws*.* Each of these quarters had its own duties and obligations to perform. It is amusing to read of the four sides of the village pinfold being repaired by the four quarters of the community. Fanshawgate quarter had to repair one side, Horsley-gate quarter another side, and so on. The greatest care is taken of the roads, commons, watercourses, and fences. Scabbed sheep or horses are not allowed to stray upon the common pastures 'until

* In Sheffield only the divisions known as Ecclesall and Brightside retain the word *birelaw*, but probably there were two others which have lost the name.

they be fully cleansed of that disease.' Swine have to be ringed or yoked from the 2nd day of November to the 1st of May in the following year, that being the time when the 'ring hedges' were not made, and when, by being allowed to stray, they would injure the newly-sown or growing crops.* The 'out hedges' or 'ring hedges,' that is the hedges adjoining the commons or lanes, are to be duly repaired before the 1st day of May and kept repaired until Michaelmas. The number of cattle or sheep which each copyholder, or tenant of the manor, is allowed to have upon the commons depends upon the size of his holding. He must not turn out more cattle than he can keep on his holding in severalty in winter time. Strong restrictions are laid upon the tenants not to cut wood in the lord's demesnes. The tenants are bound, by the ancient custom, to make fences round a part of the demesne land. Each tenant has a prescribed amount of fencing to do, and for this he is duly rewarded by the lord with so much bread and ale. The old 'bole works,' or places on the common lands, where, in ancient time, lead was smelted, are not to be dug up or removed. If peat pits are dug upon the moors, the copyholder who digs must 'slit' them to allow the water to escape. The brushwood and trees which overhang the lanes, and which tend to impede traffic, are to be *sneathed* (cut) and lopped as every year comes round. No houses are allowed to go out of repair. The duties of the miller are rigidly defined; his toll dishes are to be examined in open court, and the amount of his toll is duly fixed.† The copyholders must grind their corn at the manorial mill. The custom respecting dower is curious and interesting. It appears that widows did not take a third of the rents during life, but had specific possession during life of a third part of their late husbands' lands and houses. Such and such rooms in this or that house were allotted to her. She had the right to walk in the orchard as far as a certain plum tree or apple

* Except the 'ring hedges' and the hedges of the few tofts or closes which were held in severalty there were no other fences except the turf balks which divided the ploughed strips, acres, or sellions scattered about the common fields which were thrown open for the pasturage of swine and other cattle after the crops were gathered. The officer who had charge of the 'ring hedges' was the hayward; he is not, however, mentioned in the Holmesfield Rolls.

† See *Toll Dish* in the glossary.

tree. She had the right of using the kitchen so many days a week, or of threshing in the heir's barn when she had occasion. She held a part of the cowhouses, stables, and outbuildings. When she married again, as sometimes happened, this division of house property, or house room, must have been most inconvenient both for the heir and the new husband. It is upon these re-marriages that the homagers of the manor are called upon to declare the ancient custom.* As the years go on the rolls of the manor are less carefully kept. The old order is dying out. No longer does the steward's clerk copy out the minutes in a beautiful handwriting. There is no steward at all towards the last, but the villagers—or villeins—themselves keep the record, and strive to maintain the customs of their fathers.

For the genealogist these rolls are, it need hardly be said, most useful. They have supplied this glossary with a considerable number of words, sentences illustrating words, and local names, and I have extracted in that way some notices of ancient and very curious customs.

Upon the death of a farmer or yeoman it was, until recent years, the custom in this district for the widow to occupy a distinctly separated portion of her late husband's house. In one case in Norton the widow, an old woman, spent her time in spinning. The room which she occupied, and in which she slept, was on the ground floor, in a corner of which was her bed, hung with homespun linen in blue and white 'checks' or squares. When she was tired of spinning she sat near the fire and smoked her pipe. The spun thread was woven in the adjacent village of Dronfield. In old Derbyshire wills I have several times noticed directions as to the room or rooms in the testator's house which the widow was to occupy. Thus in the will, dated 8th June, 1719, of William Greaves of Rowlee, near Ashopton, yeoman, the testator desires his wife to have the use of all rooms 'below the neither flore of the north side of the house' during her life. It may be mentioned that this will is sealed with a fine impression of the arms of Greaves of Beeley surmounted by a helmet. Probably the testator was the descendant

* See the word *Dower* in the Addenda.

of the William Greaves mentioned under the word *Dayne* in the glossary.

The late Mr. Hunter lamented that he was able to throw so little light upon the early history of this district. Much remains to be done. Heaps of documents remain to be perused, and manuscripts are waiting for editors. There are barrows to be explored and other monuments of the ancient dead. To these matters it is plain that I cannot, in this place, do more than briefly refer. But as regards the evidence which language has left to us, it may not be amiss to inquire who and what were the peoples or tribes who once inhabited this border-land of Northumbria and Mercia. On this question the field-names of the district have given testimony, and the evidence which they afford will assist the inquirer in determining the factors that have entered into the composition of the dialect, to say nothing of the larger question of the racial composition of the old inhabitants themselves.

The recent discovery of an urn-burial in the parish of Sheffield has thrown an accidental light upon the early condition of this district, and I here introduce, with some modification, and with some further remarks, an article which I have elsewhere published concerning this discovery.*

High up on the hills at Crookes, and near to the place where Mr. Ruskin has established his small museum, the remains of a burial belonging to a period anterior to the Roman invasion have just been found. The discovery was announced in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, the account there given being as follows:—

On Easter Sunday [1887] Mr. Herbert T. Watkinson, of Summer Street, was walking in Cocked Hat Lane, near the Bole Hills, at Crookes, when he noticed in the side of an excavation that had been made for the foundations of some new houses what looked like a drain pipe. Closer examination revealed two rude earthenware urns, one inverted within the other, and the two containing a quantity of calcined bones, some broken fragments of a bronze spear-head or dagger, and a smaller urn pierced on one side with two round holes. The outer urn fell to pieces, but the one inverted within it was recovered whole. It is of a type very common in British burial mounds, and stands 9½ inches high, and measures across the mouth 7¼ inches, while the largest circumference is 26 inches. It is ornamented with the familiar straight and diagonal lines, and rows of dots. The urns

* *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. iii., p. 421.

lay six or eight inches below the surface, and were surrounded with charcoal. We are glad to hear this curious relic of our ancient British ancestors will be exhibited in the Weston Park Museum.

The form of the larger urn resembles in general appearance the cinerary urns engraved between pp. 67 and 74 of Canon Greenwell's *British Barrows*. It is most like the engravings on pp. 70 and 74, though it differs considerably from both of them. The 'smaller urn' above referred to is one of those vessels which, for want of a better name, have been called 'incense cups.' It is of a flattened globular form, and resembles fig. 62 on p. 75 of Canon Greenwell's work. It is, however, quite devoid of any ornamentation. Just above the middle line, where the circumference is greatest, two small holes have been pierced. These holes are close to the base of the interior of the 'incense cup,' like the aperture which opens into the bowl of a tobacco pipe. The outer urn is unfortunately broken into many pieces, but the fragments show that it was ornamented in the same manner as the inner one. Both the urns are of a reddish or salmon colour, and the fragments of the outer urn show that the interior was lined with a darker clay than that of which the exterior is formed. I cannot determine whether two kinds of clay were used, for the difference may have been caused by the application of a greater heat to the interior of the urn or by kindling a fire within it. The 'incense cup' is of a lighter colour and is made of much finer clay. It is quite plain, but neatly and regularly formed. Various opinions have been expressed concerning the use of these so-called incense cups, but only two of these seem worthy of serious mention. One of these two opinions is that they were incense or perfume burners. This, however, as Canon Greenwell says, 'appears to imply a state of refinement to which we can hardly consider the people who used them to have attained.' The better, and probably correct, opinion is that of the Hon. W. Owen Stanley and Mr. Albert Way, who, as Canon Greenwell tells us, seem to lean to the belief that they may have been chafers 'for conveying fire, whether a small quantity of glowing embers or some inflammable substance in which the latent spark might for awhile be retained, such, for instance, as touchwood, fungus, or the like, with which to kindle the funeral fire.'

When I read these lines it occurred to me in a moment that of such a kind were the chafers which we used to make when we were boys. I had forgotten all about it, but I have seen other boys make, and I, following their example, have made chafers of common clay. We used to call them 'touch burners,' for the material burnt in them was touchwood, or, as it is sometimes called, wasp-wood, because wasps use it to make their nests. The manner of making these 'touch-burners' was on this wise. A lump of clay was taken and laid on a flat stone. It was beaten into a round or square block—mostly square—and then hollowed out by means of a knife.* Its height was about three inches. A small hole was made near the bottom of the chafer, to blow through, and the fire was generally kept up by taking it in one's hand and running with it against the wind. As soon as the chafer was moulded it used to be baked dry and then filled with touchwood. When we consider the great antiquity of words, and the unchanged forms in which so many of them survive in the folk-speech, there is no difficulty in supposing that the 'touch-burners' were, or are—for they are still made by children in this district—a survival of an ancient mode of carrying or kindling fire. They may have carried the *need-fire*, or *will-fire* mentioned on a previous page.† There seems to be no doubt that these smaller vessels found inside cinerary urns served some religious purpose. We may be sure that they played an essential part in the last vain tribute paid to the dead. There is an evolution of religion, as of other things. Is not the lamp which burns day and night before the altars of the Roman church a survival or a custom borrowed from a more ancient religion; from a church, so to speak, upon whose altars a sacred fire was burnt unquenchably? If it were so, we can understand why a few small embers or ashes borrowed from that sacred fire were carried in chafers to burial places at some distance from the altar.

Less than a mile and a quarter from the place where the urns were found, and upon the same high ground, is a place called *Bell Hagg*, adjacent to which is *Burnt Stones*. In 1637 Bell Hagg was an open common, including Burntstones, and containing about

* A friend tells me that he used to ornament his 'touch burners' when a boy.

† *Ante*, p. xx.

eighty acres. It was one of the moors upon which the owners of toft-steads in the village of Crookes turned their cattle in summer. 'Burnt Stones' and 'Burnt Stanes' are marked on the ordnance map as two distinct places adjoining each other. It is strange that the two names should be found together, and the explanation may be that *two* large fires were kindled, the cattle being driven, according to the ancient rite, between them.

It is, in my opinion, certain that here was the place where bale-fires were formerly made. I do not in any way attempt, as some writers have done, to connect those fires with the worship of Baal, although 'undoubtedly,' says Jacob Grimm, '*Beal* must be taken for a divine being, whose worship is likely to have extended beyond the Celtic nations.' (*Teut. Myth.*, i. 614.)

There can be no doubt that the inhabitants of Hallam and Crookes were accustomed to make these mysterious bale-fires in this very place. One of the forms of *bale*, used in the year 1420, is *belle*.* Moreover, it is easy to understand how in a word of two syllables the old form *bǽl* would be shortened into *bell*.

I have no doubt that *hagg* here represents the old Norse *hagi*, pasturage or common.† About a mile to the west is Fox *hagg*.‡ The village feast of Crookes is still held on the first of May—the day of the triumphal entry of the Summer, and the day on which the festival of Beltein was kept. Let us hear how the Scotch, a little more than a hundred years ago, observed this feast:—

> On the first of May, the herdsmen of every village hold their Beltein, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench in the ground, leaving the turf in the middle; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal, and milk, and bring besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty

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* *Anturs of Arth.* 'I brenne as a *belle*.' Cited in New Eng. Dict., *s. v.* bale, p. 635, col. 1. At or near *Bell hagg* is a field called *Lilloe* field, *(q. v.)* which may be compared with *lilly-lo*, a word used by nurses in speaking to children, and meaning 'fire.'

† 'This said he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.'
Fairf. Tasso, viii. 41. Nares.

‡ *Fox* grass is shear grass, *cladium mariscus*. See the word in the glossary. 'The people of the Fenne countreys use it for fother, and do heate ovens with it.'—Turner's *Herbal*, i. 112, cited by Britten and Holland. In the fens it was 'once largely used for lighting fires at Cambridge, and is now to some extent.'—*The Fenland, Past and Present*, p. 306, cited by Britten and Holland in *English Plant Names*.

of beer and whiskey; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation: on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised *nine* square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks, or to some particular animal, the destroyer of them; each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his shoulder, says—'This I give to thee! preserve thou my horses! this to thee, preserve thou my sheep!' After that they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: 'This I give to thee, O Fox, spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded Crow; this to thee, O Eagle!' When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle, and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next Sunday they re-assemble and finish the relics of the first entertainment.*

A similar account of this ceremony is given by Armstrong. He says: 'In some parts of the Highlands the young folks of a hamlet meet in the moors on the first of May. They cut a table in the green sod, of a round figure, by cutting a trench in the ground of such circumference as to hold the whole company. They then kindle a fire and dress a repast of eggs and milk in the consistence of a custard, &c.'†

Other writers‡ have said that these fires were made on *carns*, or great heaps of stones, and if that is so further light is thrown upon the place-name *Burnt Stones*. We may see in the adjacent place-names St. Anthony's Hill, St. Anthony's Well, and Stephen Hill, Anthony and Stephen being the tutelary saints of swine and horses, evidence of the worship of the lesser gods who preceded, and under other names were received into, the Christian calendar, and who, in the popular belief, watched over the flocks and herds of men accustomed to invoke their protection.

It is easy to see why the ancient inhabitants of this country first settled on the tops of hills. 'The comparative absence of wood,' says Canon Greenwell, 'was a circumstance which must have materially influenced settlers such as we may consider the early wold-dwellers to have been in their choice of a place of abode. To men who were in possession of no cutting instruments better than axes

* Pennant's 'Tour in Scotland, in 1769,' p. 96, cited by Hampson in *Medii Ævi Kal.*, i. 246.

† Cited in Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, i., p. 613.

‡ A considerable body of evidence on this subject is collected in Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kal.*, i. 246 *et seq.*

made of stone, or at the best of bronze, the clearing of land from forest trees, and even brushwood, must have presented almost insuperable obstacles. And as in the humblest stages of agricultural pastoral life a certain proportion of land must necessarily be free from wood, it may easily be understood that a tract of country which already fulfilled this requirement must have been a most desirable location for people in the earlier periods of civilization.'*

So far as the earliest history of Sheffield and the surrounding district is concerned, this statement holds good. All the old settlements are on the tops of hills, or in elevated places where there was no timber to be felled. At Crookes there may still be seen the shell of a place which at a very early period was occupied by a *villata* or village community. The tofts and crofts are there, and other evidences of the mode of life once led by the inhabitants of this district. The village is built on the two sides of a straggling or—to borrow a word from the dialect—a *wiming* street. At the north end of this street, and bounded by 'Tinker Lane,' otherwise 'Cocked Hat Lane,' on the north, is a field called 'The Ale Croft'—the former scene of church ales, bride ales, or other village merrymakings.† A few yards from the west end of the Ale Croft, but on the other side of the lane, the urns previously mentioned were found. In the description previously given of the discovery of these urns it will be remembered that they were found 'near the Bole Hills.' On the very top of the hill at Whirlow‡ is a field called 'The Cocked Hat,' and upon an eminence about a quarter of a mile distant is a 'Bole Hill,' at which place slag and other remains of smelting have been found. In each place the 'Bole Hill' and the 'Cocked Hat' are nearly the same distance apart. There is nothing in the 'Cocked Hat' field at Whirlow to indicate the presence of a barrow,§ but it is exactly the place where one would expect to find one; and I have not the least doubt that in the case both of Whirlow and Crookes the words 'Cocked Hat' have reference to barrows which, at some

* *British Barrows*, p. 135.

† The word may, however, refer to rent paid in ale.

‡ See this word in the glossary.

§ There was no indication at Crookes where the urn was found.

former period, have been removed by the landowner or the farmer. I doubt not that Whirlow, Castle Dyke, and the high ground thereabouts, were also the site of a very early settlement. No remains of a village are to be seen, but Whirlow is the ancient seat of the family of Bright—a name well known to all who are conversant with the early history of Sheffield. It is certain that few, if any, trees grew on this high ground. The gorse still blooms in the old lane, and there have probably been few shrubs of a higher growth.

It seems strange that lead should be taken to be smelted in such places, for not only is the distance from the lead-mining districts very considerable, but the difficulty of approach would not be slight. It has been well observed that these 'Bole hills' were always on high ground, and exposed to westerly winds. We may call them wind furnaces.* It is not improbable that the art of fusing metals may have been first discovered in the bale-fire by accident. We know the service which alchemy rendered to chemistry, and we know how from the quackery and prodigious recipes of herbalists many valuable medicines have been discovered. The place of melting would, or the principle of survival, or distaste for change, if for no other reason, be likely to remain the same as the place of the bale-fire. We here seem to be brought near to the dawn of a discovery whose effects on the progress of material civilization have been greater, perhaps, than any other. For, when man possessed the use of iron instruments the forest could be cleared, and the land efficiently ploughed. Where was iron first fused or smelted? What places would be so likely as these great fires on the tops of hills exposed to westerly winds? It concerns us not to inquire whether the art of fusing metals was brought into Great Britain by early settlers, or whether the oldest inhabitants themselves discovered that art. Such an inquiry would probably be futile; but, inasmuch as the

* 'The lead-stones in the Peak lye but just within the ground next to the upper crust of the earth. They melt the lead upon the tops of hills that lye open to the west wind; making their fires to melt it as soon as the west wind begins to blow—which wind, by long experience, they find holds longest of all others. But for what reason I know not, since I should think that lead were the easiest of all metals to melt, they make their fires extraordinary great.'—Childrey's *Britannica Baconica:* or the Natural Rarities of England, Scotland, and Wales, 1661, p. 112. *Bole Hills* are numerous in the vicinity of Sheffield.

inhabitants of this district were famous for their cutlery at an early period, we may suppose that they early attended to the smelting of metals* and to the manufacture of weapons or knives. The knife-dagger found in the urn at Crookes, great as is its age, probably expresses the original form of the old thwitel, with its long tang, its handle of 'yellow cow horn,' or of the mysterious *murrus* or *murrum*. It is interesting to compare the flint knives of the stone age with the finest specimens of the modern cutler's art. When the rain has fallen upon a newly-ploughed field a flint implement may now and then be picked up in this district. I have before me, as I write, a flint knife, with a sharp edge, just found on the high grounds above Ashover, and also a steel pocket-knife, kindly given to me by Mr. William Singleton, of Sheffield, and made by his workmen. As the two objects lie side by side, one sees vividly the enormous difference between them. The flint is rough, sheathless, and haftless. The keen blades of the steel knife are radiant as a mirror, the scales are of irridescent pearl, set with fine gold, the back is also of gold cunningly engraved with 'rosings'† and other devices.

Something has been said in the glossary on the words *Ecclesall* and *Ecclesfield*. It is possible that each of these words contains the personal name Eigil or Egil. Eigil, the brother of Weland, the Vulcan of the North, was, according to Scandinavian mythology, the most famous of archers. Arrows were made in this district in early times. Arrowsmiths are mentioned in the Poll Tax Returns for Ecclesfield in 1379. 'Eigil,' says Kemble, 'would among the Anglo-Saxons have borne the form of Ægel, and accordingly we find places compounded with this name, thus: Æglesbyrig, now Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire,' &c.‡ It may be asked—Why has not the *g* in Ecclesfield (*Æglesfeld) been softened into *y*? This does not appear to have been an invariable rule. Thus the word *meggons*,

* Local names bear testimony on this head. Let the reader refer in the glossary to the words *Charkin Hill, Cindercliffe, Cinderhill, Cold (coaled) Aston, Gleadless, Glodes, Grimsels, Orpyttes, Pitsmoor*, &c. Other words, such as *Brend Wood, Brend Cliffe* (Brincliffe), *Burnt Stones*, &c., express the ancient rite of cremation, and also bale-fires, and the clearing of land by burning the wood.

† See this word in the glossary, p. 194.

‡ *Saxons in England*, ed. 1876, i. p. 422.

noticed in the glossary, has not been softened to *mains*, but has retained the hard *g*.*

The word 'low'—M.E. *hlâwe*—is a common component, or rather suffix, of place-names in this district. I believe that in all cases it denotes a barrow, or other burial-place of the dead. If more barrows have not been found or explored in this district, the reason is that nobody has had the courage or the taste to take the thing in hand. The field-names are eloquent of the historic remains which lie hidden beneath their surface. Three of these may be mentioned here. The first is *Dead Man's Half-acre*, which occurs in 1637 as a field-name in Bradfield. The second is *Dead Man's Lode*, *i.e.*, Dead Man's Lane, adjacent to the Roman camp at Templeborough. The third name which may be mentioned is *Ringinglow*, or the Ring Meadow Barrow. There must have been at this place a wold-barrow with a circle round its base. Again, What can be said of such a name as *Stumperlow*? What else can it mean but a monolith, cop-stone, or other erection upon or near a barrow, to mark the last resting-place of some dead hero or chief? It is true that our word *stump* is not found in the Anglo-Saxon records which have come down to us. Yet *stumpr* occurs in Old Icelandic, and Norse place-names are plentiful in this district. Many words belonging to the language once spoken have obviously not been recorded. Amongst the Romans it is well known that the warrior's arms were laid on the pyre, thence to accompany him to the world of spirits. So the builders of the splendid pyre of Misenus heaped up a pile of cloven oak and pine, interweaving its sides with dark leaves and cypress—

Decorantque super fulgentibus armis.

The word *Stumperlow*, and the ideas which it suggests, may remind the reader of the oar set up for a memorial on the burial mound of Elpenor† in the *Odyssey*. Odysseus, in describing the burial of

* See the words *Archerfield*, *Ecclesfield*, and *Shotten Hill* in the glossary. 'Robert Swyfte held one messuage with all lands, meadows, feedings, and pastures, lying in *Archerfield* and Whitefield beneath the lordship of Eccleshalle, by lease for 40 years, dated Candlemas day, 1532, rent 13s. 4d.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 194. I have little faith in the derivation, through the 'Celtic,' of *Eccles* from ἐκκλησία. In a list of the Vills and Freeholders of Derbyshire, published by me in *Derb. Arch. J.*, vol. vi., p. 73, a place called *Underecles* in the High Peak is mentioned.

† The oar with us would be a pole.

Elpenor, relates how the dead man and his arms were burned, how he and his comrades heaped up a barrow, how they set thereon a pillar, and on the top of the mound set a well-shapen oar:—

> Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ νεκρός τ' ἐκάη καὶ τεύχεα νεκροῦ,
> Τύμβον χεύαντες καὶ ἐπὶ στήλην ἐρύσαντες,
> Πήξαμεν ἀκοτάτῳ τύμβῳ εὐῆρες ἐρετμόν.
>
> Odyss., xii. 13.

The glossary was printed to the end of the letter R before I began to peruse Dr. Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*. This work, despite its inconvenient arrangement, I found most useful and valuable, and I regret that it did not come earlier into my hands. By its help explanations of a few local names, otherwise impossible, have been attempted with greater or less degrees of certainty. I now see that a larger proportion of these obscure words is to be referred to personal names than I had hitherto thought to be the case. I am, nevertheless, of opinion that it is better to derive, or to attempt to derive, such words from the natural features of the country, or from bygone systems of agriculture and ancient manners, manufactures, customs, and mythology, if one can do so consistently with the received axioms or rules of etymological science, than to attribute their origin to personal names; although it is manifest, and indeed can be shown on the clearest documentary evidence, that many local names are the names of former possessors of the land. These are often the names of persons, or of clans or septs, who cleared the forests from wood. Thus in the 'foundation charter,' as it is called, of Beauchief Abbey, the boundaries of the monastic estate are expressed to run 'a Grenhilheg per sartum Clebini usque ad sarta Gervasii et Gamelli et Gerardi per sepem usque ad cilium montis qui dicitur Dorehegset; ita descendendo per cilium ejusdem montis usque ad sartum Rogeri, et sic per sepem ejusdem Rogeri ultra aquam per semitam usque ad sartum Roberti forestarii, et sic per viam que ducit usque ad predictum Grenhilheg.'* In these few words we find mentioned the names of no less than seven forest clearings, each of which is called after the name of the occupant, or

* Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 215.

perhaps of the very person who 'ridded' the land. I am not, however, aware that any one of these seven personal names has survived in field-names.

When Mr. Walter De Gray Birch has finished and fully indexed the *Cartularium Saxonicum* better materials than any now existing will be provided for the student to enable him to form judgments upon the meaning and derivation of obscure local names. Nevertheless, without that help, much can be done by making collections of these words, and especially by comparing field-names found in different townships and various parts of England. I have been struck with the resemblance which, in many respects, exists between the field-names of villages in this district and those of remote parishes. It is true that there are striking differences. But yet if we find a name, commonly supposed to be a word which has become so corrupt as to defy every reasonable attempt at explanation, existing in several places widely removed from each other, a strong presumption is raised that the word may not be, after all, a corrupted one, but a veritable survival from the wreck of time which has been left to tell the story of bygone life and manners.* It would exceed the limits of this Introduction to enter, even briefly, into an examination of this subject, but if one could get an old map, or with such oral or other assistance as can be procured, make out a map of such a village of Crookes or Holmesfield, and write in the local names, the outline of an ancient village history would be very nearly made. And this would especially be the case if the further assistance of court rolls or ancient muniments of title could be procured. Moreover, the testimony of old people who remember local names unknown to a younger generation, or wilfully altered or corrupted in recent times, is always useful.† It need hardly be said that these words are often of high philological value, to say nothing of their importance in determining some of the deepest and most interesting problems affecting the earliest history of these islands.

* Take, for example, *Revel Wood* in this glossary and *Revel Batch* in Wedmore, Somersetshire. It would be wrong to say that these words are derived from the surname *Revel*, the fact being that the surname is derived from the local name. Compare the Swedish *refva*, a cleft, gap, and *refvel*, a sandbank.

† See, for example, *King's Head*, *Giant's Chair*, and *Meggon-Gin* in the glossary and addenda.

When I began this inquiry I had no belief in the existence in this part of England of any local names—excepting the names of mountains or rivers—derived from the 'Celtic,' and only in a few rare instances in this glossary have I attempted to refer these words to the language spoken in these islands before the coming of the Teuton or the Norseman. I have, however, elsewhere* expressed the opinion that the early settlers or invaders of this country did not freely and at once intermix with the conquered or ancient people, but lived separate and apart from them. I have seen no reason to alter that opinion. On the contrary, further research has only tended to strengthen it. Not only is there the strongest *à priori* presumption in favour of such a state of things, but the same thing is happening now in newly-settled countries, such as the United States of America. We may see it in Yorkshire at the present day. There is a German quarter in Bradford. There is an Irish quarter, which is much the same thing as a 'Celtic' quarter, in every large town. There has been an Irish quarter in Sheffield since the year 1499,† and there can be no doubt at all that the old inhabitants lived apart from their invaders, or from the colonists, many centuries before then. It may seem strange that the Anglo-Saxons should call the old inhabitants of England foreigners (*wealas*) in their own country. They did so, nevertheless, just as the Germans call Italy *Wälschland* at the present day. This accounts for the existence of such local names as *Wales*, *Waleswood*, *Wolsh Stubbing*, &c., which will be found in this glossary. It may also account for *Brytland*, which may be 'Celtic' land, or British land, and possibly for *Brittains Piece*, near the old earthworks in Bradfield.

Not the least interesting of the local names found in this neighbourhood is the word *Barber*. *Barber Fields* at Ringinglow, *Barber Stones* on the moors between Ringinglow and Fox House, *Barber Nook* in Crookes, and *Barber Balk* in Kimberworth, are not derived from the personal name Barber, the beard-shaver, but from

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* *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. iv., 90 *et seq.*

† See *Irish Cross* in the glossary.

the Old English *barbar*, a heathen, or foreigner.* The word is used nearly in the same sense as *Welsh*. It is remarkable that these words occur on cold and cheerless moorlands, or in places where other adjacent local names make it clear that *barbar* is not a personal name, but the designation of a whole people—a people who were neither Anglo-Saxons nor Danes, but who were called 'foreigners,' 'heathens,' and 'slaves' in their own country by their proud conquerors. The whole district between Ringinglow and Fox House contains proofs of early British settlements, and of the mythology and religion of the oldest inhabitants of Great Britain. Nor can we fail to see in such local names as *Castle Dyke* on the road to Ringinglow, *Barber Balk* and *Scotland Balk*—the two last being the names of earthworks or ridges, sometimes called the Roman Rig—evidences of tribal or national hostilities. There are fields near Ringinglow called *Annis Fields*, *annesse* being Old English for a 'wilderness.' We may ask why did this ancient people live in the wilderness, on bleak and barren moorlands so far removed from the rich pastures of the valleys? This question is answered, in part at least, on a previous page,† but it should in addition be said that the tendency of conquest is to drive people into the 'wilderness,' or to leave the wilderness in the occupation of the aboriginal settlers, or conquered inhabitants.

In this district it is clear that the few local names which probably belong to the 'Celtic' languages are to be found on moorlands, in the names of streams, or in places where the land has not been cultivated. Such names as *Lenny Hill* and some others on the moorlands west of Dore and Totley seem to relate to a period anterior to the coming of the Anglo-Saxons and Norsemen. The cultivation of land, it need hardly be said, would remove most of the old local names, which would naturally, in a few cases, remain unchanged on the hills and heaths.

It is pleasing to see that the subject of local names—which I

* See the word *Barber* in the Addenda. I shall be told, of course, that a family called Barber lived and owned land at *Barber Nook;* indeed I was personally acquainted with Mrs. Barbara Barber of that place. But the family did not give their name to the place. They may have *taken* it from the place. The surname *Barber* must in many instances mean 'foreigner.'

† Page liii.

would prefer to call field-names—is receiving the attention of the learned and the curious. With the exception, however, of Dr. Taylor's *Words and Places* the literature of this subject is scattered about in the publications of various archæological societies and in magazines.* The idea seems to have struck the Hon. and Rev. Sydenham H. A. Hervey, Vicar of Wedmore, in Somersetshire, that it would be a good plan to treat the subject, from a popular point of view, in a publication which professes to be a parish magazine, or rather a parish history and parish magazine combined.† Mr. Hervey is doing this in the *Wedmore Chronicle*, which is entirely written by him. This work, amongst other things, contains the field-names, or a selection of them, of Mr. Hervey's parish, and the comments made upon them show how extremely interesting an inquiry of this kind, when treated by a competent hand, may become.

In introducing local names into the text of the glossary I have followed the example of German lexicographers who usually adopt this plan, which is very convenient for reference. Moreover, there are so many cases in which the local name explains the ancient word, or in which the ancient word explains the local name,‡ that it seemed to me desirable to include them in this way, although an obvious temptation was thereby offered to become discursive, and to make notes of a more or less speculative kind. I think, however, that my notes will in most cases be found useful, even if, as must of necessity be the case, some of my opinions should hereafter upon better evidence be shown to be erroneous.

Owing to what Dr. Isaac Taylor calls the 'instinctive causativeness of the human mind' stories are constantly being invented by the people to explain the meaning of local names which they do not understand.

Many of these stories are as amusing as they are obviously false, but others may become a source of error to the inquirer, and may,

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* When this work was far advanced in the press Mr. Blackie's admirable little *Dictionary of Place-Names* came into my hands, and I have derived some useful hints from it.

† It need hardly be said that the magazine has nothing in common with the periodicals usually published under this name.

‡ Take, for example, *Bage* and *Burbage*, *Bent Grass* and *Bents Green*, *Chark* and *Charkin Hill*, *Float* and *Floated Field*, *Fox Grass* and *Fox Hill*, *Lache* and *Leachfield*, *Meggons* and *Meggon-Gin*, *Snape* and *Snape Hill*, *Wime* and *Wyming Brook*.

unless he be cautious, mislead him. Between Beauchief and Bradway is a place now called 'Twentywell Sick,' which I have mentioned on p. xxxii. It is popularly said that the name arose from the fact that a man once lived there who employed forty workmen, and that when a 'flying sickness' was prevalent *twenty* of the men were *well* and *twenty sick*, &c.! Although the word was written 'Quintine-well' seven hundred years ago, somebody who did not understand it thought that it must be wrong, and so changed it to *Twenty Well*. In this way one blunder may lead to another. Another amusing example of 'popular etymology' may be seen in a well-known and rather fashionable road in the suburbs of Sheffield now called *Psalter* Lane. Whatever the word means it was formerly written *Salter*, *Psalter* having been first used about forty years ago. Now such a local name as *Psalter* could not exist long before it excited curiosity. Naturally the first thing to be thought of was a psalm-book, and hence the Psalms of David began unconsciously to be associated with the misspelt word. But when a stranger inquired how, or in what way, the psalm-book was connected with the lane, property-owners began to be puzzled, and the question was not an easy one to answer. However, as it was useless to stick at trifles, something had to be made of it. Somebody must have sung *psalms* in that lane someday. Now who so likely to have done this as the monks of an abbey a few miles off in another county? This happy thought, having struck somebody, was soon received as an article of faith, and now every person with whom I have conversed believes that the monks of this abbey *did* sing psalms in that very lane. People really do believe it, and it is useless to laugh at them. If one ventures to express a doubt the answer is: 'I have always been told that it is so,' or, 'Noboby ever doubted it,' or, 'My grandmother told me so many a time.' I could mention many other instances, equally amusing, of the tendency to invent such explanatory stories.*

* I have just learnt that Stannington is *Standingtown*, having been so called because Oliver Cromwell, who made fearful havoc all about Sheffield, was good enough to leave this *town standing!* Another story describes how a man was lost on the moors above Castle Dyke in the snow, and how he heard the church bells in Sheffield *ringing low*, and by that means found his way home and was saved! Thence we are told, arose the name *Ringinglow*. One is reminded of a story told by Prof. Skeat about a Cambridge undergraduate who, in examination, defined faith as 'the evidence by which we believe that which we *know* to be untrue.'

Of course such tales as these deceive nobody. There are, however, others which are really misleading. *Barber Stones*, on the moors between Ringinglow and Fox House, is said to have been so called because a man called Barber was lost in the snow there; *Silver Hill* in Ecclesall is said to have derived its name from a discovery of silver coins. Now neither of these accounts is absolutely improbable, for people have perished in snow on the moors, and silver coins have been found on the tops of hills. But no living person can remember the unfortunate Mr. Barber, and nobody can produce one of the aforesaid silver coins, or any contemporary account either of the accident in the snow or of the coins. When I hear that treasures of gold have been discovered at *Gold Hill* in Fulwood, and have seen those treasures with the eyes that now guide my pen, then, and not till then, shall I believe these stories about Silver Hill and the unhappy Mr. Barber.

The etymology of local names is a subject full of pitfalls and difficulties, but the fact that it is so should not be a hindrance to inquiry. So long as a guess is offered as such, or so long as the weight which the opinion ought to have, or the degree of probability is indicated by the etymologist, the cause of exact science will not suffer. Unless advances of this kind are made we shall never be any nearer to the truth. Many of the derivations of the local names given in the glossary are unquestionably right, whilst others are necessarily matters of greater or less degrees of doubt. It is hoped that the evidence offered, and the opinions or comments given, in this volume have done something to advance the little knowledge that we possess on this obscure and interesting subject.

It will be noticed that I have treated many of the oldest local names as the names of barrows, circles, and memorials of the dead. Thus words compounded of *low*, *how*, *ring*, *carter*, *hope* (hoop), and even *tom* (toom), have been explained on this basis.* Such a hilly district as Hallamshire would be sure to contain, on high and prominent positions, many such memorials. They would strike the

* The local names *Whildon* (pronounced Wheeldon) and *Whirlow* (formerly Whorlow) appear to be derived from the circles (wheels or whorls) surrounding barrows and hill forts. The word *carter* in '*Carter* Stones Ridge' on the very top of Bradfield moors evidently means 'circle,' as will be seen under the word *Quarter* in the Addenda.

early settler as conspicuous and useful landmarks, and, owing to their religious or sacrosanct origin, would probably be regarded with veneration. It is certain that they often marked the boundaries of estates, and hence they would be likely to endure, whilst other names were changed or forgotten.

Many local names admit of more than one reasonable derivation. Thus one might explain *Baslow*, in Domesday *Basselau*, as A.-S. *basu-hlâw*, the purple hill or mound, alluding to the purple bloom of the heather by which the high moorlands of this place are bedecked in summer. Now this is a very pretty and reasonable derivation, but not the most probable derivation. In the first place our oldest English ancestors had not enough sentiment in them to think about that wine-dark beauty of the heather which delights holiday-makers and painters. They might, or did, talk of a black hill, a bleak hill, a white hill, a red hill, a green hill, or even a purple hill. There is a 'white *low*' in Dore, but I have not heard of a 'red *low*,' or a 'green *low*.' The old Englishmen saw not these things with the eyes of poets or painters; they would use these colour-names in very prosy fashion, merely to distinguish one hillside from another. A *hlâw* or *low* is generally, if not always, a burial mound, and, as the personal name *Bassa* is found in Anglo-Saxon, the word most probably means the burial-mound of some chief who was so called. Indeed Bateman opened a fine tumulus on Baslow Moor.* It may be interesting to observe that Grimm connects the A.-S. *basu*, purple, with Goth. *basi*, a berry.

As, in our time, new streets, and even new houses, are called after the names of distinguished statesmen, soldiers, or popular men, so the early settlers of this country bestowed the names of their great warriors, their gods, and demigods, on the places which they colonized. Both the ancient and modern practice of this kind of name-giving spring from hero-worship, and from the difficulty which sometimes arises of finding natural objects suitable for name-giving. Thus the oak might be found in sufficient abundance in one place to justify the giving of such a name as *Ockley* or *Akley*, oak meadow,

* See an engraving of it in *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 87. A chieftain called *Bassa* is mentioned in Bede's History.

oak pasture, but where trees of many kinds grew together the name of a chieftain or demigod might be given instead. Our 'Gladstone Road' and 'Palmerston Villa' are the natural sprouts of the 'Egil's-field' or 'Osgot-þorp' (Osgarthorpe) of a former age.

The most interesting local names are those which have preserved and handed down fragments of old religious beliefs. The place called *The Apronfull of Stones* in Bradfield preserves the memory of the Teutonic legends in which the Blessed Virgin 'carries stones and earth in her apron like Athena or the fay,'* and in which giantesses carry earth and rocks in their aprons, and, the strings of the aprons breaking, drop them on the ground. Giants and giantesses, in the popular belief, brought the hills and the rocks to the places where they stand. Who can doubt that the stone or rock called *Giant's Chair*, near *An Kirk* or *Han Kirk Hill*, and near the *Meggon-gin Hollow* in Dore, was the chair in which, according to t' ² ancient belief, a giant sat enthroned?† We may be quite sure that, as *An Kirk* is a heap of rocks 'confusedly hurled' lying on the summit of a hill within half a mile of the *Giant's Chair*, *An* is the Anglo-Saxon *ent*, a giant, or its genitive plural *enta*. *An Kirk*, *Han Kirk*, or *Hound Kirk*, then, may represent an Anglo-Saxon *enta kirke* or *circe*, a church reared by giants.‡ History has left no record of the existence of a 'church' at *Han Kirk*, nor can we conceive it possible that a Christian temple ever stood upon these rocks on this high moorland waste. The *kirk*, if that word has come down to us in an uncorrupted shape, is a Titanic temple—a temple built by the giants. Further to the south-west on these moorland heights, between Baslow and Curbar, is a road, partly paved, which is called *the Giant's Causeway*. Here, then, we have the clearest evidence

* Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, iii., p. xxxvii. See this local name more fully explained in the Addenda.

† According to Greek and Norse beliefs the gods have thrones or chairs. In the *Odyssey* (x. 118), Odysseus and his comrades are attacked by the Laestrygons, who were 'not like men, but like the giants. They threw at us from the cliffs with great stones as big as a man could carry.'

Οὐκ ἄνδρεσσιν ἐοικότες ἀλλὰ Γίγασιν.
Οἱ ῥ' ἀπὸ πετράων ἀνδραχθέσι χερμαδίοισιν
Βάλλον.

‡ In the Hebrew Scriptures the church of Jehovah is described as built upon a hill. 'Her foundations are upon the *holy hills*' (*Psalm* lxxxvii. 1). 'Who shall ascend into the *hill of the Lord*?' (*Ps.* xxiv. 3.)


PLAN
To illustrate p. lxvii.
Ringinglow Inn
Fenny Brook
Barber Fields
Long Line
Sparkinsons Spring
Harrys Stone
Oxdale Lodge
Road
Gods Spring
to Dore Moor Inn
Hound Kirk or An Kirk Moor.
Hound Kirk or An Kirk Hill.
Burbage Moor.
White Low Lane to Dore
Meggon Gin Hollow.
Giants Chair.
Blacka Plantation
Fingerem Stone
Parson's House
Circle
Stone House
Piper House.
Lenny Hill.
Cowsick
Scale. 3 Inches to 1 Statute Mile.

of the ancient belief in giants. The evidence of belief in dwarfs is not less distinct. In Bradfield—that home of legend and poetry which two hundred and fifty years ago was believed to be the birth-place of 'Robin Hood'—we have *Dwariden*, the vale of the dwarfs. Their voices, in the ears of men of old, echoed amongst the rocks and hills. These dwarfs were 'cunning smiths,' bordering upon the smith-heroes and the smith-gods.

The meaning of the curious local names which surround *Han Kirk Hill* will be more clearly seen after a visit to the place itself, and after the perusal of the map on the opposite page. Ascending the hill from Banner Cross, and passing Castle Dyke on the left, we reach the inn at Ringinglowe. At this point, if we take the road which turns to the left, we shall see on our left-hand side a rugged and uncultivated valley, through which flows a stream called, on the ordnance map, Fenny Brook. Near to the brook are *Barber Fields*. The country side is rough moorland, growing little else but heather, with here and there a stunted shrub. On the right-hand side of the road may be seen a small dwelling, or rather stone hut—a thatched squatter's cot, without upper rooms. An old road called *Jumble Road*, which leads to Dore, is visible on the left, but *Sparkinson's Spring*, marked on the map, is out of our view. A gamekeeper's house called *Oxdale Lodge* is next approached on the right-hand side of the road. The house fronts to the south-east, and looks straight down a clough or deep valley, watered by a runlet, by whose banks grows here and there a mountain ash. Adjacent to the spot where Oxdale Lodge stands, Fairbank's map records a stone called *Harrys Stone*. I asked the gamekeeper of Oxdale Lodge whether he knew such a stone. He replied that he did not, and had never heard of it. I have, nevertheless, no doubt of the accuracy of Fairbank's survey, and can only suppose that the name has been lost and the stone removed. *Harry* is the Anglo-Saxon *hearh* or *hearg* (pronounced *harry*), meaning a temple or idol, as may be seen in *Adamfield Harrie*, Holmesfield.* If we cast our eyes to the right of Oxdale Lodge, we shall see on the crest of the moors and standing against the sky two large stones called the *Ox Stones*. In shape they

* See *Adamfield*, p. 293.

roughly resemble oxen, and they are not inaptly so called. Whence, then, the name *Oxdale?* This place appears to have been named after the *Ox Stones* rather than after living oxen, which, it is possible, never grazed upon these rugged and heath-covered moors. *Öxnadalr*, dale of oxen, is found in Icelandic local names. If we turn our eyes to the left we shall see *Han Kirk Hill* (Giants' Church Hill), with its summit and its sides strown with great stones, which look as if they had been cast down or scattered here and there by some Titanic power. One can understand the childlike awe with which these natural wonders would be regarded by ancient peoples, and how the fables of giants and giantesses scattering stones from their aprons would arise. The form which the old Norse and German legends generally take is that a giant or giantess was going to build a church or a bridge, and that as, with this object in view, huge stones were being carried through the air, the apron-strings of the giant or giantess broke, and the stones came tumbling down.

As we stand upon these wild moors, with fair landscapes extending on every side beneath our feet, we seem to be held in equipoise between an old and a new world. In the distant valleys to the north-east lies the big town where steel is made, with its Vesuvian chimneys and its squalid streets. On these moorland heights we stand in a peaceful solitude whose stillness is unbroken save by the *peck, peck, peck* of the grouse, or the barking of a gamekeeper's dog. No plough has ever broken the heath, though perhaps, in a few rare spots, the *Wealh*, *Barbar*, or 'Celt' may have built his little hut and earned a scanty livelihood. No signs of cultivation are apparent now, and if ever the hand of man tried to make this wilderness grow corn the heather and the rush have long since resumed their ancient domination. The only tree which grows upon these moors is the wiggin or mountain ash—the tree which was sacred to Thor, and which is still regarded by the people of Bradfield as a protection against sorcery.* A few of these trees are found by the sides of the moorland rills, which flow down through deep and rugged channels to the Sheath. On the hillside to the south-east of *Harrys Stone* is a spring or well which bubbles from the rock all through the driest

* See p. xxii *ante*.

summers. On the ordnance map it is called *God's Spring*, but the name was unknown to the gamekeeper who conducted me to the spot.

As we continue our journey towards Fox House we come to a place which, on Fairbank's map, is called *Fingerem Stone*. No such word is now known to the people in the district whom I have questioned. The position of *Fingerem Stone* is nevertheless made clear by the map. It is on the left-hand side of the road as one travels from Ringinglow to Fox House and near to the last-named place. I was not permitted to approach the spot for fear of disturbing the young grouse, but as far as one could judge from the road it is a heap of stones scattered here and there. I cannot say more without a nearer examination. As *Fingerem Stone* is about three hundred yards from an old earth-circle to be presently mentioned, one may be pretty sure that *Fingerem* stands for *Thingeram*, the *th* having been changed to *f*, just as *swarth* has become *swarf* (wheel-*swarf*). Indeed the change from *th* to *f* is common. What, then, is *Thingeram?* *Thingar* may possibly be A.S. þingere, an advocate, or priest. The final syllable may be *hám*, home, house. It will be noticed that a place called *Parson's House*, on the other side of the road, is adjacent. Parson's House, however, is not to be connected with *Thingeram*, for it was built, I am told, or owned by the Rev. Thomas Bingham early in the present century, after the enclosure of the commons.

Quite near to *Fingerem Stone* upon the moor and to the north of *Stone House* is a circle which will be found marked on the larger ordnance maps. Mr. Jackson and I examined it with some care, but we made no excavations. Although it is, for the most part, overgrown by the heather, it is very distinctly marked. The diameter, measured to the inner edge of the circle, we made out to be 83 feet, the extreme diameter being 95 feet. The average height of the circle is rather more than two feet, and there are traces both of an inner and an outer *fossa* or ditch. The circle appears to be composed of a mixture of earth and stones, some of the stones having been lately removed for building walls. The circle is, as usual, incomplete, the opening pointing towards *Fingerem Stone*. It seems

clear that the word *Fingeram = Thingeram* is in some way connected with or descriptive of this earth-circle, and it may represent an Anglo-Saxon þinga-hám, the house or place of meetings; parliaments and courts having been formerly held in the open air on a plain.

Continuing our journey down to Dore we pass *Piper House* on the left. This, I am told, was called after the Rev. H. H. Piper, of Norton, its former owner. Before we reach the *Han Kirk Hill* the road makes a sharp bend, and we cross a deep and weird valley, which lies at the foot of this hill, and is called *Meggon-gin Hollow.* Below and on the other side of the road is the *Giant's Chair.* The oath '*by the Meggons*,' which is well known to the old inhabitants of Sheffield, appears to explain this word, for I take it to mean 'By the Powers,' the Anglo-Saxon *megyn* meaning 'power.' *Meggon*, then, may refer to the same Titanic power which, according to the old fables, scattered the great stones on *Han Kirk Hill*, *gin* being an opening or narrow valley.* The *Giant's Chair* is not marked on the maps, but it is remembered by the old inhabitants, several of whom have mentioned it to me. The proximity of *Giant's Chair* to *Han Kirk Hill* (Giant's Church Hill) is not without significance.

Continuing our journey we come to *Jumble Road*, already mentioned, and have thus gone round *Han Kirk Hill.* The fact that such a cluster of strange local names should be found within so small a circle is remarkable. Each tends to explain or throw light upon the other, and the result is that we have within a narrow compass a *congeries* of local names pointing to one distinct conclusion—the early settlement of these wilds by a people who believed in mythology identical with that of the old Germans and Norsemen, and nearly resembling that of the Greeks and Romans.

There are other names in this glossary which, with certainty or with varying degrees of probability, tell of the old religious faith, with its great army of lesser gods and heroes—beings which survived in the numerous saints of the middle ages. I may refer, by way of example, to *Anthony* the patron saint and defender of swine and cattle, to *Stephen* the patron of horses, to *Lawrence*, to *Ignace*, to *Martin*, to *Ganna* the

* It may possibly mean 'great opening,' as in *main*-land, *main* here being Icel. *megin*, strength, chief. But I think this is improbable.

prophetess. The mythology of the Anglo-Saxons and Norsemen cannot be separated from the legends which during the early and middle ages of the Christian church were adopted as integral parts of the faith of that great communion. A true historic continuity links them together, the one being the modified descendant of the other. The faith of the Greek or Roman peasant in the fabled stories of those sons of Earth and Tartarus who stormed the heavens was not deeper than the belief of the old Englishman in giants who hurled the rocks, and who scattered them, with mighty arms, over the Derbyshire moorlands.

As regards colour in local names, the *New English Dict.* has the following remarks about the word *Black-acre:* 'An arbitrary name for a particular parcel of ground, to distinguish it from another denominated "white acre;" a third parcel being, when necessary, similarly termed "green acre" (=parcel *a*, parcel *b*, parcel *c*). The choice of the words "black," "white," and "green" was perhaps influenced by their use to indicate different kinds of crops.' Although the words 'black acre' and 'white acre' might be used in treatises on law to distinguish one estate or field from another, it seems clear that these names were not originally arbitrary. In this glossary, such words as *Black Acre*, *Blacka Dyke*, *Black Car*, *Black Edge*, *Black Hill*, *Black Knowl*, *Black Piece Wood*, '*Black Lands and Redd Hills*,' *Brown Storth Wood*, *Green Hill*, *Gold Green*, *Gold Hill*, *Red-ing* (see *Reading Lane*), *White Acre*, *Whitelow*, *White Lee*, *White Hill*, *White Yard*, *White Moss*, are intended, however roughly, to describe the colour of the soil, or of the grass, moss, or trees or plants growing thereon. *Black*, of course, may be the old English *blake*, *blac*, pale, implying an absence of the full green of vegetation, but more probably it expresses the dark colour of the burnt common or moor. Those who saw the miles of dreary and blackened moors about Hollow Meadows, after they had been burnt in the hot summer of 1868—a blackened waste, which so remained for years—will understand what is meant by *Black Hill*, *Black Lands*, *Black Edge*, &c. To burn the heather or the gorse was the cheapest and readiest way of clearing land for cultivation. Again, the pale colours of some kinds of moss which grow on moors will explain *White Low* and

White Moss. I cannot believe that the village of *Green-Hill* was so named arbitrarily, for the grassy slopes which lead up to the village from the north are a sufficient explanation. There must have been, at this place, an expanse of bright green turf, free from gorse or underwood, and probably the site of an old British settlement, which would strike the eye of the Anglo-Saxon settler, and hence give rise to the name. *Black* need not in every case refer to burnt underwood, heather, or gorse. It may, and often does, express the appearance of the dark and peaty soil found in many places, and especially on moorland heights.

Many fine yew trees grew in the environs of Sheffield and in the adjacent villages. This tree, however, is intolerant of the smoke from coal fires. I remember ancient yews in Cold-Aston dying under the influence of an amount of smoke which was quite harmless to other trees. There was a long avenue of them at the Hallows; their withered forms seemed, like the Scotch minstrel, 'to have known a better day.' *Ewe Field* in Ecclesall, *Ewe Forth*, *Ewe Flatts*, and *Ewe Wood* in Holmesfield, *Uden* (yew valley) and *Ughill* (yew hill) in Bradfield point to the abundant growth of this tree. Gerard says that *taxus* is called in English the 'ewe or yew tree.' It was anciently regarded as a deadly and poisonous plant. It was said 'that if any doe sleepe vnder the shadow thereof it causeth sickness and oftentimes death.' 'All which,' says Gerard, 'I dare boldly affirme is altogether vntrue; for when I was yong and went to schoole, diuers of my schoole-fellows and likewise myselfe did eat our fils of the berries of this tree, and haue not only slept vnder the shadow thereof, but among the branches also, without any hurt at all, and that not one time, but many times.' (*Herball*, p. 1371.) William Harrison, writing in 1577 of the 'wooddes and marrises' in England, says we are 'not wythout the plane, the *Ughe*, the sorfe, the chestnutte, the line, the black cheerie, and such like. And although that we enioye them not in so great plentie now in most places, as in times past or the other afore remembred, yet haue we sufficient of them all for our necessarie turnes and vses, especially of *Ughe* as may be seene betwixt Rotherham and Sheffilde, and some steedes of Kent also as I haue beene informed.' (*Holinshed*, 1577, i. 91, *recto*.) The yews

between Sheffield and Rotherham have perished; only local names and the testimony of honest William Harrison remain to show how abundant the tree once was in this district.

THE PLACE WHERE 'ROBIN HOOD' WAS BORN.

Under the word *Haggas* in the glossary will be found the following extract from Harrison's Survey, a manuscript which, as I have said on a previous page, is dated 1637:—

'Imprimis Great Haggus croft (pasture) near Robin Hood's Bower and is invironed with Loxley Firth and containeth 1a. 2r. 27$\frac{1}{5}$p. Item, little Haggas croft (pasture) wherein is the foundacion of an house or cottage where Robin Hood was born; this piece is compassed about with Loxley Firth and containeth 00a. 2r. 13$\frac{1}{2}$p.'

Under the title of 'Robin Hood's Bower' in the glossary is an extract from an old account showing that it was once the custom to set up such 'bowers' as a part of the ceremonies attending a country feast or merrymaking. No English scholar would now be bold enough to assert that such a person as 'Robin Hood' ever existed in the flesh. Robin Hood, or Robin Wood, is as mythical a personage as any of the ancient heroes of romance and song,* and the statement of Harrison, therefore, that a man who bore this name was born in Bradfield is to be received as a piece of popular fiction existing in that village exactly two hundred and fifty years ago. Many places have claimed to be the birthplace of this hero of the woods, as many cities have claimed to be the birthplace of Homer. I confess to some surprise at seeing such a statement in so formal a document as a survey of land, written at such a respectable distance of time. It cannot have been the invention of the surveyor himself. He must have heard it from the lips of men who then occupied that secluded village, and probably the belief had long been current that some man of prowess had once inhabited these wilds, had stolen the king's deer, and accomplished feats of bravery and generosity. I remember, when riding on a coach in Scotland, hearing the coachman,

* The tales about 'Robin Hood' were long ago believed to be fables. Withals, in his *Dict.*, ed. 1616, p. 580, has 'Siculæ nugæ, gerræ, Robinhoodes tales.' *Siculæ nugæ* means Sicilian nonsense, trifles, stuff, fables.

as we passed by a ruined cottage, say : 'Gentlemen, this is *one* of the houses where Rob Roy was born.' And here we have learnt on a much earlier authority that Bradfield was *one* of the places where 'Robin Hood' was born.

A tradition of this kind, however, is not to be regarded as of no importance. For the people of Bradfield it doubtless once had a full significance. The tradition may have been the dim remembrance of the exploits of some forgotten hero. It is certain that, before the dawn of written history, men had settled in considerable numbers in this place. If the great tracts of moorland would only furnish a scanty subsistence for cattle, there was grass land, however coarse, which required no clearing, and which nature had left in readiness for the plough and for pasturage. Flint arrowheads are still abundantly found in Bradfield. Yet there is no flint found in this district. The field-names speak, if sometimes mysteriously yet with no uncertain sound, of men whose history has not been written, but who have left some few traces on the soil of the mode of life which they led. The great earthwork known as Bailey Hill, originally, in my opinion, a burial mound, and afterwards doubtless the place of the old folk-moot, or village assembly, and the scene of many a religious rite, is a lasting witness of the degree of civilization to which the men of this district had attained before the coming of the invaders of whom history has left some record. If such a place were settled early, if it contained a considerable number of men who practised the arts of husbandry, and who lived in some degree of rude comfort, we may be sure that it would not escape the rapacious eyes of those daring adventurers who came here from the north-west of Europe. Probably the Norse invader robbed or made slaves of the old inhabitants. At all events he established in Bradfield, as has been already shown, the *birelaws* of his own country.

It must, however, be said that the contests or rivalries of the early inhabitants of this country and their invaders seem too remote to have been the origin of the fine ballad literature and of the stories which have gathered round the name of 'Robin Hood.' We must look to a later time for the fuller development of the minstrelsy which, amongst all half-civilised men, takes for its theme the

hero of the battle or the chase. And we must look for our hero 'Robin Hood,' not in the Scandinavian warrior who quaffed wine from the skull of his enemy, but in the bold and gentle archer of the woods, whose chiefest fault—the crime of deer-stealing—was counted almost for a virtue by the people. Amongst all the acts which have been regarded as crimes in the eye of that power which compels the weak to obey the strong the offence of poaching has always been regarded with leniency, if not with favour. The *firths* or enclosed woods of Bradfield, the great deer park in the valley of Rivelin, with its once magnificent timber—these and the deeper and wilder fastnesses of this ancient abode of man were a fitting home for a hero-archer such as Eigil was. How is it that the ballads tell us that 'Robin Hood' was born at Locksley in Nottinghamshire? There is no such town as Locksley in that county. Ritson appears to have relied on a modern ballad which he printed, entitled 'Robin Hood's Birth, Breeding, Valour, and Marriage.' This ballad contains the stanza :—

> In Locksly town, in merry Nottinghamshire,—
> In merry, sweet Locksly town,
> There bold Robin Hood he was born and was bred,—
> Bold Robin of famous renown.

The lines are evidently a modern fabrication of very late date. In this book of the surveyor, John Harrison, we have a statement which is certainly much older than this so-called ballad, and which, rightly or wrongly, fixes the birthplace of the hero-archer 'Robin Hood' at Loxley in Bradfield.

CONCLUSION.

It remains that I should tender my thanks to those who have taken an interest in the preparation of this volume for the press, and have shown that interest by supplying dialectal or archaic words used in the district, or by friendly advice or criticism.

My mother, in particular, remembers many old words and customs which were current amongst the country people in her youth, and the perusal of glossaries or published folk-lore has often recalled to

her mind things well-nigh forgotten. It was in this way that the foundations of the present work were laid.

Mr. William Furness, of Whirlow Hall, has been most obliging in supplying old words and field-names for the glossary. He has read the whole of the proof sheets, and has contributed many valuable words and suggestions. When, happily, I became acquainted with Mr. Levi Thompson, of the Lawns in Stannington, I became fully aware of a fact, of which I had before been conscious, viz., that the Bradfield district would produce an abundant crop of that material which is the mainstay and the gist of such a work as this. Mr. Thompson's contributions have enriched the second half of the glossary and the Addenda with many important archaic words. I am also indebted to him for some interesting pieces of folk-lore. I regret that I have not had the leisure to fully examine the dialect and field-names of the large chapelry or district of Bradfield. That district is rich in ancient words and traditions, and would furnish material for a separate volume. Mr. Thomas R. Ellin, who had himself formed a small collection of Sheffield words, has done good service in supplying words and in making suggestions which have added to the degree of completeness which this volume possesses. Mr. Ellin's supply of technical words used in the Sheffield trades has been particularly useful. I am also indebted to Mr. William Singleton for words relating to the Sheffield trades, and for old 'Cutlers' statements' kindly lent by him.

Mr. Benjamin Bagshawe has perused the proof sheets from K to the end of the glossary so much to their advantage that I greatly regret that the preceding portion of the work was not submitted to his useful criticism. Mr. Bagshawe, moreover, has added a considerable number of archaic and dialectal words.

Other ladies and gentlemen have shown an interest in the compilation of the glossary by supplying or suggesting words, or by various kinds of criticism. I cannot mention every name, for the list of those who have suggested or mentioned one word or more would be too long. I must, however, express my thanks to Mr. George Denton, to Mr. William Gillott, to Miss Gatty, to Mr. John Wilson, to Miss Denton, to Miss Eleanor Lloyd, of Weybridge, to

Mr. J. G. Ronksley, to Mr. Ernest Hobson, to Mr. W. F. Jackson, Mr. James Linacre, and Mr. J. F. Moss for useful service rendered to the glossary. There are doubtless others residing in the district who would gladly have added to the word-list and furnished useful hints had they known me personally, or had they been aware that such a work was in progress. It is not yet too late to gather fresh words, and I hope that the effort here made may have some influence in inducing others to augment the collection. It is of the nature of work of this kind that it should lead to further inquiry and to a desire for fresh knowledge. Although in the present work it will be acknowledged that much has been brought together it is not to be supposed that the subject is by any means exhausted, or that no other ancient words, customs, games, or interesting field-names worthy of record are to be found in the district.

Many of the words recorded in this volume are far older than any monuments of stone now surviving in the district. Buildings perish whilst words endure. Although the earliest history of these islands remains in shadow and darkness, old words, customs, superstitions, and names of places are left which here and there shed a ray of light amidst the prevailing gloom. They tell us with tongues which cannot err of tribal settlements and rivalries, of men who worshipped strange gods, and practised strange rites. The researches which of late years have been so assiduously made into the early condition of the inhabitants of Great Britain have done much to dispel fiction and error, and to set the beginnings of our history upon a right foundation. To this end nothing contributes more than the study of philology and the collection and preservation of ancient forms of speech. 'Inquire, I pray thee,' said the prophet Job, 'of the former age, and prepare thyself for the search of their fathers. For we are but as yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow. Shall not they teach thee and tell thee, and utter words out of their heart?'

S. O. A.

SHEFFIELD, *July, 1888.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A.S. Anglo-Saxon, or Oldest English. Quoted from Bosworth, Toller's *Bosworth*, and the Wright-Wülcker *Vocabularies.*

Doig. Mr. Doig's Collection. See p. xiv.

H. Hunter's *Hallamshire Glossary*, 1829. See p. ix.

Hunter's MS. Manuscript collections for a second edition of the *Hallamshire Glossary*, left by Hunter. See p. ix.

Harrison. Harrison's Survey of the Manor of Sheffield in 1637. See p. xliv.

L. Mr. R. E. Leader's collections for a Sheffield Glossary. See p. xii.

M.E. Middle English. English of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, usually quoted from Stratmann's *Old English Dictionary.*

O. Dutch. Old Dutch.

O. F. Old French.

O. Icel. Old Icelandic, from Cleasby and Vigfusson's *Dictionary.* This represents the Old Norse language.

O. H. Germ. Old High German. In Stratmann's *Dict.*

O. L. Germ. Old Low German. In Stratmann's *Dict.*

O.M. Ordnance Map. This means any of the Ordnance Maps published by the Government.

T.T.A. Town Trustee Accounts. See 'Leader, J. D.,' in 'Books cited,' p. lxxix.

GLOSSARY.

A, *indef. art.* used instead of *an* before a vowel, as '*a* egg,' '*a* apple.'

'If she be *a* idle ill-temper'd gossip.'—*Bywater*, 134.

A or EH, *pron.* what; used in asking questions. Pronounced like the *a* in May.

'Where have you been to?' 'Eh?'

A, *adj.* one.

'They're just about *a* size.'

ABBUT, *conj.* but, yes but, aye but, eh but.

'*Abbut* o'm not goin' to wark for nowt.'

ABIDE, *v.* to endure.

'I can't *abide* him.'

ABOON, *prep.* above.

The word occurs in a Hallamshire couplet, in which the heads of a family generally held in respect in Sheffield (the Bridges) in the early part of the last century are thus characterised:

'Gentleman Thomas t' foot *aboon* t' cross,
Prodigal Robin and slovenly Joss.'

Hunter's MS.

ACK, *v.* to attend, to notice, to listen.

'*Ack* thee, Tom, what's that?'

Apparently a variant of *hark*.

ACRE HILL.

'A piece of arable lying upon *acre hill*.'—*Harrison*.

Harrison mentions a field called 'the Acre,' containing one acre and sixteen perches, in Ecclesfield.

ADAMFIELD, near Horsley gate, Dronfield. O. M.

Possibly called after a person. *Adam* occurs amongst the names in the *Liber Vitæ*, p. 2.

ADDERFIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

ADDLE, *v.* to earn.

'An old man, summoned for depositing parts of putrid fish on a vacant piece of land, said he removed the fish for a dealer, and he thought he was "*addling* a bob."'—*Sheffield Petty Sessions*, 1877. L.

ADLAND, *sb.* a headland in a ploughed field.

AFEARD, *adj.* afraid.

'Although this word is not yet obsolete, the form now more frequently heard is *afreead* (sometimes shortened to *freead*), which appears to be not so much a corruption of *afraid* as a cross between the two different words.' L.

AFORE, *prep.* and *adv.* before.

AFTER-CLAP, *sb.* an unexpected stroke.

'Something ensuing on an action when it was thought that the deed itself and all its consequents were over; generally used of that which is primitive.'—*Hunter's MS.*

AGATE, *adv.* a-doing.

To get *agate* is to get to work: 'The washing is *agate*;' 'The brewing is *agate*;' 'He is always *agate* o' teasing me.'

AGATEARDS, *adv.* on the way with.

Hunter describes 'going agatewards' as 'the last office of hospitality, and necessary in many cases both for guidance and protection when the highway lay at some distance from a friendly grange in an uninhabited and almost trackless country amidst woods and over morasses.'

AGDEN, in Bradfield.

'A sheep pasture, called *Agden*, containing 346 acres.'—*Harrison.*

Aykeden in 10 Edward III. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 65. The meaning is Oak Valley. Stunted oaks are numerous about *Agden*.

AGEAN [ageean] or AGEN, *prep.* against, by the side of, in an opposite direction to.

'There is a peculiar provincial application of this preposition which I am not aware that any writer has noticed. It is used in the sense of *close to, by the side of.* If a blundering cricketer were to ask "Weer's t' bole?" the answer might be "Woy, clooas *agen* thi foot, mun."' L.

AGEE [ajee], *adv.* ajar, like a door. *Hunter's MS.*

AGGERHEADS, *sb. pl.* loggerheads.

'He's an *aggerheaded* fellow' means he is a dull, stupid fellow.

AGIST [ajeist], *v.* to take cattle in to pasture for hire. See JISTE.

AHR [ar], *pron.* our.

AHRS [ars], *pron.* mine.

'Tha should see *ahrs*' means you should see my husband.

'*Ahrs* is gone to t' ale-us.'

I cannot ascertain that the husband speaks of his wife in the same way.

AHT [art], *adv.* out.

AKKER [acker], *sb.* an acre.

AKRAN [acran] or AKKARIN, *sb.* an acorn.

ALABLASTER, *sb.* alabaster.

'Albastre, *Alleblaster.*'—*Cotgrave.*

ALDWARK, near Rotherham.

A.S. *eald,* old, and *weorc, worc,* work.

ALE FIELD, in Ecclesfield.

Harrison mentions 'the great *Ale* field' and 'the little *Ale* field.' This was the scene of the old 'church ales' and 'bride ales,' &c., in Ecclesfield. In the accounts of the churchwardens of this village for the year 1527 mention is made of 'the Kyrk Ayll.' (Eastwood's *Ecclesfield,* 170.) See GAMS CROFT and MARTIN PYTLE. A field at the end of the town street of the village of Crookes is called '*Ale* Croft.' From its position it would be very suitable for village games. A feast, or wake, is still kept up at Crookes on the first of May. See the Introduction.

ALEGAR [alligar], *sb.* malt vinegar. The *g* is hard.

'Owd Dame Squarejoint's putten *allegar* in it.'—*Bywater,* 35.

A little field in a hole at Dore containing sour grass is called *Alegar sick.*

ALE-POSSET, *sb.* warm milk and beer sweetened.

ALE-SHOT, *sb.* a reckoning at the alehouse.

ALE-US, *sb.* an alehouse.

ALL, *adv.* quite.

'He fell down and *all* dirtied his brat.'

ALLADS, *interj.*

'*Allads,* Dicky!'—*Bywater,* 265.

ALL-ALONG, *adv.* in continuous course.

'You have *all along* been my friend.'

ALL ALONG OF, *prep.* owing to.

ALLEY, *sb.* an alabaster taw used by boys in the game of marbles.

'"T'*alli*" is pre-eminently an inscriptionless tombstone opposite the chancel door of the Sheffield Parish Church, over which it was a favourite amusement of the Charity School boys, when the churchyard was used as their playground, to leap.' L. The stone was of alabaster. For the tradition as to this stone see Leader's *Reminiscences of Old Sheffield,* second edition, pp. 73, 169.

ALLEY LANDS, fields in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

ALLICAMPÁNE, *sb.* the herb elecampane. The accent is on the last syllable as in 'champagne.' The first syllable is sounded as in *alley*. Some verses were sung in which this word occurred, but I cannot now recover them.

ALL THERE, *adv.* of competent understanding.

'He's not *all there*' means that he is not quite in his senses.

ALLYS, *adv.* always.

ALMS HILL, near Whirlow. O. M.

Mr. Furness, of Whirlow, tells me that he has always known this place as *Holms* Hill. *Alms* is a modern corruption. There is a brook at the foot of the hill.

AMANG, *prep.* among.

AMANG-HANDS, *prep.* and *adv.* amongst or between ourselves; also between whiles.

AMERICA, the name of a field in Dore, and also in Cold-Aston. The one in Cold-Aston is said to have been so called on account of its remoteness from the village.

AN', *conj.* and.

AN' ALL, *adv.* and all, also.

Hunter quotes a stanza from James Montgomery without giving the reference:—

'Recovering he found himself in a warm bed,
And in a warm fever *an' all.*'

ANGER, *v.* to vex, irritate.

ANGERUM.

'Great *Angerum* wherein are coale pitts,' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* '*Angram* Close and Barn,' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. There is *Hangeram* Lane near Whiteley Wood. William *Ingram* of Bradfield is mentioned in the Poll Tax Returns for 1379, p. 34. Cf. *Angram* near Kettlewell, in the West Riding. Stratmann gives *angrom*, 'angustia,' a narrow place. See INGRE DOLE.

ANKER, *sb.* the tongue of a buckle.

ANLEY MEADOWS, fields in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

ANNIS FIELD, in Ecclesfield.

Harrison several times mentions '*Annis* field' and '*Annat* field' in Ecclesfield, and as both forms occur there can be no doubt that the herb *anise* or dill is intended, 'the two carminatives being originally confounded' (*New English Dictionary*). Dill was formerly much used in medicine. See Cockayne's 'Saxon Leechdoms,' *passim.*

'The wonder-working dill he gets . . .
Which curious women use in many a nice disease.'
Drayton, Polyolbion xiii. (1613).

See BALM GREEN and LEIGHTON.

ANPARSY, *sb.* the symbol &, signifying *et* or and.

This symbol used to follow the letter Z in the alphabet, so that a child when repeating it would say 'X Y Z, *anparsy*.' The accent is on the penultimate. The meaning 'and *per se*' is explained in the *New English Dictionary* under the letter A.

ANTHONY FIELD, in Dore. See SAINT ANTHONY'S HILL.

'In the afternoon we made four trenches in another barrow, situated on a neighbouring eminence, called *Anthony Hill*.'—Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 81.

APPLE TREE YARD SICKE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Cf. Appletrewick in Burnsall, near Skipton.

APPREN, *sb.* an apron.

ARBOR THORNE HURST, a place in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

ARCHER FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

ARGIFY, *v.* to argue.

ARK, *sb.*

Hunter explains this word thus: 'The large chest in farm houses used for keeping meal and flour. The arks are usually made of strong oaken planks, which are sometimes elaborately carved, and are often very capacious, so that an instance might occur like the affecting story of the Italian bride. They resemble the chests found in churches containing the parish books and papers; such a chest in the church of Ecclesfield is especially called an ark in 1527, as I am informed by the Rev. Mr. Eastwood. Many of these articles of household furniture are evidently of high antiquity. The making of them must have constituted in early times a distinct occupation as is evident from the existence of the surname of Arkwright.'—*Hunter's MS.*

I believe that these chests were mostly intended for home-spun linen; they are often called 'dower chests,' and being filled with linen were the presents which the spinster-daughter of the yeoman or little squire brought to her husband on marriage.

ARLE, *v.* to earn.

'I might as well *arle* a penny.'

ARLES, *sb.* an earnest penny.

'The giving of an *arles* succeeds the shaking of hands in concluding a bargain. . . . It is written *erles* in Ecclesfield parish register, where it denotes money given to a clergyman when first engaged.'—*Hunter's MS.*

ARRAND, *sb.* an arrand.

'Furst chap at comes e ahr hahce uppa that *harrand*.'—*Bywater*, 28.

ARRIAN or ARRAN, *sb.* a spider.

The *Cath. Angl.* has *erane*. Hunter gives the word as *arren*.

ARRIDGE, *sb.* a ridge, or edge.

See *Arris* in *New Eng. Dict.*

ARRIDGE, *v.* to smooth the edge of a furrow. See HARRIS.

ARSTON, *sb.* the hearthstone.

'He were a farantly man uppo' t' *arston*.'

ARTOW or ARTA, *v.* art thou.

ASHES WOOD, near Norton Lees.

ASH FURLONG HEAD, a field in Dore.

ASHING. 'Item *Ashing* acres (past*ure*) lying' in Stannington. *Harrison*. He mentions a field called 'Flat *ash*' in Ecclesfield. See FLAT. Cf. *Ashgate* near Chesterfield.

ASH-KEYS, *sb. pl.* seed vessels of the ash tree.

'The fruit of the ash-tree called *Keys*, perhaps merely from some resemblance to the instrument so called. Superstitions have gathered about this tree and its fruit. I remember to have heard an old farmer in Fullwood many years ago affirm that there were no *Ash-Keys* in the year in which King Charles was put to death.'—*Hunter's MS.*

Of the ash it is said in this district:

'Keep me either wet or dry,
The heart of oak I do defy.'

See KEYS.

ASK, *adj.* harsh, tart, sour. Said of sour plums, &c.

'*Harske* or *haske*, as sundry frutys. *Stipticus, poriticus*.' *Prompt. Parv.* It is sometimes pronounced *arsk*. I have heard both *ask* and *arsk*. The east wind is called a 'cold, *ask* wind.'

ASKER or ASKARD, *sb.* a newt.

ASKY, *adj.* husky.

ASLOPP FARM, a farm once adjoining the town of Sheffield.

'The ford that belongeth to *Aslopp farme*.' *Harrison*. The farm house adjoined the street. '*Alsop* Fields' occurs in Gosling's map of Sheffield, 1736. They lay between Norfolk Street and Pond Lane. '*Aulsope* Farme,' 1624.

ASPLAND. See HASPLAND.

ASS, *sb. pl.* ashes, cinders.

'Coke *ass*,' coke ashes.

ASSIDUE, *sb.* 'Dutch metal.'

Workmen speak of it contemptuously. They say 'as thin as *assidue*.'

ASS-MIDDEN, *sb.* a heap of ashes.

ASSNOOK, *sb.* the place where the ashes fall under a fire-place.

ASTA, ASTOW, *v.* hast thou?

AT, *conj.* and *pron.* that. M.E., *at*, that.

'*At* for that as a conjunction and a relative pronoun. One of the test words of the Northern English class of dialects. Sheffield seems to be on its southern boundary, for at Chesterfield, only twelve miles further south, it is quite unknown.' L.

'That *at* is dry the earth shall be.'—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 2.

AT, *prep.* to. 'What will you do *at* it?' for *to* it.

AT-AFTER, *prep.* and *adv.* after.

'For after both as adverb and preposition, but in reference only to time, not to place.' L.

'Thah kno's they're better *at-after* for it.'—*Bywater*, 195.

ATHER [aither] or OTHER, *adj.* or *pron.* either.

ATHINT [atint], *adv.* behind. Used in the expression 'to ride *athint*,' *i.e.*, to ride behind another person on the same horse.

ATKIN HOLME, a field in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

ATOMY, *sb.* a skeleton; an anatomy. *Hunter's MS.* See NOTOMY.

ATOP, *prep.* on the top.

ATTERCLIFFE, *sb.* a hamlet in Sheffield parish. *Atteclive* in Domesday.

ATTRIL or ATTREL, *sb.* a cluster, mass.

A farmer complaining of the way in which his clover was growing said, 'It wur all in a *attril*,' meaning, as he afterwards explained it, that it grew in a thick mass, entangled together, and not uniformily as in his opinion it ought to have done. It also occurs as *ottrel*, meaning a scar or cicatrix with a rough surface. A man with a pimpled face from drinking is said to have his face 'all in a *ottrel*.'

AUNCETRES, *sb. pl.* ancestors. 'This word may be heard, though rarely, for ancestors.' H. I have not heard it.

AX, *v.* to ask.

AXED OUT.

People are said to be *axed out* after the third and concluding publication of the banns of marriage. The phrase occurs as *out axed* in Evans' *Leicestershire Words*. (E. D. S.)

BABBY, *sb.* a child's name for a picture.

BABBY, *sb.* a baby.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS, *sb. pl.* *Lychnis diurna.*

BACK-END, *sb.* the autumn.

BACKENING, *sb.* a relapse into illness.

'I hope he'll have no more *backenings*.'

BACK-SIDE, *sb.* the back of a house.

BACK-SPITTLE, *sb.* a wooden shovel, with a small handle, used for turning oat-cakes.

BACK-US, *sb.* a bake-house. Similarly *Brew-us*, a brew-house; *Malt-us*, a malt-house.

'Edward Shewall for a garden a stede adcoynynge to the backsyde of the *backhouse*, viij d.'—T. T. A., 7.

'A kill, a *back* house, and another house.'—*Harrison.*

'A dwelling house and kitchen lying in Sheffield towne next unto the *backhouse*.'—*Harrison.*

'Mr. Mosley the *bake-house* in lease xx. *li.*' Rental in Sheffield Free Library, 1624.

Evidently there was a public bake-house in Sheffield.

BADE, *v.* to bathe. Germ. *badon.*

'Come on, surrey, let's go an' *bade* us.'

BADGER, *sb.* a dealer in flour and corn.

I have never heard this word used, but I have seen it used as a man's description in the Sheffield parish registers during the last century.

BADGER. A field in Dore is called 'Old *Badger* Limb.' See LUM.

BADLY, *adv.* unwell, in bad health.

BAFF, *v.* to bark in a low suppressed tone.

When a dog hunts for game in a wood he is said to make a *baffing* noise. M.E. *baffin*, to bark.

BAGE [baighe], a flat piece of land, usually moorland.

A tract of moorland between Dore and Hathersage is called *Bage*. 'Burbage *bage*' is near Dore. '*Bage*, a tract of land.' *Sleigh.* Whence the Derbyshire surname, Bagshaw. Perhaps akin to *bache*. See *New Engl. Dict.* In Derbyshire a 'land' of curved or semi-circular shape is called a *barge*. These *barges* are much higher in the centre than ordinary 'lands' in a ploughed field. The earth on the top is deep, and is said to have been originally thrown up by the spade. The earth is thin and poor in the furrows, into which water drains.

BAGSHAW FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

BAHN [barn] or BAHND, *v.* to go.

'O'm *bahn* to Heeley.'

BAHT [bart], *prep.* without.

'Way, thah ma go *baht* it.'

BAILEY CROFT, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

BAILEY HILL, an artificial mound so called in Bradfield.

An account of this curious earthwork is given in Hunter's *Hallamshire*, and also in Dr. Gatty's *A Life at One Living*. See the word *Bailey* in *New Eng. Dict.* See a curious account of the way in which the tenants of a manor were summoned by the steward to the King's Hill, in Harrison's *Description of England*, ed. Furnivall, pt. i., p. 104. Blount's *Tenures*, 1874, p. 260. Canon Taylor, *Words and Places*, 6th ed., under the title 'Historic Sites,' c. 12. Cf. O. Icel. *bœli*, a farm, dwelling. Cf. *Bailey* fields in Sheffield, above Townhead Street, and between Trippet Lane and Broad Lane End. Old Map. 'Near the church at Folkestone is a place still known by the name of the "*Bail*," a name connected with the Court of Justice, as we see by the "Old *Bailey*" at London. *Bailey Hill* is also the name of a barrow in the parish of Friston (*Suss. Arch. Coll.*, v. 208). See also *Arch. Cant.*, ix. 64-5.' Gomme's *Primitive Folk Moots*, 1880, p. 154. The court leet at Rochester was held upon the *Boley Hill* (*ibid.*, p. 151). There is a *Bailey Hill* within the walls of York. Bateman opened a barrow on *Bailey Hill* between the Dove and Boston.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 169.

BAIRN or BARN, *sb.* a child.

BAITED. Wood is said to be long-*baited* or short-*baited* when the pieces are long or short before coming to a bough or knot.

BAKER'S DOZEN, *sb.* thirteen.

BAKSTONE [backstan], *sb.* a stone to bake oatcake on.

BALCŌNY, *sb.* a balcony. The *o* is long.

BALK, *sb.* a hayloft.

BALK, *sb.* an upturned furrow.

BALLIFIELD, a place near Handsworth.

M.E. *balz*, flat, smooth ? See FLAT. The Derbyshire surname *Balgay* (pronounced *Baugh-ey*) appears to mean 'flat enclosure.'

See *balz*, *baugh*, in Stratmann. But see BAILEY HILL.

BALLY, *sb.* the belly.

BALM GREEN [bome green], a place in Sheffield so called.

In Gosling's map, 1736, its position is marked as being on the south side of a pool, once used for public purposes, called 'Barker Pool.' It was at the south end of Brelsforth Orchards. The accounts of the Town Trustees show frequent payments relating to the repairs of the walls, &c., of Barker Pool, at which there was a small bridge, and which appears to have been at one time a public conduit or reservoir of water.

'Be it remembered that on the 9th day of September, 1658, it was agreed and ordered by the Burgesses of the Towne of Sheffield that the p*ar*cel of ground lying and being before the nowe dwelling-house of George Flint at the south end of John Stone's house on *Balm Green* shall not be lett to any p*er*son whatsoever, nor be made use of at any time hereafter for any

purpose whatsoever, but that the same henceforth shall continue waste as formerly.'—*T. T. A.*, 97.

I suspect that the herb balm (*apiastrum*) is here intended. 'Bawme is much sowen and set in gardens, and oftentimes it groweth of it selfe in woods and mountains: it is profitably set in gardens as Pliny writeth, *lib.* 21, *cap.* 12, about places where bees are kept' (Gerarde's *Herball*, 1633, p. 691). Honey formerly supplied the place of sugar (Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, 1780, p. xxvi). Honey-rents were common in ancient Wales (Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 207), and wax was often paid as rent in this country. Again, Gerarde says 'Smith's *Bawme* or carpenter's *Bawme* is most singular to heale up greene wounds that are cut with iron' (*ibid.*, p. 692). We can, therefore, easily understand how in a village community the cultivation of balm would be useful.

See HIVE YARD, HONEY FIELD, ORCHARD STREET, LEIGHTON, and ANNIS FIELD.

BAMFORTH FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

BAND.

The '*band* of a house' is a string-course along the walls. 'A *bande* of a howse; *lacunar*, &c.'—*Cath. Angl.* The '*band* of a cart' is a projecting piece of wood which goes round the top of the cart. 'A *bande* of a carte or a coppe; *crusta*, *crustula*.'—*Cath. Angl.*

BAND, *sb.* string, twine.

BANGBEGGAR HALL, the magistrates' hall, the town hall.

'At *Bang-Beggar* hall he assembled his train.'
Mather's Songs, 36.

BANNER CROSS, the name of a place near Sheffield.

Near this place four roads meet. The canons of Beauchief had a chapel adjoining it. Hunter mentions 'the base of an old stone cross still remaining' there (*Hallamshire*, p. 204). See CROSS. Cf. O. Icel., *bœna-hús*, a chapel, house of prayers. This appears to be *bœna-kross*, cross of prayers. Formerly a holy rood must have been erected at this place at which wayfarers worshipped. I have seen a drawing of the base or socket in which the cross stood. It was a rounded piece of stone, and in the centre was a square hole for the insertion of the cross. *Banner* field occurs amongst Ecclesall field names in 1807. Mr. Gomme mentions two mounds called 'the hills of the *Banners*' at Redbourn, near St. Albans.—*Primitive Folk Moots*, 1880, p. 242.

BARBAT INGE, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

'Johannes *Barbot*' occurs in the Poll Tax Returns for Ecclesfield, 1379, p. 10.

BARBER BALK, near Kimberworth. O. M. There is a *Barber Nook* near Sheffield.

BARBROOK, near Horsley Gate, Dronfield.

BARGHAST [bargast], *sb.* a ghost, spectre.

About sixty years ago a *barghast* appeared at 'The Brocco,' a steep hill between Solly Street and Allen Street. The hill was a piece of rough common, and it was a usual playground for children. The *barghast*, of course, turned out to be a hoax.

BARK, *sb.* a candle box made of tin. H. and L.

BARK, *v.* to cake, to encrust.

BARKLE, *v. idem.* Said of dried blood not washed off.

BARLEY, *v.* to appropriate, reserve.

'*Barley* me this;' I claim this as mine.

'Used among schoolboys to assert a prior claim to or rather possession of what was previously in common, as a good bearing hazel tree in a nutting expedition. But then the person who so cries out must be the first finder.' *Hunter's MS.*

BARLEY HAGGS, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See HAG.

BARLOW, a village near Dronfield.

BARLOW KNIVES, *sb. pl.* pocket knives with long 'bolsters' and one blade. They were named after one Barlow who first made them.

BARM-DUMPLINGS, *sb. pl.* boiled dough by means of yeast made light.

'Common dough made up in balls and boiled.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BARME-SKIN, *sb.* a high leathern apron worn by workmen.

BARMY, *adj.* silly.

BARNES FARM, in Dronfield. Anciently written *Bernes.*

BARRING-OUT, *sb.* a yearly custom amongst schoolboys of barring or excluding the schoolmaster from school on a particular day. It was common at Dronfield, and Hunter gives an instance from Bolsterston school in 1720.

BARRON LANE, in Bradfield.

'An intacke called *Barron lane.*'—*Harrison.* Johannes *Baron* of Handsworth in 1379.—Poll Tax Returns.

BASE GREEN, near Gleadless.

BASS, *sb.* a workman's wallet or basket.

A light, limp basket for carrying joiners' tools, vegetables, fish, &c. Also a hassock.

BASSET or BASSET EDGE, *sb.* an outcrop of coal, &c.

BASSET COTTAGES, near Sheffield. O. M.

BASSINGTHORPE, near Kimberworth.

BASTARD, *adj.* barren, poor.

Land is said to be *bastard* when it will not yield a crop.

BASTE, *v.* to tack or make long stitches in sewing.

Hunter says that it 'signifies hasty and temporary sewing preparatory to more earnest work, and to be picked out when the work is finished.' *Hunter's MS.* Palsgrave has 'I *baste* a garment with threde.'

BATE CROFT [bait croft], in Cold-Aston.

'*Bate moors*' are fields near Dronfield. The O. M. has 'The Bate-moor.' See BEET.

BATTEN, *sb.* a small sheaf of straw.

BATTS, *sb. pl.* shale found in coal.

BAWSON, *sb.* a fright, an ugly person.

'You *do* look a *bawson.*' 'Well, you never saw such a *bawson* in all your life.' 'Nah, mind; it 'll tak thee. Tha'h 'll meet a *bawson,*' *i.e.*, a 'goblin.'

BAY, *sb.* that part of a barn in which corn or straw is stored.

It was usual for Irish labourers who came over to reap the harvest to sleep in the *bay.* By indenture dated 1679, John Oldale, of Gleadless, conveyed to Alexander Fenton, of the same place, *inter alia,* 'one *bay* of a barne or lath abuting on the lath' of Fenton. Each barn has two *bays,* the threshing-floor lying between them, one containing unthreshed corn, and the other straw. Harrison frequently describes houses, barns, &c., as consisting of so many *bays.* See an example under FOX HILL. Probably these houses had no chambers or upstairs rooms, and were divided by wooden partitions. Examples yet remain of houses of this kind, the rooms communicating with each other. Probably a house was enlarged by building new *bays* at each end. See CORKE WALLS.

BEACON ROD, in Bradfield. See HOB HOYLE.

BEAGLE, *sb.* a fright, uncouth object.

'Yo nivver saw such a *beagle.*'

BEAM, *v.* to soak a leaky tub or other vessel in water.

BEANE YARD, the name of a field exceeding three acres in or near Sheffield. *Harrison.*

BEARD, *sb.* a tip of metal on the end of a knife haft.

BEARES STORTH.

'An intacke called *Beares storth,*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* See BRAWN HERST and STORTH.

BEAR-GARDEN, *sb.* a disorderly assemblage.

BEAST-GATE, *sb.* summer pasturage. *Derbyshire.*

BEASTINGS, *sb. pl.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

BEATNEED, *sb.* a temporary help in a difficulty; a makeshift.

BEBBYBECK, *sb.* a bird which frequents the bottoms of streams; the water ousel.

My informant, a farmer at Dore, tells me that it is a rare bird. The word is found at Dore. '*Bebybeke*, auis.'—*Cath. Angl.* Mr. Herrtage states that he was unable to identify this bird, or to find any example of its occurrence. It occurs as *Beck-bibby* in Lancashire. See Nodal and Milner's *Lancashire Glossary*.

BECALL, *v.* to abuse, to scold.

'To becalle,' *prouocare.—Cath. Angl.*

BECK, *sb.* a small stream.

A brook which divides the parish of Norton from Eckington is called the *Hare-beck*.

BEDDING CLOSE, a field in Ecclesfield containing ten acres. *Harrison.*

BED-FAST, *adj.* confined to bed with sickness.

BEDGREAVE WOOD, near Beighton. O. M.

BEDSTOCKS, *sb. pl.* a bedstead.

BEEAK, *sb.* a constable.

BEEAS, *sb. pl.* beasts.

'T' *beeas* has got into t' corn.'

BEE-BY, *sb.* a word used by mothers and nurses to very young children, and meaning 'sleep' or 'rest.'

'Now go to *bee-by*.'

BEE IN HIS BONNET. A man whose mind is not quite sound, or who is eccentric, is said to have a *bee in his bonnet*.

BEELDING, *sb.* a building.

The *Prompt. Parv.* has '*beeldynge*.'

BEESOM, *sb.* a woman of loose habits. The word is also applied to a cow which kicks.

There is a saying 'as drunk as a *beesom*.'

BEET. Near *Beet* and Far *Beet* occur amongst the field-names of Ecclesall in 1807.

O. Icel. *beit*, pasturage. *Beet* occurs as a surname in the district.

BEETON GREEN. A place in Stannington. *Harrison.*

O. Icel. *beit*, pasturage, and *tún*, a farmstead. See BEET and BEIGHTON GREEN.

BEHINT, *adv.* and *prep.* behind.

BEHOLDEN, *pa. p.* placed under an obligation.

BEIGHTON GREEN, a place in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

A village in Derbyshire, near Sheffield, is called *Beighton.* See BEETON GREEN.

BEILING [bailing], *sb.* the thin serous fluid issuing from an ulcer or other sore.

BELAKINS, *interj.*

BELDER, *v.* to roar, to bellow.

BELIKE or BYLIKE, *adv.* perhaps, probably.

BELIVE, *adv.* soon.

'This is one of the very few words in this list which I owe to a communication.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BELL, *sb.* the cry of the deer. *Hunter's MS.*

BELL, *v.* to cry as the hart does. *Hunter's MS.*

BELL, *v.* to bellow, to call loudly.

'Wot are ta *bellin* at, lad?' Addressed to a child when crying.

BELLAND. '*Belland* Field,' 'Upper *Belland* Place,' and 'Lower *Belland* Place' are fields in Dore. Cattle are said to have the *belland* when they are poisoned with particles of lead ore. Lead was smelted in the neighbourhood.

BELLASES or BELLICES, *sb. pl.* bellows for an iron forge.

BELL-HAGG, a place near Sheffield. See HAG.

'Warren Scargill holdeth at will *Bell Haggs* farme by the yearly rent of xvli.' *Harrison.* Adjacent is Fox *hagg.* As to the word *bell* see the Introduction. Cf. *Bell* Wood in Ripon.

BELL-HORSES, *sb. pl.* a child's game.

'*Bell-horses, bell-horses,* what time o' day,
One o'clock, two o'clock, three and away.'

The first horse in a team conveying lead to be smelted wore bells and was called the *bell-horse.*

BELLHOUSE PLAIN, the name of a part of Sheffield Park. *Harrison.*

Some houses in Ecclesfield are called '*Bell houses.*'

BELLY-TIMBER, *sb.* any kind of food.

BELLY-WARK, *sb.* belly ache.

Cf. *hede-warke* in *Cath. Angl.*

BELT, *v.* to shear the loose wool from sheep.

BELT, *p. part.* of to build.

BELTINGS, *sb. pl.* the loose wool shorn from sheep.

BEND-LEATHER, *sb.* a boy's phrase for a slide on a pond when the ice is thin and bends.

There is a game on the ice called 'playing at *bend-leather*.' Whilst the boys are sliding they say '*Bend leather, bend leather*, puff, puff, puff.'

BENK, *sb.* a bench. A.S. *benc.*

BENK, *sb.* a part of a bed of coal allotted to several colliers in a coal mine. See GOB.

BENNET FIELD, in Sheffield. The same as BENT.

'*Bennet* grange,' near Fulwood. O. M.

BENSIL or BENZIL, *v.* to drub.

'*Bensillin*',' a drubbing.

BENT GRASS, thick, tough grass, with somewhat broad leaves, growing on the moors.

There is a place called *Bents* Green near Sheffield. It is in an elevated position, almost on the edge of the moors. In such a place reed-grass or sedge would be likely to grow. There is a *Bents* Lane in Cold-Aston, near Dronfield. Little *Bentley* (six acres) and Long *Bentley* (seven acres) are fields in Cold-Aston. In the same township is *Bentley* Hill. Cattle will not eat *bent* grass.

BENTY.

'Item *Bentey* feild lying &c.'—*Harrison.*

Bent grass (see above) is often called *benty* grass. '*Benty* hough croft,' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

BERKE GREAVES. See GREAVE.

'A piece of wood ground called *Berke greaves*.'—*Harrison.*

It means 'birch groves.' '*Birk greaves*,' in 1807.

BERKIN DOLE.

'A close of pasture called *Berkin dole* lying next Crookesmoore.'
Harrison.

BERKWIN SICKE, in Stannington. *Harrison.*

BERRIN', *sb.* a burying, funeral.

'In an Act of Parliament, 3 Henry VI., mention is made of *berynes* (so written) being long delayed. It may be a question whether with this ancient orthography and this traditional pronunciation the word is not rather to be derived from the word to bear than to bury. . . . As late as the time of Bagshaw, who had been one of the assistant ministers in Sheffield, and who died in 1702, clergymen and gentlemen actually *bore* the coffin on their shoulders.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BERRY, *sb.* the gooseberry.

'Will you have some *berry* pie?'

BERRYIN CAKES, funeral cakes.

BERRYSFORTH, a wood between Sheffield and Handsworth, containing fifteen acres, in the occupation of widow Skelton, 'which she hath for wages in regard she is one of the parke keepers.' *Harrison.* '*Berry storth.*' Rental, 1624.

BESSY, *sb.* a female idiot. *Hunter's MS.*

BETANY, *sb.* a bottle-shaped basket put at the end of a spigot to prevent the malt or hops from getting into the spigot. It is called the *tap-wisk* in Evans's *Leicestershire Words*, and a *strumme* in *Cath. Angl.*

BETIMED, *p. pa.* exhausted by fatigue.

'This I have only by report.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BETTER, *adj.* later.

'It's *better* than four o'clock.'

BE-TWITTERED, *p. pa.* excited, frightened, overcome with pleasing excitement.

BEVERAGE. The wearer of a new suit of clothes is called upon to pay *beveridge*. H.

BEWAR, *v.* to beware.

BEYE [beigh], *v.* to stop, to wait.

A farmer, being asked whether he would take some more meat at dinner, said, 'No, thank yer, o'll *beigh*.'

BEZZLE, *v.* to drink immoderately.

BIB, *sb.* an obsolete article of female attire; also a child's pinafore.

'"She put on her best *bib* and tucker," meaning she attired herself in the most attractive style.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BID, a word used in calling ducks from the water. The call is '*Bid, bid, bid,*' &c.

BIDDING-BELL, *sb.* a small bell rung immediately before the commencement of service (Dronfield). See LITTLE JOHN.

BIDDING FUNERAL.

It was the custom in Dronfield parish, on the death of a poor man, for two of his friends to go round and bid people to the funeral, after which a collection was made for his family. This was done by two women when the deceased person was a woman. It was called a *Bidding Funeral.* When a man was buried in Sheffield in what was called 'Hallam fashion'

every man was expected to bring his own bread or cheese or provisions. At Bradfield the parish clerk used to pronounce these words in the church when the coffin was being taken to the grave: 'The bearers and friends of the deceased are requested to call at my house (*i.e.*, a public-house) and to partake of such things as are there provided for them.' See PAY BERRING.

BIERLAW [byrelaw].

Two townships in the parish of Sheffield are called '*bierlows*' or '*bierlaws*.' These are Ecclesall *Bierlaw* and Brightside *Bierlaw*. The parishes or townships of Ecclesfield, Rotherham, and Bradfield are divided into *bierlaws*. The *Cath. Angl.* has 'a *byrelawe*, agraria, plebiscitum.' The *bierlaws* of Bradfield are or were Waldershelf, Westmonhalgh, or Westnal, Bradfield, Dungworth, and Stannington. Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, ii. 191.

BIGOTED, *adj.* stupid, self-willed, without reference to any religious creed.

BILHAM FIELD, in Cold-Aston.

BILK, *v.* to rob, to cheat.

'The half-year's rent is just at hand,
And different debts upon demand,
I'm fit upon my head to stand—
Since no man I can *bilk*, sir.'
Mather's Songs, 9.

BILLET-METAL, *sb.* a soft, white, or yellow metal cast in sprays and stamped in a 'die-billet' to make the 'shields' of knives.

The 'shield' is the bit of metal on which the owner's name is cut. The *Prompt. Parv.* has '*bylet*, scrowe. *Matricula.*' Mr. Ellin tells me that the '*billet*-shield' of a knife is usually scroll-shaped, and that it has a small 'tip' at each end.

BILLEY WOOD, a place in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

BILLY, used in the expression 'to work like *billy*,' *i.e.*, to work very hard.

A steam locomotive is called by children 'a puffing *billy*.'

BILLY-COCK, *sb.* a wide-awake hat.

BINGE, *sb.* a corn bin. The *g* is soft.

BINKLEY WOOD, near Whittington. *Bink* = bank. The surname *Bingley* is found in South Yorkshire.

BIRCHITT, a place between Bradway and Dronfield.

Formerly *Bircheheved*, birch head, birch hill. Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, 92.

BIRKES. 'A tenement called *Birkes*' in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See BERKE GREAVES.

BIRLE, *v.* to pour out. A.S. *byrlian.*

'Come, lass, *birle* out t' ale.'

BIRRE, *sb.* the noise made by the displacement of air or rapid motion, *impetus*. H. It is applied to a run before a jump.

'Into ship with a *byr* therefor will I hy.'—*Towneley Mysteries*, 29.

BIRTLE-FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

'A birtylle tre; *malomellus*.'—*Cath. Angl.* A sort of sweet apple. The surname *Birtles* occurs in the district.

BISHOP, *v.* to burn milk in boiling. H.

It is said that the bishop has put his foot in it.

BITIN'-ON, *sb.* a snack or lunch.

BITT, a small field in Bradfield.

'A piece called the *Bitt* lying in Townefield and containing 14⅔ perches.' *Harrison.*

BITTER-SWEET, *sb.* a green round apple which never becomes red, and which has a bitter taste. It is of small size. These apples grew in an orchard at Cold-Aston. The tree was prolific, but nobody cared to eat the apples.

Mer. Thy wit is a very *bitter-sweeting*,
It is a most sharp sauce.
Romeo and Jul., ii. 4.

BLACK ACRE.

'*Black acre* furlong in parke field.'—*Harrison.* See WHITE ACRE.

BLACKA DYKE, at Dore.

In the same village are '*Blacka* hill' and '*Blacka* Plantation.' O. M. O. Icel. *blakkr*, black.

BLACKAMOOR, a place near Cold-Aston.

BLACK BURNE.

'The river of *Black burne*.'—*Harrison.*

'BLACKBURNE BROOKE.'

Ibid. He mentions '*Black Dike*' in Bradfield.

BLACK CAR LUMB, near Holmesfield. O. M.

Black Car Wood, near Rotherham.

BLACK-CLOCK, *sb.* a blackbeetle, or cockroach.

BLACK EDGE.

'*Black edge* in Darnall.'—*Harrison.*

BLACK HILL, near Wickersley. O. M.

BLACK KNOWL, in Bradfield. See BEACON ROD.

'Beaton Rod, or *Black Knowl*.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 300. *Beaton* appears to be a mistake for *Beacon*.

BLACKLANDS.

'*Blacke lands* and Redd hills.'—*Survey*, 1624.

BLACK MONDAY, *sb.* the day when a schoolboy returns to his tasks after a holiday. *Hunter's MS.*

BLACKO PLAINE, a place in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

In this word, as well as in *Black acre* and *Black edge*, &c., there may be a reference to the ancient practice of clearing patches of soil by cutting the brushwood and burning it on the spot. 'This simple plan, where the wood is not only got out of the way but the ashes serve for dressing, may still be seen among the hill tribes of India, who till these plots of land for a couple of years, and then move on to a new spot. In Sweden this brand tillage, as it may be called, is not only remembered as the old agriculture of the land, but in outlying districts it has lasted on into modern days.'—Tylor's *Anthropology*, 1881, p. 218. See BURNED ACRE.

BLACK PIECE WOOD, in Cold-Aston.

BLACKTHORN, *sb.* a game played by boys.

It was played at Dronfield nearly as described in Easther's *Huddersfield Glossary*. In the Dronfield game the odd boy calls out, 'Blackthorn.' The others reply, 'New milk and barley corn.' The odd boy then asks, 'How many sheep han yo to sell?' The reply is, 'More nor yo can catch and fly away wi.'

BLADE.

An eccentric man at Ridgway was called 'old *Blade* H——.'

BLAMANGE, *sb.* a dish made of milk, cream, sugar, and gelatine, and flavoured with almonds; blanc mange.

Blawemanger, *peponus.—Cath. Angl.*

BLAME IT, an imprecation, equivalent to 'confound it.'

BLANKET FAIR. To go to *blanket fair* is to go to bed.

Blanket Fair is the title of a ballad written in 1683. See *New Eng. Dict.*

BLASH-COKE, *sb.* soft coke, made at the coal pits near Sheffield for steel melters.

'As soft as *blash*.'

BLASH-OVEN, *sb.* an oven in which 'soft cokes' are made from coal.

BLAST, *sb.* an inflammation or eruption on the skin. Old women profess to be able to cure it. Perhaps the erysipelas.

BLATHER or BLEDDER, *sb.* a bladder.

BLATTER, *sb.* batter.

'A *blatter* pudding.'

BLAWCH, *v.* to gossip, to talk idly.

BLAZE, *sb.* a white mark on the head of a horse. *Blazer* is a common name for a horse.

BLEDDER, *sb.* nonsense, windy talk.

BLEND, *v.* to bewilder, mislead.

'Now don't *blend* me.' L.

BLETHER or BLOTHER, *v.* to bellow or blubber.

'Hold thy *bletherin'* noise.'

BLIND MAN'S HOLIDAY, *sb.* the evening twilight.

This appears to be a secondary meaning, for I have heard 'It's like playing at *blind man's holiday*,' *i.e.*, trying to work in the dark.

BLISSOM, *maris appetens.*

BLOB, *sb.* a bubble.

BLONGE or BLENGE, *v.* to mix together.

A lodger having furniture complained that his landlady had *blonged* it with her own furniture. He said, 'Shoo's *blonged* 'em all together.'

BLORE, *v.* to weep. '*Blorynge* or wepynge.' *Prompt. Parv.*

BLOW BALL, *sb.*

'The globular head of the field plant called the dandelion. There seems to have been some superstition connected with it, children supposing that the hour of the day is indicated by the number of the puffs which are required to disperse the whole amount of the winged seeds.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BLOW ME TIGHT, an oath.

Tite is still used with the meaning of 'soon' in Wakefield. *Banks.*

BLUE MILK, skimmed milk. *Hunter's MS.*

BLUFF, *v.* to blindfold.

BLUFFS, *sb. pl.* the blinkers of a horse.

Blind man's buff is sometimes called blind man's *bluff.*

BLUNT, *sb.* money. *Bywater.*

BLURRY, *sb.* a blunder.

BOB, *v.* to strike against the mouth or upon the head.

BOB, *sb.* a bunch.

'A *bob* of cherries.'

BOB, *sb.* the back hair of a woman rolled up.

BOBBERSOME, *adj.* over forward, intrusive. *Hunter's MS.*

BOCKING FIELDS, near Beauchief. These fields once belonged to the parish of Norton.

BODLE, *sb.* one-sixth of an English penny.

'Not worth a *bodle.*'

BOGEY, *sb.* a ghost or apparition.

BOGGARD, *sb.* a ghost, apparition.

It was said that a *boggard* used to appear by night at a place called Bunting Nook in Norton parish—a dark, umbrageous place. There is a phrase 'to take *boggard*,' *i.e.*, to take fright.

'She took *boggard*, fell o'er a straw, and cut her throat.'

Mather's Songs, 96.

BOGGLE, *v.* to take fright, hesitate.

BOGGLE, *sb.* a bungle.

'He made a *boggle* on it.'

BOILEY FARM, near Killamarsh.

BOKE, *v.* to nauseate. *Hunter's MS.*

'To belche (belke or bolke, A.) *ructare.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

BOKE, *v.* to point the finger at.

BOKEFIELD, in Ecclesfield.

A.S. *bóc*, a charter, land granted by charter. ? It may be *bóc*, *fagus*, the beech. This tree, however, would be rare in Ecclesfield. I do not remember seeing a field-name in the district in which the word *beech* appears as a component. Cæsar's statement, however, that the beech did not grow in England when he came over here is considered by Professor Rolleston to be erroneous. *Bócland* is distinguished from *folcland.*

BOLE HILL.

There is a place of this name in Norton parish, and there are others in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. These places are always on high ground, and the name is evidence of lead having been smelted there. In West's *Symboleographie*, 1647, sect. 133, is a form of bond whereby the obligor is bound to deliver 'ten foothers of good, pure, and merchandizable *boole* lead of the weight commonly called the *boole* weight, most commonly used within the county of Derby, that is, after the rate and weight of thirty foot to the foother, every foot to containe six stone, and every stone to containe fourteen pounds, at his *Boole Hill* at Hardwicke, in the county of D., where commonly he used to burn his lead.' The families of Gill of Norton and Rotherham of Dronfield were great lead merchants in the seventeenth century. The Gills had a shot-tower at Greenhill, which was standing a few years ago. Lead was carried by pack-horses to places many miles distant from the mines, and wood and charcoal were taken back in return. The Rotherhams had a large lead mill near Beauchief. It was supplied with charcoal from the woods adjacent to Beauchief Park. This I know from old deeds which I have seen. These places are generally the sites of barrows or places where in old times cremation of bodies has taken place. 'The latter end of June, 1780, some persons getting stone for Mr. Greaves of Rowley, in Woodland, to wall in a

piece of common to his land called Handcocks, in digging into a low or heap of stones called *Bole Low* or *Bone Low*, upon the edge of Darwen Moor, above a place called Bamforth House, found three or four pots of earth, badly baked, and scored on the outside, full of human bones.'—MS. of John Wilson of Broomhead Hall, printed by Bateman in *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 253. In 1624 a *bole hill*, in or near Sheffield, was divided into seven parts. Nich. Morton held, *inter alia*, a seventh part. The remaining six parts were held by five tenants at a joint rental of £3. 8s. 6d. See DOWEL LUM.

BOLL or BOLL-PAWED, *adj.* left-handed.

It is pronounced like *doll*.

BOLSOVER HILL, near Sheffield. O. M.

BOLSTER, *sb.* a solid lump of steel or some other metal between the tang and the blade of a knife. In the best knives it is forged as part of the blade.

'We'd none a yer wirligig polishin, nor Tom Dockin scales wi t' *bousters* cumin off.'—*Bywater*, 33.

BOLSTER-STONE, *sb.* a stone used by grinders in grinding the bolsters of knives.

BOLSTERSTONE, a village near Sheffield.

'Balderston *alias* Bolsturston' in 1453–90.—*Eastwood's Ecclesfield*, p. 68.

BONE-HUGGING, carrying corpses to the grave.

BONE-IDLE, *adj.* very idle.

BONK, *v.* to make bankrupt.

It is used by boys playing at marbles. 'O've ommast *bonked* him,' *i.e.*, won all his marbles.

BOO, *sb.* the bough of a tree.

BOOAN, the pronunciation of bone.

BOODER or BOOLDER, *sb.* a boulder-stone.

'An braik his heead agean a *boolder*.'—*Bywater*, 23.

BOOK, *sb.* bulk. H.

BOON, *sb.* a day's ploughing given by one farmer to another. This is done when a farmer enters upon a new farm, or if he is in arrear with his work.

BOOSE-STAKE, *sb.* the wooden post to which cows are fastened in a cowhouse.

BOOTE LEE, a field in Bradfield.

'Ro: Hawckesworth for *Boote Lee* and Hawckesworth Inge £06:10:00.' *Harrison.* The word *Boot* is found as a surname in Sheffield. Perhaps the same as *Butt*.

BOOTH. It appears to mean something more than a rude building in a forest.

'William Bamforth the younger and the widd*ow* Greaves for Fullwood *Booth* £12 : 00 : 0.'—*Harrison.* 'The *booth* woods.'—*Ibid.* 'Thurston Morton, one of the keepers of Fullwood *Booth*.'—*Ibid.* 'A Peice of pasture called Fulwood *Booth* lying between Rivelin firth north and abutt*ing* on Roper hill east and Red myers west (this p*ar*te hath a house on it belonging to one of the keepers).'—*Ibid.* This place, Harrison says, was 'once parcell of the demesnes.' '*Booth* wood,' apparently near Sheffield castle.—*Harrison.* Cf. Hathersage *booths* near Millstone Edge. The canons of Beauchief had a grange at Fullwood, and *booth* may here be equivalent to *grange*. I suspect that *booth* is here equivalent to 'Woodhouse.' We have Dronfield Woodhouse, Handsworth Woodhouse, &c., in the district. In Low Lat. these booths are called *logiæ*. See Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 53.

BOOTY. 'To play *booty* is to act deceptively.' H.

BOOZE, *v.* to drink hard.

BOSKIN, *sb.* the wooden partition in a cow-house to which cows are fastened by means of an iron ring.

BOSON, *sb.* a badger. H.

BOSS, *sb.* the nave or central part of a wheel.

BOTCH or BODGE, *v.* to mend carelessly.

BOTHAM.

'The mill field *botham*,' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* See BOTTOM. M.E. *bo*þ*em*, A.S. *botm*.

BOTTLE, *sb.* a bundle of hay or straw.

BOTTOM, *sb.* a valley.

E.g. Rivelin *Bottom*. Also the ball of worsted used by a knitter, or perhaps more strictly the nucleus on which the worsted is wound.—*Hunter's MS.*

BOUT [baht], *sb.* a contest, a struggle.

'A drinking-*bout*' means a fit of drunkenness. 'Whoy didn't ya put ya cloth shawl on an yer clogs; yo kno'n second *bahts* is war nor t' furst a good deeal? Bless ya, tak care a yer sen.'—*Bywater.*

'A badly *baht*,' a fit of illness.

BOWER LEAS, fields in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

BOWGE, *v.* to bulge, as a wall does.

BOWLING ALLEY, a field in Dore. See BURNTSTONES.

BOWSHAW, a place in Dronfield.

'*Bow* lane' in Stannington. '*Bow* lees.'—*Harrison.* M.E. *bow*, a bend. See Skeat's *Etymol. Dict.*, *s.v. bow* (2). *Shaw* = wood.

BOWZER, the pronunciation of Bolsover, co. Derby. See BOLSOVER HILL.

'This pronunciation,' says Hunter, 'was in constant use in the seventeenth century, even by the noble family to whom the town and castle belonged. Even in the reign of Edward II. we find a John de Bousser placed at the head of a commission of inquiry in the county of Derby.'
Hunter's MS.

BRAD, *sb.* a small headless nail.

BRADLEY BRIGGS, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

BRADWAY, a hamlet in Norton.

Cf. *Bradfield* in Ecclesfield, *Bradfield* near Machon bank, and *Bradgate* near Kimberworth. The broad road which goes through Bradway is called *regia via* (the king's highway) in a deed affecting land in Bradway dated *c.* 1280. *Derb. Arch. J.*, iii. 101.

BRAG, *sb.* a large nail used in fastening flakes in fences.

'Sam's soles were near two inches thick,
With here and there a *brag*.'
John Smith's Songs, 2nd edit., p. 23.

BRAN, *adj.* new.

'A *bran* spankin moggana table.'—*Bywater*, 160.

BRANCH COAL, cannel coal.

BRANDRETH or BRANDRY, *sb.* a frame to support stacks.

'A brandryth to set begynnynge (byggyng) on.' *Loramentum. Cath. Angl.*

BRANDY-SNAP, *sb.* thin gingerbread sold at the fair.

BRASE [braze], *v.* to solder; 'to *braze* pipes together.'

BRASH, *sb.* an eruption on the skin.

BRASS, *sb.* money.

BRAST, *v.* to push on quickly, to make haste.

A card-player would say, if his opponent were slow in playing, 'Now, then, *brast*,' *i.e.*, be quick, get on. See *brast-off* in Nodal and Milner's *Glossary of the Lancashire Dialect.*

BRAT, *sb.* a pinafore.

'That child's *brat* is dirty.' M.E. *brat, pallium.*

BRAVELY, *adj.* in good health. L.

'*Brave*, in good health.' H.

BRAWN, *sb.* a boar.

I have not heard the word in use, but it is the title of a song by Mather, p. 42. 'The *Brawn*' was the sign of a public-house in Sheffield.

'It is of a *brawn* as you hear
Whose picture hangs up for a sign.'
Ibid., p. 42.

BRAWNGE or BRONGE, *v.* to boast. The *g* is soft.

'A swaggering *brawnging* fellow.'

BRAWN HERST. See BRAWN. The meaning is 'boar wood.'

'*Brawn herst* (past*ure*) lying,' &c., in Bradfield, and containing 3a. or. 34p.—*Harrison.* See BEARES STORTH, *i.e.*, bears' wood. Cf. *Boarhurst* in Rochdale.

BRAZEN-FACED, *adj.* impudent.

'A gret *brazen-faced* hussy.'

BREAD-AND-CHEESE, *sb.* the hawthorn when just bursting into full leaf.

BREAKES.

'Item the new *breakes* and the warth lying next Darwin water' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* A few lines below he mentions a field called '*New Ground.*' Stratmann gives brêche, *ager novalis*, new ground. There is a place called 'the *Brecks*' in Staveley. See BRIGHTSIDE.

BREAST-HEEAD, *sb.* the nipple of the breast.

'Hah's yer *breast-heeads*, Lydda?'—*Bywater.*

BREATHE, *v.*

'To *breathe* a vein,' *i.e.*, let blood.—*Hunter's MS.*

BREDE, *sb.* a breadth.

When sportsmen are shooting in a wood a number of men called beaters form a line and beat or drive the game before them. Each breadth or portion of ground beaten is called a *brede.* M.E. *brede.*

BREE, *adj.* cold, sharp.

'High and *bree.*'

BREED OF, *v.* to resemble.

'She *breeds of* her mother.' 'They *breed of* the old stock.' H.

'Ye *brayde of* Mowlle that went by the way,
Many shepe can she polle but oone she had ay.'
Towneley Mysteries, 88.

BREET, *adj.* bright.

'Thar't a *breet* lad.'

BREIT, *adj.* 'sometimes, but rarely, heard in the sense of *rife.*' *Hunter's MS.*

BRELSFORTH ORCHARDS, the fields between Fargate and Balm Green and Church Lane. Old Map.

BREME, *adj.* bleak, cold.

'It's very *breme* uppa yond hill.' '*Brim*, sharp and keen.'—*Banks.*

BREND WOOD, near Holmesfield. M.E., *brend*, burnt, not *brent*, steep. See BURNED ACRE, and BURNT HILL.

BRERE, *sb.* a briar.

BREWERS, *sb. pl.* the brim of a hat. H.

BRIĀNER, *sb.* the wild bryony. Gk. *βρυώνη*. The *a* is long.

BRICKLE, *adj.* brittle. M.E., *brokel, bruchel.*

BRIDGE, *v.* to abate.

'He wouldn't *bridge* sixpence.'

BRIDLESTYE or BRIDLESTYLE, *sb.* a narrow road for horses and not for carriages.

BRIERLEY FURLONG, a field at Hazelbarrow, in Norton parish.

This is evidence of the existence of the common field system, a furlong being a group of strips or *seliones* in one of the common or open fields. 'The *Briery* field lying next the hagg.'—*Harrison.*

BRIG, *sb.* a bridge.

BRIGHT.

'A close of mead*ow* and arable called *Bright* with a cottage in it lying between Rivelin firth, &c.'—*Harrison.* He mentions 'the *Bright* house carr lying next Neepsends lane.'

BRIGHTSIDE, a suburb of Sheffield.

Hunter (*Hallamshire*, p. 226) gives as the earliest (1328) form of the word known to him *Brekesherth.* In 1565 it is called *Brykehurst.* John *Brekesherd* occurs in 15 Henry VI. Another spelling (*temp.* Eliz.) is *Brixard.* Hunter thinks that *Grykesherth* in the 'membra castri de Sheffield' is a mistake for *Brykesherth.* There was a bridge at Brightside in 1655 (*ibid.*). Harrison, in his *Description of England* (*Holinshed*, ed. 1577, fo. 72b), writing of the course of the river Don, says, 'Thence it proceedeth to Westford bridg, *Bricksie* bridg, and south west of Tinsley receyueth the Cowley streame, that runneth by Ecclefeld.' If *Brekesherth* be really an old spelling of the place now known as Brightside, then it is M.E. *brêche*, new ground (Stratmann), and eorđe, earth. See BREAKES, above, and OLD EARTH, below. In Staveley a place is called 'the *Brecks*,' and 'the *Brecks*' is between Rotherham and Wiekersley. *Brichissherd* appears to be the old spelling of Brightside in a deed dated before 1181.—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 58. *Brigthwait* occurs in a document affecting lands in Ecclesfield in 11 Edward III. It appears to be the place now called *Butterthwaite.* In the Poll Tax Returns for Handsworth, near Sheffield, 1379, is 'Henricus *Breyksarth*,' p. 45. On the same page is 'Johannes *Brixard.*' *Brightsydhoulmes* in 1624.

BRIGS, *sb. pl.* bars upon which a brewing sieve is put, and through which the liquor was *siled.*

BRIM, *adj. accensus libidine.*

BRIM, *v. futuere.*

'So he ranges all over the town
A seeking some others to *brim.*'
Mather's Songs, 42.

The word is here applied to a boar. 'To bryme, *subare.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

BRINCLIFFE, the name of a suburban district of Sheffield. See NETHER EDGE, to which Brincliffe Edge corresponds.

In the will of John Bright, yeoman, 1653, the place is called '*Brendcliffe* Edge.' Cf. Dan. *brink*, edge, slope. 'Clyffe or an hylle (clefe of an hyll). *Declivum.*' *Prompt. Parv.* See BREND WOOD. I have no doubt that the correct form is *Brend Cliffe.* Bateman mentions *Brand Cliffe* at Hartington, Derbyshire. '*Bryne* or *Brand* signifies the combustion or the burning, and indicates the heathen rite of interment by cremation.'—Kemble, cited in *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 290. Bateman opened a barrow at *Bruncliff.*—*Vestiges*, p. 101.

BRING FORTH, *v.* to lead to the grave.

I give this on the authority of Hunter, who, in a note on the words 'brought forth,' says: 'Not quite out of use, but very common in old wills. Samuel Savage, a grocer at Sheffield, in 1672, directs that he shall be decently *brought forth* after the manner that his late deceased wife was. "To be brought forth of my whole goods," so common in old wills, means that the expenses of the funeral shall be borne out of the personal estate.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BRINGLEY LANE, in Stannington. *Harrison.*

Now *Bingley* Lane.

BRISED.

'A child or any creature whose growth has been stopped by want of proper nourishment is said to be *brised.* I cannot say that I ever heard it, and I place it here on the authority of a distant correspondent.'—*Hunter's MS.* I have heard *brizzed*, shrivelled, burnt up, over-heated.

BRISKET, *sb.* the front part of the breast of veal, beef, &c. See BRUSKET.

BRITTAINS PIECE, a place in Bradfield. O. M.

BROADS, *sb. pl.* playing-cards.

'Come, bring t' *broads*, an let's have a game.'

BROCCO, a Sheffield place-name. See BROKOW.

BROCK, *sb.* the small plant insect which envelops itself in a white froth.

'To sweat like a *brock.*' L.

BROCK, *sb.* a badger.

BROD, *sb.* a rod of wood sharpened at one end, used by a thatcher to pierce and fix his work.

It is called a *thack-brod.* '*Brode*, hedlese nayle.' *Prompt. Parv.*

BROD, *v.* to pierce or poke.

'*Brod* that tooad.'

Of a man in a crowded theatre it was said: 'He wur that *brodded* and thrussen at he wur fair sore.' To *brod*; stimulare.—*Cath. Angl.*

BRODDLE, *v.* to poke.

BRODDLER, *sb.* a toothed instrument for making holes of an irregular shape.

A woman who kept school at Eckington used to prick or *brod* the children in the forehead with a sharp instrument which she called a *broddler*. She said she was driving sense into them.

BROKEN HOLME, a field in Bradfield. See DAKWATER and BROKOW.

I am told that there is a *Bracken Holm* in Yorkshire.

BROKKEN, broken. Also insolvent.

BROKOW.

There is a place in Sheffield called 'the *Brocco*,' and also '*Brocco* Bank.' Harrison mentions '*Brookow* land,' and '*Brockoe* hill.' 'The *Brocco*' was a piece of rough common on a hill. O. Icel. *brok*, bad black grass, and *haugr*, how, a hill. The *Brocco* was coarse, uncultivated land. 'The *Brockoe* Hill,' 1624.

BROODY, *adj.* desirous to sit; said of a hen.

BROOME.

'A close called *Broome*,' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* He also mentions *Broome* lane.

BROOMEWELL, a field in Sheffield.

Harrison calls it 'My *Broomewell*,' as though it were in his own occupation.

BROOMLEY LAND. *Harrison.*

Some fields at Dyche Lane, Norton, are called the *Brummelleys*.

BROOM TEA, *sb.* a decoction made of the green twigs of the broom and given in dropsy.

BROOMY FIELD, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Place-names beginning with '*Broom*' are very common in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

BROSKOE HILL, a place in Sheffield.

'The said close called *Broskoe hill*.'—*Harrison.*

BROWIS or BREWIS, *sb.* a dish made of scalded oatcake and broth, with pepper, salt, and butter.

'*Souppes de levrier*, brewesse made of coarse browne bread moistened with the last and worst fat of the beefe-pot.'—*Cotgrave.*

An ancient custom still prevails of eating *browis* during the morning of the Sheffield Cutlers' Feast. 'It consists or consisted of bits of oatcake mixed with dripping and hot water poured upon them, with salt and pepper seasoning.' L.

'We'n had menni a mess a nettle porridge an *brawis* on a Sunda mo'nin for us brekfast.'—*Bywater*, 32.

BROWN-CLOCK, *sb.* a brown beetle. H.

BROWN GEORGE, *sb.* the commoner sort of brown bread.

BROWN SHILLER or SHELLER, *sb.* a ripe hazel nut.

BROWS, *sb. pl.* the brim of a hat. See BREWERS.

BRUN, *v.* to burn.

BRUNTLING, *sb.* a little child.

'Come here, thah little *bruntling*.'

BRUNTLING, *sb.* a cockchafer. It is sometimes called 'Dusty Miller.'

BRUSHES. 'A wood called *Brushes*.'—*Harrison.*

There is a place called the *Brushes* near Whittington.

BRUSHING HOOK, *sb.* a sickle-shaped knife at the end of a pole, used for cutting hedges.

BRUSKET, *sb.* the breast, stomach.

To be 'fast i't' *brusket*' is said of a person who has eaten some indigestible food. 'A brusket, *Pectusculum*.'—*Cath. Angl.*

BRUSSEN, *pa. p.* burst.

'It maks me think abaht t' lass wot run intot hahce ommast *brussen*.'—*Bywater*, 263.

In Derbyshire when fish are well fed by food brought down by a flood, and will not bite, they are said to be *flood-brussen*. *Heart-brussen* and *brussen-hearted* are used for broken-hearted.

BRUSSEN-GUTS, *sb.* a glutton.

BRUST, *pa. p.* burst.

BRYETT MEADOW, a field in Sheffield.

'Imprimis a parte of *Bryett meadow* lying next unto Hallam.'—*Harrison.* See BRIGHT and BRYTLANDE WELL.

BRYTLANDE WELL, *sb.* an old well formerly in Sheffield.

'Delyuryd to Jaymes Heldysworthe an Nycholus Stanyforde for the mendynge of *Brytlande well*. . . . xijs.'—*T. T. A.*, 32. This occurs in 1566. *Brit*, *Bret*, *Brut*, a Celt or Welshman. Stratmann quotes *Brutlond* from *Lazamon's Brut*, 2194. See BRIGHT.

BUCK, *v.* to overcome, to beat.

'O kno Jack's a rum stick, but o think he'll be *buck'd* this toime.'—*Bywater*, 47. Of a heavy load it is said that it will give the horse a *bucking* before he gets home.

BUCKA, *sb.* a thick piece of bread on which butter is generally spread with the thumb.

BUCKA HILL, near the Peacock Inn, between Sheffield and Baslow. O. M. A.S. *bucca*, a he-goat?

BUCKED-UP, smartly dressed.

BUCKSWANGING, *sb.* a punishment used by grinders and other workmen for idleness, drunkenness, &c. The offender is jostled against a thorn hedge or a wall. It requires four men to do this, two to hold the offender's arms and two to hold his legs. Grinders generally *buckswang* a man against the wall of the grinding wheel.

A man was lately tied to a hand-cart, wheeled through the streets, and beaten with straps. He was said to have been *buck-swanged*.

BUDGE, *v.* to move or shift.

'Come, my lad, *budge*.'

BUFF, *sb.* a child's game.

A number of children sit in a row on a form. One of them stands out and is called *Buff*. *Buff* has a stick, and coming opposite to the first child he raps on the floor several times. The child says, 'Who's there?' The answer is '*Buff*,' which is spoken in a gruff voice. 'What says *Buff?*' the child asks. *Buff* replies :—

'*Buff* says "*Buff*" to all his men,
And I say "*Buff*" to you again.'

Then the child says in a mild voice :—

'Methinks *Buff* smiles.'

Buff replies :—

'*Buff* neither laughs nor smiles;
But shows his face
With a comely grace,
And leaves his staff at the very next place.'

If the child fails to make *Buff* laugh, he takes the staff and plays *Buff*.

BUFF, *sb.* a wheel covered with buff leather on which the horn handles of knives were polished by the cutlers with Trent sand and rotten stone. *Hunter's MS.*

BUFF, *sb.* the naked skin.

'But Joe was strip'd unto his *buff*.'
Mather's Songs, 9.

See CUDDLE-ME-BUFF.

BUFF, *v.* to embrace.

'Thaw knaws but last year
Nooa man I did fear;
I wor fit for booath cooartin and *buffin.*'
Mather's Songs, 107.

BUFFALO, *sb.* the horn used for the sides of penknives or knives for the pocket.

'It is now nothing more than the horn of the ox, but the existence of this as a word in ordinary use seems to show that anciently the horn used was, or was supposed to be, the horn of a *buffalo.*'—*Hunter's MS.*

BUFFET, *sb.* a footstool.

'Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a *buffet*,
Eating her curds and whey;
There came a little spider,
And sat down beside her,
And frightened Miss Muffet away.'

BUG, *adj.* pleased.

'He wur rare and *bug*' (he was very pleased).

BUGTH, *sb.* size.

'About the *bugth* o' my thomb.'

BULKE, a field in Ecclesfield.

'A close called the *Bulke* lying next Hunger hill.'—*Harrison.*

BULL-HEAD, *sb.* a tadpole.

BULL-HIDED. A man who cannot sweat is said to be *bull-hided.*

BULLOCKING, boasting insolently.

'You've heard with what *bullocking* speeches
I sold . . . my new breeches.'
Mather's Songs, 80.

BULL-SPINK, *sb.* a bull-finch or chaffinch.

BULL-STAKE, *sb.* an open place near the market in Sheffield.

Under the word 'bearward,' which I have not inserted, Hunter says, 'When bear-baiting was among the amusements of a low population, the person who kept the bear was known as the bearward. This gross amusement seems to have run out with the last century. Bull-baiting had disappeared from Hallamshire long before, but the memory of it is preserved in the name of an open place near the market, called the *Bull-stake.*'—*Hunter's MS.*

'The said croft called Skinner croft, alias *Bulstake* croft, lyeth next new lane west and Church lane north, and divers gardens east.'—*Harrison.* It contained 2 roods and 19½ perches.

BULLY, *sb.* a bullace.

BULLY-RAG or BALLY-RAG, *v.* to abuse with intent to intimidate.

BULL-WEEK, *sb.* the week before Christmas, in which it is customary in Sheffield to work night and day.

'Jerra, what sooat an a *bull-week* had ta?'—*Bywater*, 41.

'When the work is over the men say they have "gotten t' *bull* by t' tail."' L.

BUM, *sb.* a bailiff.

'*Bums* and lawyers catechise me.'
Mather's Songs, 2.

BUM-BASS, *sb.* a violoncello.

BUMBLE BEE, *sb.* a humble bee.

'Snoring like a *bumble bee* on a hot summer's day.'

BUMP SHEETS. Sheets made of thick cotton are called *bump sheets.*

The fibres which go in one direction are much thicker than those which cross them, and unless the washerwoman is careful in wringing the sheets in the direction of and not across the thicker fibres they will break or be torn.

BUN, *sb.* the hollow end of a cow's horn.

The solid end of the horn is called the *tip*. See CAN. M.E. *bune*, A.S. *bune*, *calamus*, a pipe.

BUN, *v.* bound.

A boy is said to be *bun* prentice to his master.

BUN-FIRE, *sb.* a fire made by boys on the 5th of November or other festal days. The etymology is *bone-fire*.

BUN-HOLE, *sb.* a game at marbles.

A hole is scooped out in the ground with the heel in the shape of a small dish, and the game consists in throwing the marble as near to this hole as possible. Sometimes, when several holes are made, the game is called *holy*.

BUR, *v.* to burrow. Also to put a stone under a cart wheel when going up a steep road, to give rest to the horse.

A rabbit *burs* when he makes a hole in the ground.

BURLE, *v.* to cleanse from knots; to cut dirty locks from the wool of sheep.

See 'to *burle* clothe' in *Cath. Angl.*

BURN, *v.* to approach near.

A child when playing hide-and-seek is said to *burn* when he approaches near to the concealed object.

BURN CROSS, in Ecclesfield.

'A tenement called *Burnt Crosse*' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* The *t* has been added in the MS. See Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, 416. '*Farn* or *Burn*-Cross, in the parish of Ecclesfield.'—Langdale's *Topograph. Dict. of Yorkshire*, 1809, p. 191.

BURNED ACRE, in Bradfield.

'*Burn'd acre.*'—*Harrison.* It abutted south-west on Agden water. It contained two acres. See BLACKO PLAINE.

BURNGREAVE.

Harrison calls this word '*Burne Grave*' and '*Burne Greaves*' wood. It was a 'spring' wood of twenty-two acres. See BURNTSTONES.

BURNT HILL, near Oughtibridge. O. M.

BURNTSTONES, the name of a place near Bell Hagg.

'Imprimis an enclosure of pasture called Bowling Allie lying environed with a common called Rivelin Firth called *Burnestone* towards the north.'—*Harrison.*

BURN WOOD, near Treeton. O. M.

BURRAS, *sb.* borax.

M.E. *borace*, Ital. *borace.*

BURRELEE.

'Item a piece of arable called *Burrelee* dole lying between the lands of Henry Birley north and the Countesse of Pembrooke's lands west,' &c., at Owlerton.—*Harrison.* 'A burre hylle; *lappetum, est locus ubi crescunt lappe.*' *Cath. Angl.* *Birley* and *Burrell* both occur as surnames in the district.

BURRIT, *sb.* the rounded head of a rivet.

BURROWLEE, in Ecclesfield. *Eastwood*, p. 286.

BURRS, *sb. pl.* the seed vessels of the burdock.

BURY-HOLE, *sb.* a grave.

BUSK, *sb.* a bush.

'A gooseberry-*busk*,' 'a holly-*busk*,' 'a kissing-*busk*.' Harrison mentions '*Buske* meadow' and '*Buskey* meadow.' 'The *Buskers*,' *ibid.* 'A close called the *Buske*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* The surname *Bush* occurs in the district.

BUSK, *v.* to be busy, to go about briskly.

BUTCHERSWICK, near Eckington. O. M.

There is a *Butterwyk* in the county of Durham.—*Boldon Book*, p. 37.

BUTT, *sb.* part of the shoulder of a pig.

BUTTER-CAKE, *sb.* a buttered cake.

BUTTER-FINGERED, *adj.* having tender fingers. Said of one who cannot hold a hot plate, &c.

Mr. Doig gives butter=tender, but I have never heard the word except in the expression '*butter-fingered.*' 'She must not be *butter-fingered*, sweet-toothed, nor faint-hearted.'—Markham's *English Housewife*, 1649, p. 80.

BUTTERFITT COMMON, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

This word is a variant of *Butterthwaite.*

BUTTER-SCOTCH, *sb.* a sweet-meat made of butter and sugar boiled together. It is usually cut in squares. See SCOTCH.

BUTTER-TEETH, *sb. pl.* large broad front teeth. *Hunter's MS.*

BUTTERTHWAITE, a place in Ecclesfield parish.

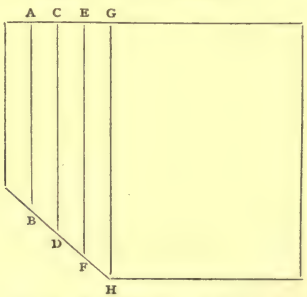
'Anciently written *Burgthwaite* or *Brigthwaite.*'—*Eastwood*, 360.

BUTTON LANE, in Ecclesall, near Carter Knowle. Harrison mentions it.

There is also *Button Lane* in Sheffield, near the Moorhead.

BUTTS, *sb. pl.* short pieces of plough lands in the corners of irregularly shaped fields.

When a field, for example, is thus shaped :—



The 'lands' ABDC, CDFE, &c., are called *butts* or *gores.* See GORE and COWLEY GORE. 'A little meadow called the *Buts.*'—*Harrison.* 'A peice of arrable land lying in stony *butts.*'—*Ibid.* 'Short *butts.*'—*Ibid.* 'A piece of arable land lying in a furlong called *Butts.*'—*Ibid.*

BUTTY, *sb.* a confederate.

BUXOM, *adj.* 'denotes a good-tempered, well-fed, rural beauty, not unconscious of her power of attraction, nor unwilling to receive a chaste expression of admiration, or to meet proper advances half way.'—*Hunter's MS.*

BUZZ, *v.* to make a whirring sound.

'An owd cock grouse *buzzed* up reight under his feet, an' it maad t' moor fair shak ageean.'

BUZZARD, *sb.* a large moth.

BUZZER, *sb.* a steam whistle.

BY-DYKE, *sb.* a feeder or narrow stream for a mill-dam.

BYERLAW. See BIERLAW.

BY GUY, an oath or exclamation.

BY JABERS, an oath or exclamation.

BY LEDDY, an exclamation meaning 'By our lady.'

I have also heard *By Lakins.*

BY NAH [be nar], by now, by this time.

BYRE, *sb.* a cow-house; a shed for cows.

BYSET, *sb.* a hollow or gutter across a road.

BY THE MASS, an oath.

'*By the mass*, man, oh loike to mak one in a show.'
Mather's Songs, 91.

This once common oath is still occasionally heard in Sheffield.

CADDIS, *sb.* a sort of woollen stuff.

Cadas, Bombicinium. Prompt. Parv.

CADDY, *adj.* in good health or spirits; contented.

CADE-CHILD, *sb.* a child brought up with excessive care. H.

CADE-LAMB, *sb.* a lamb brought up in the house.

CADGE, *v.* to stitch lightly, to overcast.

'I *cadge* a garment, I set lystes in the lynyng to kepe the plyghtes in order.'—*Palsgrave.* When a thing is badly sewn it is said to be *codged up.*

CADGE, *v.* to beg.

'Soon he set off an' *cadged* his way to Edinburgh.'—*Bywater*, 130.

CADGE, *sb.* a cage?

'For taking down the *cadge*, 0-3-0.'—T. T. A., 102. 'For the old pavers belonging to the *cage*, 0-2-0.'—*Ibid.*, 103.

CAKE-SPRITTLE, *sb.* a thin board used for turning oatcakes while over the oven. H.

CAKING DAY, *sb.* the 2nd of November, All Souls' Day. *Hunter's MS.*

The *Soul Mass Cake* is doubtless referred to. See Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kal.*, i. 374. And see THARF CAKE.

CAKY, *adj.* silly. *Johnny-cake* in Evans' *Leicestershire Words.*

CALE [kail], *v.* to take in turns.

'There's two an a piece a won; yo mun *kale.*'—*Bywater*, 156.

CALE [kail], *sb.* a turn in rotation.

'Fooast to wait a long whoil for a *kail.*'—*Bywater*, 247.

CALF-LICKED. When human hair arches in a tuft over the head it is said to be *calf-licked.*

CALF PLOT, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

CALL, *sb.* need.

'There was no *call* for it.'

CALL, *v.* to scold, abuse.

CALLS, *sb. pl.* broad tapes fastened to the shoulders of children learning to walk. H.

CALLYWHITE LANE, a road in Dronfield parish.

Harrison mentions '*White lane*' in Cowley Manor, Ecclesfield.

CAMAR HOUSE, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Perhaps Icel. *kamarr*, a chamber. It may be Icel. *kambr*, a ridge.

CAMBRIL, *sb.* a notched piece of wood to hang pigs and sheep on. Also the back of an animal.

CAM HOUSE, near Ridgeway.

Icel. *kambr*, Dan. *kam*, a comb, crest, ridge. Cf. *Cam houses* in Horton, West Riding. 'Cecilia de *Caume*, vidua,' in Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield, 1379, p. 42. *Cam* occurs as a surname in the district.

CAMPFIELD, at Norton Woodseats.

There are Upper *Campfield* and Lower *Campfield.* They are also called *Camping* fields. *Camping* lane runs between Woodseats and Millhouses. See the next word. This field was probably the place where football and other village games were played. 'The camping-land appropriated to this game occurs, in several instances, in authorities of the xvth century.'—Way's Note in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 60. These fields adjoin the Bocking fields.

CAMPO LANE, *sb.* a street in Sheffield.

In Gosling's map of Sheffield, 1736, it is called '*Camper Lane.*' The same map shows the position of the old 'Latin School,' or Grammar School, and the 'Writing School.' These schools were at a very short distance from *Campo Lane*, and it seems probable that here the game of football was played. The Grammar School was founded in 1603. The *Prompt. Parv.* has *Campar* or pleyar at footballe, *pedipilusor.*' (See the note in Way's edition.) In Brinsley's *Grammar Schoole*, cited by Mr. Furnivall in *Early English Meals and Manners*, p. lxii, I find this passage:—'By this meanes also the schollars may be kept euer in their places, and hard to their labours without that running out to the *Campo* (as they tearme it) at school times, and the manifolde disorders thereof; as watching and striuing for the clubbe, and loytering then in the fields.' (For the meaning of 'clubbe,' see pp. 299 and

300 of Brinsley.) Hunter says :—'The *Campa* field' occurs several times in the returns of their Sheffield estates by the Dukes of Norfolk, compelling Roman Catholics to register their estates with the Clerk of the Peace. This proves that there was once a field in Sheffield appropriated to this sport, and what more probable than that it was the open space now called Paradise Square? *Campo lane*, so called, as leading to it—in full, the Camper field lane.'—*Hunter's MS.* Bateman opened a barrow at the summit of a rocky hill, near Ecton mine, called by the natives the *Comp.*—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 34. Cf. *Compton*, near Ashbourne. Bateman opened a large barrow at Cawthorn *Camps*, Yorkshire.—*Ibid.*, p. 206. See CAMPFIELD. As *Campo Lane* runs along the ridge of a steep hill, the most probable derivation is O. Icel. *kambr*, a ridge. There is a place called *Camp green* at Hathersage.

CAN, *sb.* the hollow or pipe-like part of an elephant's tusk. Lat. *canna*, Gk. κάννη, a reed. See BUN. Drinking cups, called *cans*, are sometimes made of this part of the tusk. They are usually ornamented with silver.

CANK, *sb.* a substance found in and near the beds of streams, &c., and composed of clay, stone, and a little iron. It is found in quarries, and when found it is a source of great disappointment, being of no use to the quarry owner.

CANKLOW, near Kimberworth. O. M.

CANNEL, *v.* to bevel the edge of a knife when ground too thin.

CANT-AND-CROSS, *sb.* a sort of file with a tapering edge. A section of the file forms an acute-angled triangle.

CANTLING, *sb.* a narrow strip of wood used by joiners for an edge or border. Also SCANTLING, *q.v.*

CANYERS, at Bradfield.

'The *Canyers*, a range of conical hills stretching about a mile in length, if indeed that stupendous work has been raised by other hands than those divine.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 15. 'At one of its extremes are a very great number of small roundish hills called *Kenhere* [or *Kenyer*] Hills.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 24, citing Watson in the *Archæologia*, vol. v., p. 91 *seq.* 'Richard Morton of *Kanyers*, yeoman.'—*Ibid.*, p. 476. There is a *Kens low* near Middleton by Youlgreave, Derbyshire. I suspect that these are tumuli, or barrows. One, at least, of the barrows at Kenslow was a 'bowl barrow.' See KENT STORTH. Cf. A.S. *cên*, a torch, *pinus*. The pine grows on some of these hills.

CAP, *v.* to puzzle, to crown.

'That *caps* Balguy.' The Balguys were an old family in North Derbyshire. 'That's a *capper*,' *i.e.*, a crowning tale or story.

CAPPEL, *sb.* a piece of leather to mend the toe of a shoe.

CAPPEL, *v.* to mend the toe of a shoe.

'Ned al want a pair a new ans, and Tom's wants *cappilin*.'—*Bywater*, 194.

CAPS, *sb. pl.* knotted wool from sheep. See COTS.

CAP-SCREED, *sb.* the frill or border of a woman's cap. See SCREED.

CARKE ROYD, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

CARL, *v.* to parch.

'Applied, I believe, only to peas.' H.

CARLINGS, *sb. pl.* peas parched, and eaten on Carling Sunday.

'Peas first well steeped in water and then held in a fire-shovel over a dry and parching heat. . . . *Carlings* are much more frequently made as a boys' sport when peas are to be had.'—*Hunter's MS.*

CARR, *sb.* a marshy place.

CARRY CORN. A man is said to be unable to *carry corn* when, after becoming elated by success in business, he becomes dissolute in his habits. The expression seems to be borrowed from an over-fed, restive horse.

CARSICK HILL, near Fulwood.

Ray mentions *carsick*, the kennel, as a Sheffield word.

CART CLOSE, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

CARTER KNOWLE, in Ecclesall.

Harrison mentions '*Carter Inge* in Ecclesfield.' There is *Carter* Hall, near Eckington. *Carter* field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. 'Willelmus del *Kerter*' in Poll Tax Returns for Ecclesfield, 1379, p. 11. Bateman mentions '*Carder* low' and '*Carter* low' in Derbyshire.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 290. He gives an account of the *Carder* low barrow in *Vestiges*, p. 63.

CARTLEDGE, a place near Dronfield.

The word occurs as a surname in the district. It appears to be *curtilage*, a court yard; Low Lat. *cortilagium*, the same as *cortile*, which Maigne D'Arnis defines as 'villula paucis ædificiis constructa, domus rusticana prædiolo conjuncta.' There is an ancient house at this place.

CART-RAKE, *sb.* a cart-rut.

CARTRICK or CATRICK FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

Catterick, near Richmond, Yorkshire, is *Cetrehta* in A.S.—*Toller's Bosworth.*

CAT, *sb.* a piece of household furniture consisting of three pieces of wood so united at the centre as to stand which ever way it is set down. Compare the Chartists' *cat* for laming troopers' horses. Also a game played with a small piece of wood.

CATCLIFFE, near Tinsley. O. M.

CAT CROFT, a field in Dore.

CATER-CORNERED [kaiter-cornered] or CATIE-CORNERED.

'He crossed the field in a *cater-cornered* fashion,' means that he did not traverse two sides of it, but took a short cut across on the principle that any two sides of a triangle are together greater than the third side. 'To put things *cater corner* is to place them corner to corner instead of parallel. The black squares of a chessboard go *cater corner*.' 'The example quoted to me is "Howd that sack *catie-cornered*." The person addressed was holding the sack by *seams*, so as to afford an insufficient opening, and the request was that he should widen the mouth by holding it crosswise.'—L.

CATER-COUSINS, *sb. pl.* good friends.

CAT-FEET, *sb. pl.* marks left on linen after it is washed and dried.

CATTERSTORTH, a place in Stannington. See STORTH.

'Item a intacke called *Catterstorth*.'—*Harrison*. Perhaps O. Icel. *kattar-storð*, the wood of the martin cat or wild weasel. But see CATER-CORNERED.

CAUSEY, *sb.* a causeway or a paved footpath by the side of a road; also a bridle road.

'Payd to Wm. Atkinson for paving the *calsey* agaynst Hinchcliff house, 1591, ijs. vijd.'—*T. T. A.*, 65. A field in Dore is called '*Causeway* head croft.' It may be a Roman road; a paved road. Cf. Stanedge *Causeway*, near Foxhouse.

CAW-SINK-PIN, *sb.* an old pin picked from the public channels. H.

CESTERN [sestern], *sb.* a cistern.

'Cesterne, *puteau*.'—*Palsg.*

CHAD, *sb.* a twig. See CHATS.

CHAFFER.

'A meadowe called the *Chaffer* lying next Darwin water' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.*

CHANCE-CHILD, *sb.* an illegitimate child.

CHANCIT WOOD, *sb.* a wood so called in Norton parish.

CHANCLING or CHONCLING, *sb.* an illegitimate child.

CHAP or CHOP, *sb.* the cheek.

'He fetched him such a slap i't *chops*.'

'His *chops* were that sunk in at t' barber had to put a potato masher in his mouth to shave him.'

A pig's *chap*, a pig's cheek, is a term used by butchers.

CHAP, *sb.* a man.

CHAP, *sb.* a male sweetheart.

CHAPMAN FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

CHAPPILD, *sb.* a chappel.

CHAPS, *sb. pl.* the jaws of a vice.

CHAR or CHARK, *v.* to work at occasional jobs.

To go a *charkin* is to go to burn charcoal.

CHARKIN HILL.

'A common called *Charkin Hill*, in Ecclesfield.'—*Harrison.* Elsewhere it is written '*Chartin Hill.*' Probably a place where wood was made into charcoal. See Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 435. *Charton, Chatton, Charting*, or *Charking* brook is first mentioned in 1599. *Ibid.*, p. 435. See CHAR.

CHARLES CLOUGH, a place near Stannington. *Harrison.*

CHARNOCK HALL, near Eckington.

CHASTERFIELD, *sb.* the pronunciation of Chesterfield. Lat. *castrum.*

'Agnes de *Chasturfeld*,' in Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield, 1379, p. 41.

CHATS, *sb. pl.* the seed pods of the ash. *Hunter's MS.*

CHATS or CHADS, *sb. pl.* twigs.

To go a *chaddin* is to go gathering twigs. Cf. *Chaddesden* in Derbyshire. 'Give him a good *chadding*' means give him a good beating.

CHATTER, *v.* to gnaw, to tear.

CHATTERHOUSE.

When a boy has committed an offence his comrades put him 'through the *chatterhouse.*' About twenty boys stand in a row with their legs wide apart. As the offender goes through each pair of legs he gets a good slap behind.

CHAUNDLER, *sb.* a candlestick.

This word is given on the authority of Ray, who calls it a Sheffield word. I have never heard it.

CHAVE-HOLE, *sb.* a recess for chaff and corn in a barn.

CHAVEL, *v.* to chew, to tear in pieces.

CHAW-BACON, *sb.* a farm labourer.

CHAWMBER, *sb.* the pronunciation of chamber.

In Sheffield the ground floor is called the room, the first floor the *chawmber*, the second floor the garret.

CHEAP-JACK, *sb.* an itinerant merchant or auctioneer, who goes about from one fair to another, selling a variety of goods. His goods are housed in a covered wagon, in which he generally lives. It is pronounced *cheeap.*

Cf. *Cheapside.* M.E. *cheap*, a purchase.

CHECK, a word used in calling pigs to their food.

CHECKY PIG, *sb.* a child's name for a pig.

CHEENEY, *sb.* china ware.

CHEESE, *sb.* the seeds of the marsh mallow.

CHENEY ROW, *sb.* a place in Sheffield, so called after Mr. Cheney, surgeon, who lived there.

CHILDER, *sb. pl.* children.

'Shoo's enuff to do to tak care at *childer*.'—*Bywater*, 250.

CHILDERMAS DAY, *sb.* the Feast of the Innocents. *Hunter's MS.*

CHIMLEY, *sb.* a chimney. Sometimes called a *chimbley*.

'Wot noist *chimla* ornaments !'—*Bywater*, 165.

CHIN COUGH, *sb.* the hooping cough.

Hunter writes it *chink-cough*.

CHINNY-MUMPS, *sb. pl.* 'a school boy's play, consisting in striking the chin with the knuckles; dexterously performed, a kind of time is produced.'—*Hunter's MS.* It also means a throat malady.

CHIP, *v.* to chap, as the hands do in cold weather.

CHIST, *sb.* a chest.

'Put into the *chyste*, xls.'—*T. T. A.* Lat. *cista*.

CHITLINGS, *sb. pl.* the small entrails of an animal.

W. I. of Norton, a very fat man, nicknamed Bummell, used to beg the *chitlings* of pigs. These he took down *Mowfa* lane and washed them in a *dyke*. He then brought them home, and, having washed them in lime and water, ate them. He said this food was delicious. In a history of Durham by Robert de Greystanes (Surtees Soc., vol. ix.), a curious account is given of the mother of a bishop whose delight it was to belabour the heads of her hand-maids with *chitterlings* which she had just washed in a stream. See 'Latin Story' in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S. iii. 386.

CHIZEN [cheizen], *v.* to munch or chew.

CHIZZLE, *v.* to cheat.

This word occurs as *jewsle* in Evans' *Leicestershire Words* (E. D. S.).

CHOCK, *sb.* a thick, rectangular block of wood, used in building up a strong support for the roof in coal-mining.

CHOCK, *sb.* a wedge for fastening a cart to the shafts.

CHOCK-FULL, *adv.* quite full.

CHOIL, *v.* to file or indent a knife near the *bolster*, *q.v.*

'Then they're *choil'd* if they're not fether-edged uns.'—*Bywater*, 52.

CHOIL, *sb.* the indentation on the cutting side of a knife adjoining the *bolster*, *q.v.*

CHOIL, *v.* to cheat, to overreach.

A boy playing at marbles said to another, 'Tha'rt *choilin*.'

CHOIL IT! Be off!

CHOMP, *v.* to chew.

CHOOSE-HOW-MUCH, how much soever. L.

'*Choose how much* I did for him, I never could please him.'

CHOW, *v.* to chew. A.S. *ceówan*.

When the lips of a vice will not bite when it is screwed up, but slip to one side without properly grasping each other, they are said to *chow*.

CHRIMSALL, a place- or field-name in Ecclesfield.

'Ralph and Henry Smyth for *Chrimsall* a parte of Dickfield Briggfield and a garden £13:10:00.'—*Harrison*. See CRIMSALL and CRIMEKER.

CHRISTIAN, *sb.* a man as distinguished from a beast.

'Nothing is more common among the countrymen than to hear *Christian* used to mark the distinction between man and the lower classes of animals. I have a shop bill of more than a century old of a man who attended Mansfield market to look after the health of the cattle brought there, with a *Nota Bene* at the end, "likewise shaves *Christians*."'—*Hunter's MS.*

CHUB, *v.* to throw with marbles.

CHUCK or CHUCKIE, a domestic fowl. A word used by children.

CHUCK, *sb.* a darling, a pet child.

CHUCK, *v.* to throw.

CHUCK, *sb.* part of a lathe; an instrument containing two or more 'jaws' for gripping a tool for boring, or an article to be turned.

CHUFF, *adj.* proud, pleased.

'Thar rare an *chuff* o' that dog o' thoine.'

'It sometimes denotes a combination of fussiness and serene self-satisfaction which it would not be easy to characterise by any accepted English word. A Wesleyan lay preacher, in relating in the pulpit the story of Zacchæus, amused his audience by the observation that "little men oli's is just same as them theer banty-cocks, as *chuff* as *chuff* can be."' L.

CHUFFY, *adj.* fussy, proud, conceited.

Cotgrave has '*chuffie*, fat-cheeked, swelled or puft up in the face.'

CHUMP or JUMP, *sb.* the shoulder-piece of beef or mutton.

CHUNTER, *v.* to grumble, to mutter sullenly.

CHURCH-LANE-BOB, *sb.* a shuffle at cards.

A few of the middle cards are pushed through. A street in Sheffield is called *Church Lane.*

CHURCH MASTERS, *sb. pl.* churchwardens. H.

CHURR, *sb.* a whirr, a noise made by birds.

CHUVEL-HEADED, *adj.* excessively dull and stupid.

CINDERCLIFFE, a place in Ecclesfield.

'The name of the house is variously written *Cindercliffe*, corrupted into *Synocliffe* and *Senelcliff*.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 362. *Synercliffe* in 1577. *Ibid.*, p. 365.

CINDERHILL, a common field-name about Sheffield.

CINDERWIG, *sb.* an opprobrious epithet.

'Old *cinderwig*.'

CINGLET, *sb.* a vest, or piece of underclothing worn next to the skin.

CIVER HILL [Seiver hill], in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. *Civer* wood is adjacent.

These places are near Castle Dyke and Whiteley Wood. The high and almost treeless land about Whirlow was the site, as the place-names appear to show, of an early British settlement. The O. M. gives *Priest* hill. I am told that a man called Priest lived here early in the present century. Rushes grow on this hill. *Seive*, a dwarf rush.—*Halliwell*. Danish *siv*, Swedish *sæf*, a rush.

CLACK, *v.* to clatter, to chatter. M.E. *clacken*, O. Dutch *klacken*.

CLACK, *sb.* noisy, foolish talk.

CLAGG, *v.* to stick, to adhere.

CLAGGY, *adj.* sticky, relating to the feet.

CLAM, *v.* to starve.

'I'm *clammed*,' that is, famished for want of food.

CLAM, *sb.* leather, paper, or lead linings for the jaws of a vice. A.S. *clam*, a bandage.

CLAP BENE.

'Little children are taught to *clap bene*, the latter word being pronounced as a dissyllable. The action is the clapping of the hands, and the morality of the action is prayer; it is the mute imploring of a blessing.' H.

CLAP-CAKE. I have heard a nursery rhyme beginning:

'*Clap-a-cake, clap-a-cake*, baker's man,
Knead and bake it as fast as you can,
Stick it and prick it, and mark it with T,
And throw it i't' oven for Tommy and me.'

CLAP DOWN, *v.* to lay down hastily.

CLAPPER, *sb.* the tongue.

CLARISTILE FLATT.

A piece of arable land in Parke field.—*Harrison.*

CLART, *v.* to strike forcibly. A variant of *clout.*

'*Clart* that rabbit on t' 'eead.'

CLARTY, *adj.* dirty with a degree of stickiness. H.

CLAVER, *sb.* clover. A.S. *clœfre.* Du. *klaver.*

CLAWK or CLEAK, *v.* to claw, to lay hold of. M.E. *clêchen.*

'The cat *clawked* hold of the fish.'

CLAWM, *v.* to handle roughly, to toss about.

Poor people who buy pieces of meat at the butcher's on Saturday night are said to *clawm* them about with their hands.

CLAY WOOD, near Bradway. O. M.

CLEAN, *adv.* entirely.

'It's *clean* gone out o' my mind.'

CLEAR, *sb.* a claw, a hoof. M.E. *cliver*, 'unguis.'

A man was sent to look after some sheep. He came back and said 'they were all right and pickin' their *clears.*' It is also used of the claws of a bird.

CLEAVE, *v.* to seize, to lay hold of.

'*Cleave* hold o' that chair.'

CLETCH, *sb.* a brood of chickens, &c.

CLEVER, *adj.* physically strong.

'She's a *clever* old woman,' means 'she's a woman well able to walk,' &c.

CLICK, *v.* to lay hold of. See CLAWK.

CLINK, *sb.* a small or fine crack.

CLINKER, *sb.* a strong nail for shoes.

CLIPPER, *sb.* a close or niggardly person.

CLIP-POINT, *sb.* a knife shaped like a scimitar with a turned up point.

CLIPPET, *sb.* a small brass or iron cap for the toe of a shoe.

CLIVVIS, *sb.* a strong hook used by miners.

It is fixed at the end of a chain or rope to hold a bucket. When the hook is fixed to the handle of the bucket it is secured with an iron pin.

CLOCKING, the noise made by a hen when she is going to sit. A variant of *cluck*.

CLOCKS, *sb.* ornaments woven into a stocking; a pattern in a stocking.

CLOCKS, *sb. pl.* the downy head of a dandelion.

Children use these to tell the time with. If the down is blown away at one breath it is one o'clock, if it requires two puffs to blow it all away it is two o'clock, and so on up to twelve.

CLOCKS, *sb. pl.* blackbeetles.

CLOG, *sb.* a lump, as of snow on the heel, &c.

CLOG, *sb.* a shoe with a wooden sole.

CLOGGER, *sb.* a man who makes clogs.

CLOGG FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

CLOISE, *sb.* a close, a field enclosed.

CLOISE, *adj.* close, narrow, confined.

CLOMP, *v.* to walk heavily.

CLOOAS, *sb. pl.* the pronunciation of clothes.

CLOSE, *adj.* parsimonious, stingy.

CLOT-COLD, *adj.* of a deadly coldness.

A dead man is said to be *clot-cold*.

CLOUGH [cluff], *sb.* a common place-name near Sheffield.

Hunter gives it as 'a floodgate where water is artificially dammed up.' But its usual meaning is a small narrow glen or ravine. 'The fifte of September they marched an 8 miles till they came to the peathes, a *clough* or valley, runnyng for a sixe myles Weaste.'—Holinshed's *Chronicles*, ed. 1577, ii. 1616, col. 2. 'For making and setting a gate at the Cuttering *Clough* Head, xvd.'—T. T. A., 54. A man at Carlton, near Barnsley, spoke of making a *clough* (which he pronounced *clow* so as to rhyme with *cow*) by diverting a stream into an artificial channel and damming it up. A *clough* is a cleft of a rock or down the side of a hill.

CLOUT, *sb.* a kind of nail.

CLOUT, *v.* to strike or beat. See CLART.

CLOUT, *sb.* a blow.

CLOY.

There is a phrase 'as drunk as *cloy*.' I have also heard 'as drunk as *Chloe*.'

CLUB GARDENS. See FIFTY GARDENS.

CLUBS, a cry to stop rough play. *Hunter's MS.*

CLUMPST or CLUMPED, *adj.* stiff with cold.

Said of the hands.—*Hunter's MS.*

CLUNCH, *sb.* a lump.

'He's got a *clunch* o' snow on his boot heel.'

CLUNCH, *adj.* churlish.

CLUSE WOOD, near Rotherham.

A.S. *clûs.* '*Clowys*, water schedynge.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

CLUSSOM, *v.* to enfold, encircle, to squeeze.

'*Cluzzum* me to thee, lad!'

CLUTCHES, *sb. pl.* gripes. H.

COACH-GATE, a road leading from Allen Street to Upperthorpe.

COARSE, *adj.* rough.

Said of the weather.

COB, *sb.* a cake of bread.

COB, *sb.* the top.

'The *cob* of the hill.'

COB-CASTLE, *sb.* a building over-topping those around it. H.

COBBER, *sb.* a great lie.

COBBLES or COBLINGS, *sb. pl.* small 'nuts' or lumps of coal.

COBBLE-STONE, *sb.* a rounded stone used to finish a wall. The same as 'coping stone.'

COBNAR WOOD, a place near Woodscats in Norton parish, on the top of a steep hill. Cop=*caput*, *culmen*, top; knarre=*tuber*, *vertex*, top. See COB.

COB-NUT, *sb.* a game played as described in Halliwell's *Archaic Dict.*

The nuts were hardened for the purpose. When a nut was broken it was said to be *cobbered* or *cobbled*. Hunter defines *cob-nut* as 'a master nut.'

COCK-A-HOOP, *adj.* exulting. *Hunter's MS.*

COCKED HAT FIELD, on the summit of the hill above Whirlow Hall.

There is a *Cocked Hat* at Crookes. See the Introduction. Bateman opened a large barrow near the town of Leek called *Cock low. Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 183.

COCKER, *v.* to domineer, to lord it.

COCKEREL, *sb.* a young cock.

COCKET, *adj.* merry.

COCK-EYE, *sb.* a squinting eye.

COCKLANDS.

'A close of *arable* land and bushes called Blacklands and *Cocklands* Bushes lying betweene Cowley lane south,' &c., in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* Probably M.E. *cocke*, German *kocke*, a heap.

COCKLE, *v.* to wrinkle. Said of woollen goods when they have been rained upon.

COCKLES OF THE HEART, *sb. pl.*

This phrase is frequently heard, but it defies definition. In 1857 Alderman Bradley, of Sheffield, said that 'he brewed ale to warm the *cockles of their hearts* and make them work better.'—Wilson's Note to *Mather's Songs*, p. 53.

COCKLETY, *adj.* unsteady, standing on a precarious balance.

COCKLETY-BREAD, *sb.*

'The moulding [of] *cocklety-bread* is a sport amongst hoydenish girls not quite extinct. It consists in sitting on the ground, raising the knees and clasping them with the hands, and then using an undulatory motion as if they were kneading dough, accompanying the motion with a chant of which the following are the words:—

My granny is sick and now is dead,
And we'll go mould some *cocklety-bread;*
Up with the heels and down with the head,
And that is the way to make *cocklety-bread.*

It comes from the depths of antiquity, and had formerly a purpose beyond what now belongs to it when it is merely a sport, somewhat wanton. For dough thus moulded when baked was given as a love charm. This appears from one of the questions in the *Penetentiale* of Burchard, Bishop of Worms, who lived under the Emperor Henry, A.D. 1020, as I find in Aubrey's *Remains of Gentilism.*'—*Hunter's MS.*

COCK LODGES.

'A meadow called *Cock Lodges* lying next unto Loxley Water.'—*Harrison.*

COCKLOFT, *sb.* a garret.

COCK-PIT, *sb.* the name of a piece of uninclosed land in Dore.

COCKSHUTTS, *sb. pl.*

A farm near Beauchief Abbey is called *Cockshutts* Farm. There is also another place bearing this name near Lees Hall, in Norton parish. '*Cockshut* Closes,' in Thorpe Hesley. Palsgrave has '*Cockesshote* to take wodcockes with—*uolee.*' Cotgrave has '*royzelet*, a ginne or deuise to catch woodcocks.' 'Item a spring wood of twenty-four years' groweth called *Cockshott* rowe, lying betweene piper lane in p*ar*t and Pitts moore in p*ar*t.'—*Harrison.* This wood contained 51a. 2r. 16p.

COCKSTANG, *sb.* a hand-barrow for carrying hay, &c. It is carried by two men like a Sedan chair.

COCK-STRIDE, *sb.* a considerable length.

I have heard these lines:—

'At New Year's tide
Days lengthen a *cock-stride.*'

COCK-TAIL, *adj.* fresh and foaming. Only applied to beer.

Mather has a song called 'The *Cock-tail* Lady.' A part of Furnace Hill is called 'the *Cocktail.*'

COCK-THROW, *sb.* a three-legged piece of wood used to support the shafts of a cart when the horses are taken out.

COCK-WEB, *sb.* a cobweb.

COCKWELL.

'A place called *Cockwell* hill,' near Shefield.—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

COCKY, *adj.* proud.

COD, *sb.* a pod of beans, peas, &c.

CODDLE, *v.* to boil or stew fruit.

When apples are roasted in the oven they are said to be *coddled.* Gooseberries boiled in a saucepan, with sugar and milk, are said to be *coddled. Coddled* peas are peas cooked like chestnuts. They are put into a tin and stewed in a hot oven.

CODDLER, *sb.*

When a boy has lost all his marbles, he will say 'Give me a *coddler* (*i.e.*, a marble to start with), and I'll play again.'

COG, *v.* to beat or hammer iron; also to beat a person.

COGGER, *sb.* a fighter.

COGGING, *sb.* a thrashing.

COIL, *sb.* coal.

'In a lease of the Prior of Bretton to a Wentworth in the reign of Henry VIII. the word is throughout written *coylle.*' H.

'*Coylle*, calculus, carbo.'—*Cath. Angl.*

COKELY CROFT, in Cold-Aston.

COKER. 'Nether *Coker*,' a field of nearly one acre in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

COLCH, *sb.* a loud and startling noise; also a smart blow.

COLCHER, *sb.* a heavy fall.

'He came a regular *colcher*.'

COLD-ASTON, the name of a hamlet in Dronfield parish.

It is called simply *Estune* in Domesday, the prefix *Cold* not being used before the fourteenth century. See my derivation from *coaled*, meaning blackened, in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. xi. 122). To what I have there said I will add that Cotgrave has '*charbonné*, painted, marked, written with a coale; *collowed*, smeered, blacked with coales, hence also, darkened.' The woods in the neighbourhood were much 'coaled,' that is, burnt for making charcoal. The trade of the *carbonarius lignarius* (wood collier) appears to be the most frequent occupation in the Norton Parish Register. There is a 'Black Piece' wood in the township. In describing the wealth of Sheffield Manor, Harrison says, 'There may be within this manner raised iron worke which would afford vnto the Lord (as is thought) a thousand pounds yearly and all charges discharged, and for the maintaineing of this workè there are within this [manor] 2 thousand acres of wood and timber (besides Sheffeild Parke) whereof there are above 16 hundred acres of spring woods, besides great store of old trees fit for no other purpose but for the making of charkehole.' In Harrison's time the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield received £103. 8s. 0d. yearly 'for windfall wood and diging up of old roots for charcoales.' And see BLACKO PLAINE. It will have been seen that *ass*=ashes, cinders, in the Sheffield dialect. From the analogy of many other names in this glossary, such as Grimethorpe, *Aston* would appear to mean 'cinder town.'

COLD-FIRE, *sb.* a fire laid ready for lighting.

COLD-WELL.

'A well called *Cold Well* lying next Grimesthorp greene.'—*Harrison.* Several fields at Carlton, near Barnsley, are called *Coldwell*.

COLKE [coke], *sb.* the core of an apple, &c.

'A colke; *erula* (*interior pars pomi.* A.).'—*Cath. Angl.*

COLLAR, *v.* to entangle.

When a grinder's belt or band gets twisted round the shafting it is said to be *collared* or *a-collar*.

COLLARED, *adj.* smeared with black dirt, particularly soot, dirt from the fire.

'Your face is all *collared*. . . . The *r* has gained a firm footing in this word in Hallamshire, but in Shropshire *collow* is still the word for smut, black dirt.'—*Hunter's MS.*

COLLIFOBBLE, *v.* to cheat.

COLLIWOBBLES, *sb. pl.* pain in the bowels.

COLLOAGE, *v.* to colleague, to conspire.

COLLOP MONDAY, *sb.* the Monday before Lent.

COLLY CLOSES, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

The word is found as a surname in Sheffield. 'Upper *Colley* field' in Cold-Aston.

COLLYWOGGLE, *v.* to set to rights.

'I'd like to get a basin of hot water and a bit of soap and then I'd *collywoggle* her.'

COM, *sb.* a comb.

COM, *v.* to comb.

COMBER-WOOD, near Killamarsh. O. M.

O. Icel. *kambr*, a ridge.

COME BY, *v.* to obtain.

'He's *come by* that land in not a very straightforrard way.'

COME THY WAYS or COME THY WAY, come along.

'*Cum the way*, Ruth, an bring a bottle we the.'—*Bywater*, 151.

COMFORTER, *sb.* a scarf worn round the neck.

COMICAL, *adj.* difficult, perplexing.

'Wa, this is a *comical* job, ooever.'

CONERY.

'A close of arable called the *Conery*.'—*Harrison.*

CONEY GARTH.

Harrison mentions *Coney Garth* and *Coney Greaves* in Cowley Manor, Ecclesfield.

CONNY, *adj.* handsome, pretty.

'A *conny* little thing.'

CONQUER OVER, *v.* to exult or crow over.

CONSTER, *v.* to construe. *Hunter's MS.*

COOMBES [cums, or cooms], *sb. pl.* the sprouts of barley when malting.

These sprouts were used for preserving bacon. The bacon was put into a large bin, and the *coombes* were spread on each layer of bacon or ham. It was so kept for winter use, and it was said to give a pleasant taste to the bacon and ham. '*Cummynge* as malte, *germinatus*.'—*Cath. Angl.* See *Harrison's Description of England*, ed. Furnivall, i. 156.

COOP, a call for cows. Perhaps 'come up.'

COOTER, *sb.* a coulter, or ploughshare.

COP, *v.* to catch.

COPER [koaper], *sb.* A.S. *cŷpa*, Dutch *kooper*, a merchant, trader.

A 'horse-*coper*' is a horse-dealer.

COPING-STONES [coaping-stones], *sb. pl.* the stones which are put upon the top of a wall as a covering.

COPLEY PASTURES, fields in Sheffield Park. *Harrison.*

COPPIN LANDS, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

COPPY, *sb.* a coppice.

'Item she holdeth an intacke (past*ure*) lying between Rivelin *coppy* and Rivelin firth south.'—*Harrison.* 'Newland al*ias* *coppy*.'—*Ibid.*

'Scoles *coppy*,' near Wentworth Park.

COPS, *sb. pl.* knotted wool from sheep.

CORBO or CORBOW, *sb.* a curved, hafted knife. It is sometimes called a Wharncliffe knife.

CORDWELL FARM, near Horsley Gate, Dronfield. O. M.

CORF or COFE, the pronunciation of calf.

'Thear's a kah an a *kofe* to divoide amang noine on us.'—*Bywater*, 23.

CORF, *sb.* a small wagon used in coal pits. Plural *corves.*

Hunter gives the singular as *cork*, but I cannot find that such a word exists. He also says 'It is used as a measure, so many corves making a load.'—*Hunter's MS.*

CORKE WALLS, in Bradfield. See BAY.

'Halfe a tenem*ent* called *Corke Walls* Francis Wainewright hath the other half with a dwelling-house of 2 bayes and a barne and a part of a fold lying betweene Dungworth Com*m*on north and a highway south-west, and the halfe of the scite of this tenem*ent* cont*aineth* 00a. 00r. 21½p.' 'An intacke called *Corke Walls*' adjoining the last piece and contain*ing* 2a. 1r. 30$\frac{1}{10}$p.—*Harrison.* It is afterwards called '*Corker Walls*' and '*Corker Wallis.*'

CORKY, *adj.* half-drunk.

A horse is said to go in a *corky* way, *i.e.*, to step lightly.

CORN, *sb.* a leaf, a small quantity.

'A *corn* of tobacco.'

'He's an old nip-fig; his finger nails are long enough to cut a *corn* of tea in two.'

CORN-CRAKE, *sb.* the landrail.

CORNISH, *sb.* a mantelshelf.

'Two candlesticks stans uppat *cornish*.'—*Bywater*, 153.

COTE, *sb.* a small shed for cattle, hens, pigs, &c.

COTS, *sb.* knotted wool from sheep.

COTTED, *adj.* knotted.

Used of the wool of sheep.

COTTER or COTTERIL, *sb.* a small round iron pin for fastening a bolt.

It is used for fastening windows, &c. The *cotter* having passed through the bolt is made secure by a small iron wedge.

COTTER, *v.* to strike heavily.

COUMES [coombes] HILLS, near Oughtibridge. Also *Coumes Gates.* O. M. They are generally called '*the* Coombes.' A.S. *cumb*, Welsh *cwm*, a hollow among hills; a narrow valley.

COUNSELLOR, *sb.* a barrister-at-law.

Hunter mentions '*Counsellor* Parker of Woodthorpe.'—*Hunter's MS.*

COUSIN, *sb.* a nephew or niece. H.

COU-TROUGH [kow-troff], *sb.* a trough of cold water into which a blacksmith plunges hot iron.

It is sometimes called *col-trough* [kowl-troff].

COW, *v.* to rake or scrape together.

COWD, *adj.* cold.

COWELL, in Bradfield.

'A sheep pasture called Agden, lying betweene Agden com*m*on called *Cowell* north east and Hawkesworth firth south."—*Harrison.*

COWFORTH.

'Item another intacke called *Cowforthe* holme (wood and ar*able*) lying betweene Loxly water north east and Stannington wood south and west.'—*Harrison.* Cf. *Oxford.* This word should set at rest for ever the disputed etymology of *Oxford.* It is as much 'ford for oxen' as this is 'ford for cows.'

COW GAP, a place in Bradfield. O. M.

COWING INGE, a field in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.*

COWLADY or LADYCOW, *sb.* a small red beetle, a lady bird.

There is a children's rhyme:—

'*Cowlady, cowlady*, fly away home;
Thy house is on fire, thy children all gone.'

Or,

'*Cushlady, cushlady*, fly away home.'

There were other lines, which I cannot recover.

COWLEY, in Bradfield.

'Calfe Hey past*ure* lying next the Over Hey or the *Cowley.*'—*Harrison.* 'Great *Cowley* field' in Dore. '*Cowley* Bottoms' in Dronfield. 'Ould *Couley* and Newfeild.'—Rental, 1624.

COWLEY GORE, *sb.* the name of a place in Dronfield parish. See GORE.

Tapering strips of land, pointed at one end, in a common field, were called *gores* or *gored* acres.

COWLICK or LICK, *sb.* a mess for cows, composed of chopped hay mixed with barley meal, oatmeal, &c.

COWMOUTH, the name of a farmhouse in Norton. See SOWMOUTH.

COW-RAKE, *sb.* a rake for scraping ashes together.

COWS, NAMES OF. 'Cherry,' 'Bunting,' 'Green,' 'Tidswell,' 'Old Slut,' 'Lilly,' 'Rose,' 'Dewdrop,' 'Buttercup,' 'Daisy.'

Cows were often named after the persons who first owned them, or after the places from which they came.

CRACK, *v.* to boast.

'Nowt to *crack* on,' nothing to boast of.

CRACK, *v.* to break into a house; to commit a felony.

CRACKED, *adj.* foolish, mad.

CRACKER, *sb.* a fib.

CRACKSMAN, *sb.* a burglar.

CRAMPY, *adj.* rheumatic, lame.

CRANFIELD. A.S. *cran*, a crane?

'A close called *Cranfield*, in Wincoe,' Ecclesfield.—*Eastwood*, p. 373.

CRANKY, *adj.* mad, insane.

CRAPLY, *adj.* brittle, easily broken.

CRATCH, *sb.* a wooden frame for bottles.

'A *cratch* fill'd with bottles fell down the staircase.'
Mather's Songs, 16.

CRATCHETY, *adj.* weak, decrepit, broken, infirm.

'This chair is very *cratchety*.' Generally used of a person in weak or broken health.

CRATES, *sb. pl.* the game of nine holes.

This is the game described by John Jones, M.D., in his book called '*The Benefit of the Auncient Bathes of Buckstones*,' 1572, p. 12, as having been played by ladies at Buxton for their amusement in wet weather. See Pegge's '*Anonymiana*,' 1818, p. 126. Jones was rector of Treeton, near Sheffield, in 1581. His daughter married a Machon, of Machon Bank.—*Hunter's Hallamshire*, 216.

CRAUNCH or CRANCH, *v.* to crush.

CRAVEN FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1817.

CRAW ROODS.

'Item, *Craw roods* (past*ure* and ara*ble*) lying' at Stannington.—*Harrison.* There is a '*Crow* lane' at Unston, in Dronfield parish. The surname *Crawshaw* occurs in the district. See *Crowstone Edge.* Perhaps Icel. *krá*, Dan. *kro*, a nook, corner. Cf. *Cray*, near Kettlewell, West Riding.

CRAY, *sb.* the crop of a fowl.

CREAKER, *sb.* a watchman's wooden rattle.

CREAKER, *sb.* a cricket.

CREAMS HILL, in Dore. See *Crimsall.*

CREDLE, *sb.* a cradle. M.E. *credel.*

CREE, *v.* to soften by boiling, to parboil.

CREEL, *sb.*

'A light frame-work placed overhead in the kitchen or other room of an ordinary farm-house, on which oatcakes are placed.'—*Hunter's MS.*

CREEP-HEDGE, *sb.*

I have heard this word in the following riddle as the name of the hare:—

'*Creep-hedge*, crop-thorn,
Little cow with leather horn.'

The answer to the riddle is 'a hare.'

CREEP OUT, *v.* to lengthen.

When days lengthen they are said to *creep out.* See LOOK OUT.

CRESWICKE MOOR, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Apparently the same as *Cressville* in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 124. 'Johannes de *Croswick*,' in Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield, 1379, p. 41.

CREW, *sb.* A hen-*crew* is a coop or cage for hens.

CRIB, *sb.* a rack in the middle of a farm-yard containing straw for cattle to eat.

CRICKET, *sb.* a low stool for children to sit on.

CRIMBLES, a field in Norton Parish.

CRIMEKER.

'A close of pasture called Oakney lying between *Crimeker* lane, &c.'—*Harrison.* It is at Fulwood, and is now called *Crimicar lane.* There is a place called *Crimicar* at Fullwood. See the next word. Perhaps Icel. *krim*, sod, grime, and *akr*, an acre; the probable equivalent of Blackacre. Cf. *Crimesworth Dean*, Halifax.

CRIMSAL, in Ecclesfield.

'Ralph and Henry Smyth holdeth at will *Crimsall*, a part of Dickfield, Bright field and a garden.'—*Harrison.* See GRIMSELLS. There is a field called *Creams hill* in Dore. Cf. Icel. *krim*, sod, grime.

CRINK, *v.* to twist, or wrench painfully.

'I've *crinked* my neck.'

CRINK, *sb.* a twist or bend.

When a man bends a piece of iron by hammering it he is said to *crink* it.

CRINKLE, *v.* to rumple.

CROCUS, *sb.* a red oxide used for polishing cutlery. *Hunter's MS.*

CROFT, *sb.* an enclosed piece of ground usually smaller than a close or field. *Hunter's MS.*

CROGGLE, *v.* to curdle.

'Frog-*croggle*' is frog-spawn.

CROGGLY, *adj.* curdled.

'It's all thick and *croggly*.'

CROMWITHEY, in Bradfield. See DAYNE.

CRONK, *v.* to exult over with insult; also to stoop over a fire. Also to gossip in a malicious way.

'Shoo's gone a *cronking*.'

See CROODLE.

CROOD, *v.* to curdle.

CROODLE, *v.* to cling, to nestle, to cling together for warmth.

'To *croodle* over the fire.' A child is said to *croodle* to its mother.

CROODLY, *adj.* cold, chill.

I have heard a child say 'Oh, mother, I feel like a hen, all *croodly*.'

CROOK.

'Great *Crook*' and 'Little *Crook*' are fields in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See CROOKES.

CROOK, *sb.* a hook.

CROOKES, *sb.* a suburb of Sheffield. Also *Crookesmoor*.

'Croke. *Ungustus et sinuosus*, hauynge muche *crokes* or holowness.' —*Huloet*. There is a place near Sheffield called *Hollow* Meadows, situated in a narrow valley in which are the reservoirs of the Sheffield Waterworks Company. 'The river Don, at Aluerton (Owlerton), receiueth the Bradfelde water. Then passeth it to *Crokes*, and so to Sheffelde castell.'—Harrison's *England* in *Holinshed*, ed. 1577, fo. 72b. Harrison's Survey mentions '*Crookes towne* in Sheffield parish;' also '*Crookes* street.' 'The *crooked* shall be made straight and the rough places plain.'—Isaiah xl. 4. 'Darnall *Crooke*.'—*Harrison*. '*Crooked* acre' in Bradfield.—*Ibid*. Cf. *Croxden*. Bateman opened a barrow at *Crake* Low, Tissington.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 37. A *Crukton* or *Croketon* is mentioned in the Boldon Book, p. 33. 'Iidem tenent inter se moram *del Croke*.'—*Ibid.*, p. xlviii.

CROOKLED or CROOKELT, *adj.* crooked.

CROPPER, *sb.* a bad fall.

CROSS, *sb.* the name of an open space in Cold-Aston where three roads meet.

It is called '*The* Cross.' In this space formerly stood the stocks, which were removed about 1835. See CROSS POOL and BANNER CROSS. 'A *crosse* waie, or a fourecornerd streete.'—Baret's *Alvearie*, 1580. '*Traverse*. A *crosse* way or by lane which leads out of the highway.'—*Cotgrave*. In Ecclesfield and Bradfield are Handsom Cross, Shiregreen Cross, Wadsley Cross, Grenoside Cross, Chapel Cross, Parson Cross, Burn Cross. One or two of these may have been 'preaching crosses.' In the village of Carlton, near Barnsley, are the remains of a stone cross standing on a triangular strip of grass at the junction of three roads. These remains are still called 'the Cross.' The open space at Cold-Aston called 'the Cross' was, in my time, a common trysting-place. See IRISH CROSS. Harrison mentions 'the two white stones in Crosse Hill,' Bradfield. There is a *cross*, approached by steps, in Norton churchyard.

CROSS AND PILE.

'The game of head and tail is sometimes called *cross and pile*.'—H. See Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, 2nd ed., p. 296.

CROSS BUNS, *sb. pl.* sweet cakes marked with a cross and sold on Good Friday.

Children who sell them in the streets say:—

'One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns;
One for your daughters, and two for your sons:
One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns.'

They are always spoken of as '*Hot cross buns*.'

CROSS-EYED, *adj.* squinting.

CROSSPATCH or CROSSPETCH, *sb.* a peevish child.

CROSS POOL, a place near Crookes, in Sheffield parish. See CROSS.

CROWDER HOUSE, in Ecclesfield. O. M.

CROWDY or CROODY, *sb.* a mixture of oatmeal and water.

With reference to this word, see Canon Taylor's article on 'Domesday Survivals' in *Contemporary Review* for December, 1886, p. 887. In this district it is simply a mixture of coarse oatmeal and cold water. It is sometimes put into a pot and boiled, and then mixed with treacle. Low Lat. *corrodium*.

CROWNER, *sb.* a coroner.

'Pronounced *crunner*.'—*Hunter's MS.* So far as I can ascertain it is pronounced *crowner*.

CROWSTONE EDGE, in Bradfield. See DAYNE and CRAW ROODS.

CROW TO PULL.

The phrase 'I have a *crow to pull* with you' means I have a quarrel to make up with you.

CROZE, *sb.* a sharp cutting instrument used by coopers for cutting the groove or inlet at the ends of a cask, into which the ends are fitted.

CROZE-STOCK, *sb.* the wooden handle into which a *croze* (*q.v.*) is fitted.

CROZZIL, *sb.* a cinder only partly burnt.

CRUDDLE, *v.* to curdle.

CRUDE SICK, a field in Dore.

CRUDS, *sb. pl.* curds.

CRUNCH, *v.* to crush or chew up.

CUCK, *v.* to throw.

CUCK-BALL, *sb.* a game at ball. The same as *Pize-ball* (*q.v.*). It is sometimes called *Tut-ball.*

CUCKOLD-HAVEN, a place near Ridgeway. O. M.

Cf. *Cuckolds Haven*, in Firbeck, West Riding.

CUCKOO-GRASS, *Luzula campestris.*

CUCKOO SPIT, *sb.* white froth on leaves, enclosing the insect *Cicada spumaria.*

CUDDLE-ME-BUFF, *sb.* an intoxicating liquor.

'Hot *cuddle-me-buff* was the liquor.'

Mather's Songs, 77.

See BUFF.

CUMBERLEY, *adj.* cumbrous, awkward.

CUPELOW [kewpylow], *sb.* a cupola, a smelting furnace for iron or lead.

CUPTY, *sb.* a slow ball bowled in the game of cricket, which is easy to hit at.

CURCHY, *sb.* a curtsey.

CURRANS, *sb. pl.* currants, the fruit of the garden currant.

CUSH, a call by cowherds to cows when they want them to come home to be milked.

CUT, *v.* to hasten away.

Often used in the phrase '*cut* thy stick,' meaning 'run away; be off.'

CUT, *sb.* a canal.

CUTEAU, *sb.* a large clasp-knife.'

CUT HIS STICKS.

A man is said to *cut his sticks* when he decamps or runs away.

CUTLING, *sb.* the art of making cutlery.

'When he wrought at *cutling* mere twelves made him sick.'
Mather's Songs, 66.

CUTS, *sb. pl.* lots.

'To draw *cuts*' is to draw lots. 'To draw cutte, *sortiri, consortiri.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

CUTS, *sb.* a dray or wagon to lead wood on.

CUTTLE-HEADED, *adj.* foolish. H.

DABBLED, wetted, muddied. *Hunter's MS.*

DABSTER, *sb.* a clever person.

DAB-WASH, *v.* to wash separately.

When a woman washes clothes, and omits any article from a bundle sent to her she washes it separately, and is then said to *dab-wash* it.

DADLE [daydle], *v.* to support.

A lame horse is brought from the field and 'two men *dadled* him,' one on each side.

'He wer drunk, and they *dadled* him home.'

DAFT, *adj.* silly, foolish. M.E. *daft.*

DAG, *v.* to droop or hang down, as curtains do when they hang unevenly. M.E. *daggen.*

DAGGIT, an oath, equivalent to 'dash it.'

DAISED or DAIZED, *adj.* half-baked, sad, pasty, as bread is when the oven does not act properly.

DAK-WATER. M.E. *dalke*, diminut. of *dale*?

'Item Broken holme lying between *Dakwater* towards the south, [and] Hawkesworth firth north' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.*

DALE WATER, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

DALLOCK, *v.* to drag or trail carelessly.

'Her dress were all *dallockin* in the mud.'

DAM, *sb.* a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream.

DAME HEAD FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

DAMFLASK. See DANSLASKE.

DAMPY, *adj.* moist.

DANDER or DANDRUM, *sb.* ill temper.

DANDY-CAP.

An old woman in Sheffield who paid much attention to dress sixty years ago was called 'old Darby *dandy-cap*.'

DANDY-COCK, *sb.* a bantam fowl. H.

DANG, *v.* a variant of *damn.*

'*Dang* my buttons' is a frequent exclamation.

DANIEL HILL, a place near Upperthorpe and Crookesmoor. *Harrison.*

There is a '*Daniel* Rye Croft' in Dore. It is remarkable that *Daniel* hill, *Stephen* hill, and *St. Anthony's* hill should be so near together at Crookes. 'Francis *Danyell*, a pece of wast viij. d.' Rental, 1624.

DANNIES, *sb. pl.* hands. Used by children.

DANSLAKE, in Bradfield.

'Imp*ri*mis an intacke lying betweene a p*ar*t of Dungworth firth called *Danslaske* north-west, and the lands of John Moorewood south, and upon Loxley water north-east, and cont*aining* 00a. 2r. 2p.'—*Harrison.* It is now called *Damflask.* See FLASH LEASE.

DARBIES, *sb. pl.* handicuffs.

DARK, *adj.* blind.

DARLANDS, fields in Ecclesfield.

'William Wright, for *Darlands* and Cockshut, £12. 0s. 0d.'—*Harrison.* 'Great *Darlands*,' 'Little *Darlands*.'—*Ibid.* Compare *Darfield*, a village a few miles distant. And see DEER LANDS. 'Lemuel Dixon, of *Dareland*, was buried at Ecclesfield in 1744.'—*Parish Register.* '*Darelands*,' 1624. A.S. *deor*, a deer.

DARLING FIELD, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Cf. Icel. *dýrlingr*, a saint, holy man. See GODMAN STORTH. Johannes *Derlyng*', in Poll Tax Returns for Ecclesfield, 1379, p. 11.

DARNALL, a village near Sheffield.

Darnhalle in 1270.—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 106.

DATELER, *sb.* a 'daytal' man.

A man who works not by piece, but by the day.

DATELESS, *adj.* without memory.

'Said of an old person who has nearly or entirely lost his memory.'—*Hunter's MS.*

DAUGHTER, *sb.* a boil. *Hunter's MS.*

DAUNCH, *adj.* fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

DAUP IT [dawp it], an oath; equivalent to 'damn it.'

DAWDLE or DODLE, *v.* to trifle, dally, waste time,

DAWDY, *sb.* a careless, slatternly woman.

DAWDY, *adj.* careless, slatternly.

DAWK, *sb.* a hollow, flaw, or depression in anything, as *e.g.* in a grindstone.

DAWK, *sb.* a helpless, idle woman. L.

DAWKY, *adj.* helpless, idle.

An old woman was called *Dawky* B——.

DAWKY, *adj.* full of holes as a blacksmith's hammer-stone is.

DAWROYD.

Harrison mentions '*Dawroyd* farme' in Ecclesfield. The O. M. has it '*Doe* royd.' This place is adjacent to *deer lands*, *q.v.* A.S. *dâ*, a doe.

DAYNE, a large sheep pasture in Bradfield. A.S. *dene*, *denu*, M.E. *dene*, *dane*, a valley.

'Item an out pasture for sheep being moorish ground called the *Dayne* lying between a p*ar*te of little Holden in the use of Rob*er*t Barker in p*ar*te and Wiggt wisel com*m*on in p*ar*te and Boulsterstone Lordship alsoe north and Darwin water and the Dutchey lands south and next a mann*or* of the lords called Glossop dale in some little p*ar*te alsoe south or else the boundary of these out grounds may be expressed thus from Cromwithey yate following the brooke to Swane grave head and to certaine lands belonging to Glossop dale and so to the uttermost edge on the back of Dean head stones and to 3 gate stones without Couldwell clough head and so to the utter Crowstone edge end so crossing the Black Dike to Margery Beardlesse to the high stone and so to Greaves sicke and cont*aining* 226*l*a. or. 31p.'—*Harrison.* It was in the occupation of William Greaves. The Derwent is still called the *Darwin* and also the *Darrand.*

DAY-STONE, *sb.*

'In 1732 one Henry Yates paid thirty shillings a year for the liberty of getting *day stone* in the manor of the Duke of Norfolk. I never heard the word, and know not what it means; but I suppose it is stone appearing on the surface of the ground exposed to the light of day.'—*Hunter's MS.*

DAYTAL, *adj.* paid by the day.

A *daytal* man is a man who works by the day. Hunter spells the word *day-tale.*

DAY-WORK, *sb.* a variable number of table blades (the number being regulated by the amount of workmanship) to be made for a fixed sum.

DEADMAN'S HALF ACRE, a field in Bradfield containing 3 roods and 2 perches. *Harrison.*

Cf. *Deadshaw Sick*, near Horsley gate, Dronfield. *Deadman's Lode*, near Templeborough. *Dead Lane*, near Castle Dyke.

DEADSHAW SICK, near Horsley gate, Dronfield.

DEAF, *adj.* barren, as a *deaf*-nut, *i.e.*, a nut with a decayed kurnel.

DEANE BANK.

'Item the well field lying next unto *Deane bank* being part of Rivelin com*m*on.'—*Harrison.*

DEANE FIELD.

The name of one of the open fields in Sheffield.—*Harrison.*

DEAVE, *v.* to embarrass, to confuse.

DEE, *v.* to die.

DEEP-SICK, a place near Dore. Cf. *Deepcar* near Sheffield.

DEERLANDS, in Ecclesfield. O. M. See DAWROYD and DARLANDS.

DELF, *sb.* a stone quarry.

DELF-HOUSE, *sb.* a house adjoining a quarry.

DEMEANS, *sb.* means.

'In quest of game by foul *demeans.*'
Mather's Songs, 34.

DENBY YARD, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

DENIAL, *sb.* disparagement, disadvantage.

'I have a great *denial.*'—*Hunter's MS.* I have heard on good authority that in the last century a child was found one winter's morning in the porch of Norton Church. Its parentage was never ascertained, and it was baptized by the name of Daniel *Denial.* This surname is yet found in the district, and I am told that the family admit this to be the origin of their surname.

DENT FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

DEVIL'S CANDLESTICK, *sb.* a little white flower which grows in hedge bottoms. *Nepeta Glechoma.*

DEVILSKIN, *sb.* a humorous term of reproach.

DEWHOUSE CLOSE, a field in Sheffield.—*Harrison.*

DEY FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

DICK, *sb.* a leather apron for children. See LEATHER-DICKS.

DICKER LANE, in or near Sheffield. *Harrison.*

'Vid. Wright a part of Dic*er* field lea*se* ix*li.*'—Rental in Sheffield Free Library, 1624.

DICKFIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* M.E. *dîc*, a ditch.

He also mentions '*Dickfield* wood.' 'Little *Dick* croft' and 'Great *Dick* croft' are fields in Dore. Halliwell gives *dick*, a ditch. Cf. *sick* and *sitch*.

DICKY, *sb.* a loose linen shirt-front, generally worn over a flannel shirt.

DICKY-DUNNOCK, *sb.* the hedge sparrow.

'*Mari cocu.* An hedge sparrow, dikesmowler, dunnecke.'—*Cotgrave.*

DIKE or DYKE, *sb.* a river or any collection of water.

Mr. Denton tells me that the Don or Dun at Wadsley is often called 't' owd *dyke*.'

DILL, *v.* to soothe, to make still.

I have heard of a woman *dilling* a child on her knee, *i.e.*, keeping it quiet. Cotgrave has *dilling*, meaning a darling or youngest child. A soothing syrup given to children is called *dill* water.

DILLY-DALLY, *v.* to procrastinate, to fool away time.

DINGE, *v.* to indent, to bruise.

It rhymes with *hinge*.

DIP, *sb.* a sweet pudding sauce. H.

DISH-CLOUT, *sb.* a dish-cloth.

DITHER, *v.* to shake.

'Shoo geed a coff wot made all t' crockery *dither* agean.'—*Bywater*, 164.

DITHERING-GRASS, *sb.* quaking grass.

DIZEN, *v.* to dress in showy finery.

DO [doo], *sb.* a feast, a merry making, a public dinner.

When a master gives his workmen a dinner thay call it a *do*.

DOBB HOOLE, in Bradfield.

The field contained 2a. 1r. 35½p.—*Harrison.* Both *Dobb* and *Dobbs* occur as surnames in Sheffield. Harrison also mentions '*Dob* fields' in Ecclesfield. '*Dob* croft' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. Probably the word means 'fold,' as we say 'the fold' of the hills. Cf. *double* = M.E. *duble*, *doble*. See CROOKES and DUB.

DOBBIN CART, *sb.* a cart which 'shoots up.'

It is used by quarrymen. *Dobbin* is a favourite name for a horse.

DOBBIN HILL, near Sheffield.

DOBBIN HORSE, a child's wooden toy horse.

DOB CAR, in Bradfield. O. M.

DOCK, *sb. rumex.*

This plant is considered to be a remedy for the sting of a nettle. A child will rub the injured part with a *dock* and say :—

'Nettle come out,
Dock go in.'

Baret renders the word as *paricella*. He says: 'In *docke*, out nettle. *Exeat vrtica, paricella sit intus amica.*' Cotgrave has 'parelle, the hearbe *dockes* or sharpe-pointed *docke*.'

DOCKAN, *sb.* a dock, *rumex.*

'A *dockan, Paradilla, emula, farella.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

DODGE LANE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Dodge occurs as a surname in the district.

DODWORTH, the name of several fields in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

'Near *Dodworth*,' &c.

DOG.

'Item the nether *Dogge* feild lying between Porter lane north and Porter water south.'—*Harrison.* Harrison also mentions *Dog field* in Ecclesfield.

DOG-CHEAP, *adj.* exceedingly cheap.

DOG-DAISY, *sb.* the common wild daisy. *Bellis perennis.*

DOG GRASS, *sb.* a coarse grass with a broad blade.

It grows by the road side, and dogs eat it.

DOG-NOPER, *sb.* the verger of a church.

DOG'S LEG.

It is said of a very garrulous person that he would *talk a dog's leg off.*

DOG-SOAP, *sb.* soap-stone.

A soft black shale found in coal measures and in the beds of streams.

DOG-WHIPPER, *sb.* the sexton of a church. See KNOCK-NOBBLER.

DOG-WHIPPING DAY, *sb.* St. Luke's Day, October 18.

'Drake (*Eboracum*, p. 219) speaks of the practice of whipping all dogs found in the streets on this day, as if it was peculiar to York, and speaks of a tradition there that it originated in a dog having swallowed a consecrated wafer in the Minster. But I can speak of the existence of this barbarous practice in the towns of Sheffield and Rotherham now, I believe, quite layed aside.'—*Hunter's MS.*

DOIT, *sb.* a trifle.

People in Sheffield say 'I don't care a *doit*,' as one would say 'I don't care a fig.' A *doit* was a small Dutch coin. It occurs in Shakspere, *Temp.* II. ii. 33.

DOITED, foolish, silly, childish.
Said of an old man.

DOLDRUMS, *sb.* despondency.
'A fit of the *doldrums.*'

DOLE, *sb.* a small piece of land.
'A *dole* of meadow lying between the lands, &c.'—*Harrison.* 'A close of pasture called the overthwart *Dole.*'—*Ibid.*

DOLLOP, *sb.* a big lump of anything; a great number.

DOLLY, *sb.* the same as MAIDEN, *q.v.*

DONNED UP, dressed up.

DOOAR, the pronunciation of door.
'Hah, that's t'*dooar;* in we ya!'—*Bywater,* 20.

DOOR-CHEEK, *sb.* the upright post of a door.

DOOR-STEAD, *sb.* a door-step, or place where the door stands.
'Anuther fell dahn it *dooar-stead.*'—*Bywater,* 221.

DORE, a village near Sheffield.

DOREHOUSE, in Bradfield.

DORE MOOR, a moor above *Dore.* At Wedmore, in Somersetshire, is a place called *Moor Door.*

DORM, *v.* to doze. Lat. *dormire.*
'Old folks mostly *dorms* their time away.'

DOSHUN, *sb.* a tub in which bread is kept.
See *dashin* in Nodal and Milner's *Lancashire Glossary.*

DOUBLE-FOLD, *adj.* doubled up, bent.
'Gooas grunting o'er t' flooar ommast *dubble-foud.*'—*Bywater,* 167.

DOUBLER, *sb.* a charger, a dish.
'Pewther *Doublers,*' says Hunter, 'often occurs in the wills of the lesser kind of yeomanry from this part of Yorkshire.'—*Hunter's MS.*

DOUBT, *v.* to fear.
'I *doubt* he will not get better.'

DOUGH [duff] PEAR, *sb.* a pear which ripens just before Christmas.

DO-UP, *v.* to fasten.

DOUSE, *v.* to drench.

DOUSE CROFT. *Harrison.* See DOWEL (2).

He also mentions '*Douse* Croft Lane.'

DOWDY, *adj.* slatternly, slovenly.

DOWEL, *sb.* the hole in the felloe of a wheel into which the spoke is fixed.

'A dowle of a whele; *stellio.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

DOWEL or DOWIE LUM, a place in Norton parish, below Hazelbarrow.

There appear to be some earthworks here. Cf. *Dowell*, near Sterndale. There is a large barrow called Dowe Lowe near Church Sterndale. Bateman's *Vestiges*, p. 96. The 'earthworks' in *Dowie Lum* are cinder hills. '*Massa*, bloma oðde dah.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 334, 18. In a note on bloma (*Ibid.*, col. 141), Wright says, '*Bloma*, the metal taken from the ores. It is the origin of the technical term *bloomery* for the place where one of the operations of smelting is performed.' Under dâ3 Stratmann gives dâh, *massa*, dough. *Dowe Lowe* would thus be nearly the equivalent of *Bole Hill*, and probably *Dowel* is *Dow hill.* Heaps of cinders are still apparent in and near *Dowel Lum.* Ironstone was got in the neighbourhood in early times. Cf. the surname *Dowland.*

DOWLANE, a road near Sheffield. *Harrison.*

DOWLING-BIT or DOWELING-BIT, *sb.* a brace-bit or large piercer used by joiners and coopers for boring large holes into floors, casks, &c.

DOWLY, *adj.* limpid, flaccid.

DOWNFALL, *sb.* rain or snow.

DOWN IN THE MOUTH [dahn i't mahth], out of spirits, dejected.

DOWSIN FIELDS, fields in Ecclesfield. See DOUSE CROFT.

'A close called *Dowsin* lands.'—*Harrison.*

DOWTER, *sb.* a daughter.

DRAGGLE-TAIL, *sb.* a dirty person.

DRAKE HOUSE, near Hackenthorpe.

DRAPE, *sb.* a cow which has ceased to give milk.

DRATE, *v.* to drawl, to speak in a slow and slovenly manner.

M.E. *Droten. Prompt. Parv.* 133. Way says that the term has not been met with elsewhere, and Stratmann only cites the *Prompt.* conjecturing that *droten* = O. Icel. *dratta.* The word is quite common in Sheffield.

DRAWING OFF, dying.

'One of the gentle terms to express the grand act and deed of mortality. "He is *drawing off*," he is dying. . . . Less elegantly the Derbyshire people, I am told, say *going out*.'—*Hunter's MS.*

DRAZE, *v.* to brush.

Farmers *draze* hurdles and bushes across grass fields to spread the manure and to brush and make smooth the surface.

DREE, *adj.* tedious, wearisome.

DREE RAIN, steady, long-continued rain.

DRINKIN'. See FORENOON DRINKING.

DRINKING, *sb.* the afternoon meal, now consisting mainly of tea. H.

DRIVE, *v.* to put off.

'To *drive* it too late.'

DRONFIELD, a village near Sheffield, anciently *Dranefeld*.

A ridge of rock runs through a part of the village on the north side of the Chesterfield road. It may be O. Icel. *drangr*, a lonely upstanding rock (Cleasby and Vigfusson) and *fold*, a field. A stream, however, which flows through the village is now called the *Drone*, but the name appears to be a modern invention. I have seen the word written *Drongfield*. Cf. *Dranfield Hill*, near Huddersfield.

DROP-HANDKERCHIEF, *sb.* a rustic game, sometimes called *kiss-in-the-ring*.

DROPPING WELL, near Kimberworth. O. M.

DROWN, *v.* to flood.

A mine is said to be *drowned* when it is flooded with water.

DRY, *adj.* thirsty.

DUB, *sb.* a straight-edged, round-pointed, dinner-knife blade. See DOBB HOOLE.

DUBBING, *sb.* a composition of tallow and oil used to make leather pliable.

DUCKS AND DRAKES.

A man is said to make *ducks and drakes* of his money when he squanders it. 'To make *ducks and drakes*' is also a phrase used by boys when they throw stones lightly over a pool of water in such a way that being thrown nearly but not quite parallel to the water they rebound from it.

DUCKSTER MEADOW, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

DUCK-STONE, *sb.* a boy's game.

A small stone is fixed upon a large one, and the object of the players is to knock the smaller stone off by throwing stones at it in the manner in which quoits are thrown. '*Dut-stone.*'—*Banks.* The game is sometimes called *duck*. A large stone is obtained called the *duck-stone*. A number of boys have small stones which they call *ducks*. One of them puts his *duck* on the *duck-stone*, and the others throw at it in turn, trying to knock it off. If the *duck* is knocked off, the boy whose *duck* is thus knocked off puts it on again and tries to *tig* or touch some of those who have touched their *ducks* in trying to fetch them away. If he can manage this, the one who is *tigged* has to put his *duck* on the stone. If a *duck* falls short of the *duck-stone*, and the one whose *duck* is on the stone sees that he can *wand* or span with his hand the distance between the *duck* thus thrown and the *duck-stone*, he shouts out '*wands*,' and, if he can *wand* or span the distance, he takes his *duck* off, and the *duck* thus thrown is put on.

DUDS, *sb. pl.* clothes.

'Put your Sunday *duds* on.'

DUFF, *v.* to deceive.

DUFF, *sb.* the fundament.

DUFF or DOVE PEAR, *sb.* a hard, small pear, with a rough brown rind.

DUMMOCK, *sb.* the fundament.

DUMPS, *sb. pl.* low spirits.

To be in the *dumps* is to be in low spirits.

DUN, *v.* do. M.E. *dôn*.

'Yo *dun* talk,' you *do* talk.

DUN, *sb.*

'The name of the principal river of Hallamshire, never *Don*, though in modern times universally so written. *Dun* has, however, kept its place in the common talk, rhyming with *son*, as, indeed, it does in an old saw:—

The shelving, slimy river *Dun*,
Each year a daughter or a son.

This is, however, a rhyme better known lower on the stream than while it is pursuing its course through the regions to which this book relates; nor is, I think, the river here infamous for accidents of the kind alluded to.' —*Hunter's MS.* Perhaps A.S. *dun*, dark. Compare *Blackburne*, a stream near Sheffield. *Dunn* is found as a surname in the district. In A.S. *dun* is a colour partaking of brown and black.

DUN COW.

'Two stones called *Dun Cow* and Calf upon the plain there.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

DUNDERHEAD, *sb.* a dunce, a wrong-headed man.

DUNNOCK. See DICKY DUNNOCK.

DUNNOCK, *sb.* a sweetheart. Used only of a woman.

DUSTY-MILLER, *sb.* a large brown beetle. See BRUNTLING.

DWARIDEN HOUSE, a place in Bradfield.

Mr. Henry Bradley derives *Dwariden* from *dweorga denu*, the valley of dwarfs, and I agree with him. The Norse term for an echo, as Mr. Bradley observes, is 'voice of the dwarfs,' and when the Rev. Reginald A. Gatty shouted in this valley, echoes on all sides answered him. Gatty's '*A Life at One Living*,' 1884, p. 205. Dwarfs remain in Icelandic local names, as Dverga-steinn, with which may be compared the Dwarfy Stone in Scott's '*Pirate*.' 'It was believed that dwarfs lived in rocks.'—*Cleasby and Vigfusson*, p. 110.

DYCHE-LANE [daich-lane], in Norton.

EAGLES CLIFFE DYKE, at Dore. O. M.

EAR, *sb.* the year.

EARHOLE, *sb.* the ear.

'O'll warm thi *ear-'oil*, thah young dog.'

EARN, *v.* to curdle. M.E. *erne* from *rinnen*.

EARNING, *sb.* cheese-making.

EARNINGS, *sb. pl.* rennet. H.

EARNING-SKIN, *sb.* the stomach of a calf, commonly called *rennet*, used in cheese-making.

EASING DROPS, *sb. pl.* drops of water from eaves. H.

EASINGS, *sb. pl.* the eaves of a house. H.

EASTER BOOK, a book containing an account of Easter dues.

'*Easter Booke.* The lord of this manner hath but 2 partes thereof with tythe eggs and mortuarys.'—*Harrison.* This book is mentioned by Harrison several times in the Survey.

EAT, *v.* to drink.

People speak of water for 'aitin' (eating) instead of for drinking.

EATAGE FIELD, a field in Cold-Aston, in Dronfield parish.

ECCLESALL, a township of Sheffield.

In 1807 'Low *Ecclesall*,' containing 5a. or. 32p., and 'Great *Ecclesall*,' containing 7a. 2r. 8p., occur as field-names in this township. These fields adjoin each other. '*Ecclesall* field,' nearly 4 acres, is also found in 1807. The fields are at Upper Greystones, near High Storrs, and at the very highest point, near to which Dead Lane and the road to Greystones meet. Cf. *Eccleshill* in Bradford.

ECCLESFIELD, a large parish north of Sheffield.

The Domesday spelling is *Ecclesfelt*. Later spellings are *Aiglesfeld*, 1141. *Aigleffeld*, 1145, *Ecclefeld*, *Ecglefou*, *Eglesfeld*, 1250, *Englesfeld*, 1267, *Eckelsfeld*, 1279. There is a spelling *Eggrefeld* in 1189 quoted from the *Abbrevatio Placit.* by Eastwood in *Ecclesfield*, p. 83. Mr. Eastwood thought, with some diffidence, that the origin of the name was a Celtic or Welsh word *eglwys*, the equivalent of *ecclesia*, and that the meaning, therefore, was *church-clearing*. A derivation of this kind must be regarded with suspicion, and I cannot assent to it. The spelling *Englesfeld*, 1267, may be the true one. '*Ingle* doles,' fields in Ecclesfield, will be noticed below. Such names as *Frankish* field, *Sibb* field, *Gest* field, *Brytlande*, all of which will be found in this Glossary, appear to show that the various races who settled in or invaded this country did not at first freely intermix, but lived separate and apart from each other. A portion of the large parish now known as Ecclesfield may thus have acquired the name of *Engla feld*, or *Angles field*, which may have been softened into *Egglesfield*, &c. *Englesert* occurs in 1349.—*Eastwood*, p. 512. It is, however, most probable that the *Ecclesfelt* of Domesday, and the *Aiglesfeld* of 1141, are derived from the hero of heathen tradition named *Eigil* or *Egil*, the archer, who was brother of Weland, the most famous of smiths. *Fou* in *Ecgle-fou* is probably A.S. *folde*, earth, ground, soil. In Sheffield *fold* is *fowd*. Professor Skeat in *Notes and Queries* (6th S. xii. 174) rightly derived *Ecclesborough* in Berkshire from a personal name *Æcel*, with the genitive *Æceles*, the shortening of *Æceles* to *Ecles* being by rule. *Ecclesborough* appears in A.S. charters as *Æceles beorh*. The place-names *Eccles* in Lancashire and *Ickles* near Rotherham are, however, objections against this explanation, for, as Canon Taylor puts it, 'the genitive case of a man's name, standing by itself, without any suffix, in the name of a place is contrary to usage and requires explanation' (*N. & Q.*, *ibid.*, p. 209). Personally, in this case I strongly incline to the derivation from *Egil* or *Æcel*, which may be variants of the same personal name. On this subject see more in the Introduction.

EDDISH, *sb.* the first grass after mowing.

'*Eadish* feild' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.*

EDGE-O'-DARK, *sb.* twilight.

EEK, *v.* to itch. H.

EEN, *sb. pl.* the eyes. H.

EERY, *adj.* every.

'*Eery* toime ah went to my wark ah thowt it 'ud be t' last.'

EGG-FLIP, *sb.* mulled ale.

EGG ON, *v.* to urge on, to stimulate, to incite.

M.E. *eggen*, O. Icel. *eggia*.

ELBOW-GREASE, *sb.* persevering use of the arms.

'That table wants some *elbow-grease*,' *i.e.*, a good rubbing. '*Lucernam olet.* It smelleth of *elbow grease*.'—*Withals.*

ELDER, *sb.* an adder.

ELIKE, *adv.* alike.

'A bush I se burnand fulle bryght,
And ever *elyke* the leyfes are greyn.'
Towneley Mysteries, 57.

ELLER, *sb.* the elder-tree.

ELLIN STREET, in Sheffield.

So called after the family of that name, and not after the *ellin* or elder tree.

ELM HOLE, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

ELSIN, *sb.* a shoemaker's awl. M.E. *alsene*, O. Dutch *alsene*.

'Well, Jack, you are throng grinding *elsins*, I see.'—*Bywater*, 83.

EM, *sb.*

'A woman's name. The same, no doubt, as Emma, but used not merely as a contraction. "*Em* Byard, of Skellow," so describes herself in her will, 1668. She was a sister of Sir William Burg. A tenant of the garden house belonging to Fulwood chapel in 1795 was known as *Em*. Hence we get the surname Empson.'—*Hunter's MS.*

EMBROUDERY, *sb.* embroidery. *Hunter's MS.*

'Browdyd, *intextus*.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

EMLANDS, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

EMLIN MOOR, between Thornsetts and Agden in Bradfield.

ENAKER.

'An intacke called the *Enaker*,' at or near Stannington.—*Harrison.*

END-AWAY, *adv.* successively.

'He won six games *end-away*.' L.

END-LONG, without intermission. H.

ENEW, *adj.* enough.

ENOW or ENAH, *adv.* by and by; presently.

'Wa, o'st cum *enah;* ger hooam wi' thee.'—*Bywater*, 23.

ENTRY, *sb.* a narrow passage between two buildings.

'I stepped aside while it did pour,
Into a lonesome *entry*.'
Mather's Songs, 9.

'Who tell their fond tales at an *entry* end.'
Ibid., 88.

ETTEN, *pa. p.* eaten.

EVENTREE LANE, in Bradfield.

'The third piece lyeth in Haldworth called Timb*er* field betweene the *Eventree* lane and Loxley com*m*on.'—*Harrison.*

EWE FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

FACE-CARD, *sb.* a court card. *Hunter's MS.*

FAGE, *v.* to sell bad meat.

A butcher is said to be 'gone a *fagin*,' that is gone hawking or selling bad meat. See FAGEY. The *g* is hard.

FAGE or FEY, *v.* to scratch as a dog does.

'Get out wi' thee, *fagin* and scratchin thysen.'

See YAGE and FEY. The *g* is hard.

FAGEY [faigy], *adj.* bad, putrid, as meat may be.

This word is applied to bad or diseased meat, which is called *fagey* meat. It may have originally referred to horse-meat. See FAGE.

FAIREST.

Harrison mentions 'a tenement called *Fairest*,' and '*Fairest* lane' in Bradfield. See the next word. It is now called *Fairhurst*.

FAIR-FLATT, a field-name in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See FLAT.

O. Icel. *fær*, a sheep. So *Fairfield* in Derbyshire.

FAIRIN', *sb.* a gift from the fair.

FAKE, *sb.* a trick. M.E. *fâken*, A.S. *fâcen.*

If a cutler fills a defect in a knife-handle with putty it is called a *fake.*

FALL OF THE YEAR, *sb.* autumn.

FALL OUT, *v.* to quarrel.

FALLS TO BE, *v.* is due.

FANCICAL, *adj.* fanciful. L.

FANGS, *sb. pl.* the slender pieces of bone by which large teeth are fixed in the jaw.

FANSHAWE GATE, near Dronfield.

An old family called *Fanshawe* formerly lived in Dronfield.

FAR.

'I'll be *far* if I do' means 'I will not.'

FARANTLY, *adj.* seemly, decent, genteel.

FARDIN, *sb.* a farthing.

FAR END, the end.

'Ah'm ommast at t' *far end.*'

FARLOE FIELD, in or near Sheffield. *Harrison.*

Bateman opened a barrow called *Farlow* near Cauldon.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 132.

FARMOST, *adj.* furthest.

FARRANDS CROFT, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

FASH, *sb.* a burr or roughness on anything.

Often used of the roughness of iron. Hunter spells the word *fasch*.

FASHION, *sb.* condition.

Used with reference to the health. 'I'm in better *fashion* than I was yesterday,' *i.e.*, in better health.

FASH-RAG, *sb.* a pocket-handkerchief or wiping cloth.

Cutlers are sometimes called *fash-rags*, owing to the raggedness of their clothes.

FAST, *adj.* busy, *i.e.*, tied by business.

FAST, *adj.* puzzled.

FAST, *adj.* impudent.

'He wer that fast at I could hardly keep my hands off him.'

FASTENING-PENNY, *sb.* an earnest penny to confirm a bargain.

FASTEN-TUESDAY, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

FAST FOR, in want of.

'I'm *fast for* a job.'

FAT, *sb.* a vat. A.S. *fæt*.

FAT.

In a game of marbles called *Ring* each boy puts a marble into the ring, and they all try to get near it. If a boy's marble goes into the ring and stays there, it is said to be *fat*. He has to deposit an additional marble and bowl over again.

FATCHED, *adj.* troubled, perplexed in mind. H.

FAT HEN, *sb.* a pink and white flower. *Chenopodium album*.

FATHER, *sb.* a male parent.

The word is pronounced so as to rhyme with gather. O. Icel. faðir.

FAUCET, *sb.* a wooden tap-screw for a barrel. See SPIGOT.

FAULKNER WOOD, near Treeton. O. M.

FAUSE or FAUST, *adj.* cunning, sharp, clever, precocious.

FAVOUR, *v.* to resemble.

'He *favours* the Brown family.'

FAWKES. In Sheffield Guy *Fawkes* is spoken of as Guy *Fox*.

FEATHER-POKE, *sb.* the wren. *Motacilla troglodytes.*

'Thrusten yer hand up to 't wrist into a *feather-poke* nest.'—*Bywater*, 193.

FEBERRY or FABERRY, *sb.* a gooseberry.

FEBRUARY FILL-DYKE, *sb.* the month of February.

Of this month it is said that—

When it's white
It's better to like.

FEIGHT, *sb.* a fight.

The word is also used as a verb. M.E. *fehten.* 'To *feghte, Pugnare.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

FELK, *sb.* the felly or felloe of a wheel.

FELLON, *sb.* a disease in cattle.

It is sometimes called the *joint-fellon.* It is a disease of the joints.

FENCE, a place near Rotherham. O. M.

FEND, *v.* to provide for one's family, &c.

'He was always too idle to *fend.*'
Mather's Songs, 5.

FEND, *v.* to defend. H.

FENNEY BROOK, at Whirlow. O. M. See FINNEYS.

FENT, *sb.* a remnant, the fag end of a piece of cloth. Fr. *fente.*

The ends are called the *fent* ends. There is a '*fent* shop' on Sheffield Moor.

FER or FUR, *adv.* far, at a distance.

FERN HURST, in Ecclesfield.

'*Fearne Hearst.*'—*Harrison.*

FERTLE, *v. futuere.*

FETCH, *sb.* a trick, stratagem.

'Well, I never heard of a better *fetch* in all my born days.'

FETCH, *v.* to give.

'I'll *fetch* thee a nope,' *i.e.*, I'll give thee a knock.

FETTLE, *v.* to make clean.

'O'm nivver offa me feet throo mornin to neet; an o *fettle, fettle, fettle,* an scrub, scrub, scrub, an o don't see at o'm onna forrader.'—*Bywater*, 138.

FETTLE, *sb.* condition.

A horse is said to be in good *fettle* when he is in good condition.

FEY or FEIGH, *v.* to clean out. M.E. *fezen*, O. Icel. *fægja*.

'If ta dusn't o wish t' next toime thah *feighs* the trow thah ma breik all the gallos buttons off.'—*Bywater*, 172.

FEY or FEIGH, *v.* to spread manure. See FAGE.

FIDDLE-FADDLE, *sb.* nonsense.

FIDDLESTICKS, an exclamation meaning 'nonsense!'

FIDGE, *v.* to move about uneasily, to fidget.

FIFTY-GARDENS.

A field in Ecclesall containing in 1807 5a. 3r. 20p. It was then occupied by a sick club. It belonged to Mr. Joseph Cecil, of Dronfield. It is now called *Club gardens*.

FINCHWELL, a place near Handsworth. O. M.

Cf. A.S. *Finchamstede*, Finchhampstead, in Berkshire. Perhaps from an adjective *Finnisc*, Finnish. Cf. *French* and A.S. *Frencisc*.

FINGEREM STONE, a landmark on the moors west of Dore.

FINGERS, NAMES OF.

In Sheffield, these are:—Little man (little finger), *Ling* man (leech man), long man (long finger), lick pot (index finger), thomb-a-thomb (thumb). See *fynger* in *Cath. Angl.*, p. 131, and the note there. It is said that there is a direct communication between the ring-finger (leech man) and the heart. In this connection *thumb* is sometimes called *thumper*.

FINIS. I have heard these lines about *finis* at the end of a book:

F for Francis,
I for Johncis,
N for Nickely Bony,
I for John the water man, and
S for Sally Sony.

FINKEL, *sb.* fennel. H.

There is a place called *Finkel* Street, near Wortley.

FINNEYS.

Some fields in Dronfield between the Manor House and Hill Top are called 'The *Finneys*.' Probably *fenny*, marshy, *i* for *e* being common in the Sheffield dialect. Thus we say Jissop for Jessop. Several fields in Ecclesall are called *Fenney*, *anno* 1807.

FIRNEY HILL, a place in Stannington. *Harrison*.

FIRTH WOOD, *sb.* a wood in Cold-Aston. Cf. 'Loxley *Firth*,' &c.

FIT, *v.* to play.

To *fit* a man a *touch*, is to play a practical joke upon him. I only know the word as meaning 'play' when used in this sense. To *fit* a man out is to give him *tit for tat*, to repay him in as good measure as that which he gives.

FITCHES, *sb. pl.* vetches.

'Though their bags are filled like *fitches*.'
Mather's Songs, 3.

FIVE OAKS, a place in Glossop Road, Sheffield.

A road called *Fif ác*, marking a boundary, is mentioned by Kemble.—*Saxons in England*, c. ii.

FIVESTONES, *sb. pl.* a game which is called 'checkstones' in Easther's *Huddersfield Glossary*, and there described as it is played in this district. It is also called checkstones in this district.

FLABBER, *v.* to hang loosely. See KEIK.

FLABBERGASTED, *past p.* dumfoundered.

FLAKE, *sb.* a hurdle. M.E. *fleke*, O. Icel. *fleki*.

'Pd. to Wm. Lee for making a *fleake* for the watchman viijd.'—*T. T. A.*, 48.

FLANDERWELL FARM, near Rotherham. O. M.

M.E. *Flandre*, Flanders ?

FLANNEL, *sb.* coarse oatcake.

Called '*Flannel* an Jonta' in *Bywater*, p. 33.

FLANNIN, *sb.* flannel.

FLAPADOSHA, *sb.* an eccentric, showy, superficial person.

FLASH, *adj.* hasty, impulsive; also gay, fond of dress.

FLASH LEASE.

'Item *Flash lease* (ara*ble*)' in Stannington.—*Harrison*. He mentions '*Flask* lane' at the same place. See DAMFLASK. '*Flasshe*, watyr, *Lacuna*.'—*Prompt. Parv.* 'The term *flash*,' says Way, 'signifying a shallow pool does not appear to be now retained in Norfolk, but it occurs in names of places as *Flash* pit, near Aylsham.' Stratmann quotes the *Ancren Riwle*, 314: 'heo vlaskeð water þêr on.' A field in Dore is called 'Nether *Flash* croft.'

FLASK EDGE, near the Peacock Inn, between Sheffield and Baslow.

FLASKER, *sb.* a quick movement by a fish or insect. H.

FLASKER, *v.* to struggle, to flutter as a bird does its wings.

FLASKET, *sb.* an oblong or oval-shaped tub used in washing clothes.

FLAT, a common field name. M.E. *flat*, a plain.

'Partridge *Flatt*;' 'Mag *Flatt*,' &c.; 'The *Flatts*' in Ecclesfield; 'Fair *Flatt*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison*. 'Long *flats*' and 'Short *flats*' in Ecclesfield, *ibid.* '*Flat ash*,' a field in Ecclesfield, *ibid.* In open field husbandry 'each of the three arable fields was sub-divided into shots, furlongs, or *flats*, separated from one another by turf balks. These *flats* were in turn cut up

into parallel strips of about an acre apiece, coinciding with the arrangement of a ploughed field in ridges and furrows. Theoretically each *flat* was a square of 40 poles, containing 10 acres.'—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 159, p. 325.

FLAT-BACK, *sb.* a common knife with its back filed down after it is put together.

FLAT-DICK, *sb.* a coarse and thin oatcake.

FLAUPING [florping], *adj.* awkward, clumsy.

'A gret *flaupin* thing.'

Flaubering is also used with the same meaning.

FLEAK FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See FLAKE.

FLECK, *sb.* a spot.

FLECKED, *adj.* spotted. M.E. *flecked.*

Clothes are said to be *flecked* when in washing they become spotted with 'powder blue' which has been improperly or carelessly mixed with the water.

FLEE, *sb.* a fly.

FLEE-BLOWN, *adj.* half drunk.

FLEE-IN-THE-EAR, *sb.* a box on the ear ?

'Nah, moind what thar dooin, or au'l set the off with a *flee in thy ear.*'

FLEET, *v.* to skim cream off milk. M.E. *flêtin. Prompt. Parv.* 167.

'This is done with a shallow hand-dish of wood called a *fleeting* dish.'—*Hunter's MS.*

FLEM, *adj.* soft, flaccid.

Generally used in butter-making. Butter is said to be *flem* when it is not sufficiently hard or firm.

FLESSEHEWER, *sb.* a butcher.

This word does not now occur in the dialect, but it is found several times in the Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield laid in the year 1379, as 'Ricardus Stub & Emma vx' ejus, *flessehewer*, vjd.' A John *Flesshewer* was living at Norton in 26 Hen. VI.—Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 139. 'A fleschour, *carnifex*,' &c.—*Cath. Angl.*

FLIBBERTY-GIBBET, *sb.* a flighty or eccentric person.

FLICK, *sb.* a flitch. O. Icel. *flikki.*

'A *flick* o' bacon.'

'A *flyke* of bacon, *perna*.'—*Cath. Angl.*

FLIGGED, fledged.

'Shoo's *fligged* and gone.'

FLIRT, *sb.* a slight blow or fillip with the thumb and finger.

Cotgrave has 'a fillip, rap, or *flirt* on the nose. *Nasarde.*'

FLIT, *v.* to move into another house. M.E. *flitten*, to migrate.

I have heard it used in no other sense. A *moonlight flit* is a common expression for a flight by night to avoid payment of rent, an execution, &c. It is considered bad luck to *flit* on Friday, and it is said that

Friday *flits*
Have not long sits.

It is said that 'three flittings are as bad as a fire.'

FLITINGS [flightings], *sb. pl.* the superfluous ivory pared off the sawn knife handles when they are 'finished' for polishing.

FLOAT, *v.* to pare stubble from land by means of a paring-spade. See PARING-SPADE.

FLOATED FIELD, in Dore. See FLOAT.

Halliwell quotes one of Aubrey's MSS. 'When you come to Twyford the *floted* meadows there are all white with little flowers, which I believe are lady smocks.'

FLOIT or FLOTE, *sb.* a coarse file with straight teeth.

FLOOR [flooar], *sb.* the ground, the earth. L.

FLOP, *v.* to knock.

'If thah gets drunk, an *flops* a watchman's een up.'—*Bywater*, 227.

Nail-makers who made the heads of nails by striking them in a die or mould were called *nail-floppers*.

FLOUSE, *v.* to splash water about.

FLOUT, *v.* to scold.

'For when married folks are *floutin*,
If a stranger puts his snout in
He's sure to get a cloutin.'
Mather's Songs, 109.

Hunter gives '*fliteing*, scolding.'

FLOWER, *sb.* the piece of iron which fastens a vice to a table or bench.

FLOWER DE LUCE, *sb. Iris pseudacorus.*

'In Lyte's Dodoens it is as the people now call it the "flower de luce."' I remember an inn at Unstone in Dronfield parish which was called the *Flower de Luce*.

FLUFF, *sb.* down or particles of feathers, coat linings, and dust which collect under beds or in pockets.

FLUKE, *sb.* a sort of maggot in sheep.

FLUMMERY, *sb.* blancmange. H.

'Nooa man can ivver be made rational whoile he's had his throit scalded we heitin *flummera*.'—*Bywater*, 257.

FLUMMOX, *v.* to bewilder.

'He were fair *flummoxed*,' dumbfoundered.

FLUZ, *v.* to crumple, or ruffle.

'The carpet is *fluzzed* up.' In pheasant-shooting a gamekeeper would say '*Fluz* 'em up, sir,' meaning 'ruffle their feathers.'

FLY, *adj.* showy, fast.

FLY-BY-SKY, *sb.* an oddly-dressed woman.

FLY WORDS, slang words, by-words.

FOAL-FOOT, *sb.* colt's foot. *Tussilago farfara.*

A home-made wine is made from this herb.

FOG, *sb.* after-grass, or tufts of coarse grass left in autumn by grazing cattle. M.E. *fogge*, rank grass.

'The grass that grows after the hay has been "made," if not used for eddish. It becomes a dark-green, heavy-looking grass, and from November to January is called *fog*.' H.

FOG HURST.

'Item *Fogherst* croft (ara*ble*) lying next Gold greene.'—*Harrison.*

FOGUS, *sb.* a slang word for tobacco.

FOIL, *sb.* the pronunciation of foal.

The *Cath. Angl.* has 'foyle, *pullus*.' Baret explains 'fole' as *pullus equinus*.

FOLDRINGS.

'A close called the *Fouldrings*' in Bradfield, containing 8a. 3r. 11p.—*Harrison.* Cf. A.S. *fold-græf*, an earth-grave. This word appears to be *fold-hringas*, earth rings, circles of earth connected with barrows, &c. See RINGINGLOW.

FOLLOW-ME-DOADY, *sb.* a non-intoxicating drink used at children's parties.

FOLLY, *sb.* a contemptuous term for an unwise building, as *e.g.*, 'Peggy's *Folly*,' 'Hodgson's *Folly*.'

'Peggy's *Folly*, on the moors, perhaps is the only building in this neighbourhood to which this contemptuous term has been applied.'—*Hunter's MS.* I have heard of several other instances. I suspect that 'Peggy' is a mistake for Pegge, for Dr. Pegge himself says: 'Many edifices have been called *Follies*, as Judd's *Folly* in Kent, Pegge's *Folly* on the moors west of Beauchief.'—*Anonymiana*, 1818, p. 133. There is a place called Woolen's *Folly* above Sandygate. Hodgson's *Folly* is the Bell Hagg Inn. I have been told that by 'Pegge's *Folly*' Beauchief Hall is meant. The O. M. gives 'the *Folly*' near Barlborough.

FOOAK, the pronunciation of folk.

FOOT-GATE, *sb.* a footpath.

FOOTIN' or FOOTALE, *sb.* an entrance fee or fine paid by a person who undertakes any new work or occupation, or who begins an apprenticeship.

A visitor taken down a coal mine for the first time would be asked to pay his *footin'*.

FOOTRILL, *sb.* an inclined passage, or tunnel, by which coal or other mineral is reached without the necessity of digging a shaft.

FOR ALL, *conj.* notwithstanding.

'*For all* he was such a good lawyer he couldn't get the man through.'

In Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*, ed. 1575, f. 223, *verso*, I find '*for all* the impossibilitie that reason could deuise to the contrary he determined to loue her.'

FORBAY, *sb.* the breast or front wall of a lock.

In a deed, dated 1630, relating to property at Dore, mention is made of the weirs, *forbayes*, etc., belonging to a corn mill. One of the Sheffield dams near Winter Street is called *Forbay* dam.

FOR BECAUSE, *conj.* because.

FORBUCK, *sb.* a table knife hafted with an imitation of buck's horn.

For here means 'instead of.'

FORCE-MEAT, *sb.* stuffing for hares, game, fowls, &c.

FORE-ANENT, *adj.* opposite. L.

FORE-END, *sb.* the beginning.

'The *fore-end* o' next week.' Also the early spring.

FORENOON-DRINKIN, *sb.* a light meal taken by farm labourers between breakfast and dinner.

FOR-GOOD-AN-ALL, *adv.* in good earnest.

'I'll begin now *for good and all*,' *i.e.*, I'll set about it in good earnest, I'll bring it to a completion.

FORK MEADOW, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

It contained 2a. 3r. 2p. It adjoins 'Great Simon hill' and 'Little Simon hill.' See GRAINS. About three miles s. of Woodhead are places called the 'Near *Fork* Grain' and the 'Far *Fork* Grain.' O. M. The names appear to arise from the bifurcation of a stream called the Alport.

FORRUD, *adv.* forward.

FORT, *adj.* fourth.

'*Evening Star! fort* edition!'

'The moyne also to serve the nyght,
The *fourte* day shalle this be.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.

FOR-TO, *adv.* in order to.

FOR-WHY, *adv.* wherefore.

FOTCH, *v.* to fetch.

FOTHER, *sb.* food for cattle.

FOTHERUM, *sb.* a hay-house.

FOUGHTEN, *part. of v.* to fight.

FOUGHTY, *adj.* musty or fusty.

It is often applied to grain which has undergone a process of fermentation, or in which the spores of a fungus, such as *penicillium*, have been developed. 'Allied to, but not the same as *fusty*. Meat or broth which has lost its freshness, without being absolutely tainted, or a pudding made of old suet, is *fouty*.' L.

FOUL, *v.* to dirty, to defile.

FOUL, *v.* an ulcer between the claws of a cow's foot. If it penetrates the bone it is called a *bone foul*; if not it is called a *stinking foul*.

FOULD, *sb.* (1) a farm yard, (2) a collection of houses about a little open space of ground. *Hunter's MS.*

FOULDING.

'A close of pasture called *Foulding*.'—*Harrison*. *Falding* occurs as a surname in the district.

FOUR DAYS' WORK, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807, containing 2a. 2r. 6p.

FOUR LANE ENDS, *quadrivium*, at Norton Lees.

Several instances of this phrase occur near Sheffield.

FOWD, *sb.* the pronunciation of *fold*.

A pinfold is called a pin*fowd*.

FOX-BITE, *sb.* a discolouration of the skin caused by violent rubbing.

FOXEN WOOD, near Unstone. O. M. Also '*Foxen* Dam.'

FOX FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

FOX FIRE. This word has been heard by several people in the district, but nobody can tell me its meaning.

FOX GLOVE FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison*.

FOX GRASS, *sb.* a rough coarse grass which cuts the finger; sword grass. It is rough and sticky. Probably connected with *fog*, *q.v.*

FOX HILL, a place in Ecclesfield.

'Imp*ri*mis a tenem*en*t called *Fox hill* with a dwelling house of 4 bayes, a stable being an out shutt and other out houses are 7 little bayes besides a barne of 4 bayes and a croft lying next Birley Carr com*m*on west and con*taining* 1a. 2r. 9p.'—*Harrison*. He mentions '*Fox* field' in the same parish. There is a *Fox* house between Sheffield and Hathersage, and *Fox* lane near Dronfield. See FOX GRASS and BENT GRASS. And see BAY.

FOX LING, a field in Ecclesfield, near *Fox hill* above-mentioned. *Harrison.*

FOXY, *adj.* wet, marshy, swampy.

FOY, *v.* to work energetically.

FRADGY, *adj.* ill-tempered, peevish.

The adjective is usually applied to children.

FRAIL, *sb.* a flail.

It is also called a *swipple*, *q.v.*

FRAME, *v.* to set about doing a thing properly, in a workmanlike manner.

'Come, my lad, *frame!*'

'He could not *frame* to pronounce it right.'—*Judges* xii. 6.

FRAN-FRECKLED or FRAN-FREKKED, *adj.* freckled.

Having small brown spots on the face. Hunter has it '*fern-freckled.*' 'Fanteckles.'—*Banks*. 'Farntykylde; *lentiginosus.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

FRANKISH FIELD.

Harrison mentions three several fields in Ecclesfield called '*Frankish Field.*' He subsequently mentions William *Frankish* who held at will 'a piece of waste by the yearly rent of ijs. vjd.' Before the year 1181 William de Luvetot addressed a charter 'omnibus hominibus suis *Francis* et Anglis tam presentibus quam futuris.'—Deed in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 58. 'Thomas *Frankishe* a pece of land lying near Barley hole xiiij d.'—Rental, 1624. M.E. *Frenkisch*, A.S. *Frencisc*, French.

FRATCHY, *adj.* peevish, fretful.

FREENIFIELD, in Bradfield.

'Item the *Freenifield* with a barne,' &c., containing 7a. 2r. 22p.—*Harrison*. The letters *ni* in the MS. are doubtful. There is a dot for the *i*, but it may be *Freeinfield.*

FREET, *sb.* fright.

FREETEN, *v.* to frighten.

'Upstairs they all run *freeten'd* to deeath ommast.'—*Bywater*, 168.

FRENCH, *adj.* new, strange, not English.

The word is applied to any new invention. A new pattern in forks or spoons, though imported from America, would be called *French.*

FRENCH BUTTERFLEE, *sb.* a coloured butterfly commonly called the Red Admiral.

FRESH, *adj.* half-drunk.

FRESH, *sb.* an additional volume of water in a stream after rain.

FRIDGE, *v.* to fray by rubbing.

FRIDLEYS, *sb. pl.*

'The name of certain small rents which were formerly paid to the lord of the great manor of Sheffield by the inhabitants of the Frith of Hawksworth for liberty of common. The rents were extinguished by an Inclosure Act about thirty years ago, and the term will therefore soon be forgotten. That the word may be analyzed into *Frith-lay* or *levy* is shown in certain depositions respecting Moss-carr, made about 1635. One of the deponents says that "the inhabitants within the Frith of Hawksworth usually and yearly met at a place called Holmes Bank Cross, within the said Firth, and then took notice what cattle every one of the said inhabitants had upon the Wastes and Commons within Moss-car and Hordron and the residue of the said Firth, and nicked down the number of their cattle upon a stick, and then cast up what proportion every inhabitant should pay to the *Freedlay* payable to the Lord of the Manor of Sheffield yearly, and so apportioned their *Fridlay* or *Frith-lay*; which said meeting and appointment was upon Whitsun Even and Martinmas Day yearly."'—H. '*Fridley* in Birley carre, Whiteley Woodseates, Grenowside, Chappell, Mortomley, and Picker Hill £02 : 00 : 00.'—*Harrison.* The 'Firth of Hawxworth' paid for 'fridley' £1 : 6 : 8.—*Ibid.*

FRIM, *adj.* juicy, tender.

'This lettuce is very *frim.*' A.S. *frum=frym*, the first. Connected with Lat. *primus.*

FROD, *sb.* a frog. Used by children. M.E. *frôde.*

FROG-BLADE, *sb.* a knife having projections at the back to hold a corkscrew, &c.; so called from a supposed resemblance to a frog.

FROGGAT FLATT, a field in Cold-Aston.

Froggat Edge, near Stoke Hall, is a favourite place for picnics from Sheffield. There is a 'Druidical circle' on *Froggat* Edge.—Bateman's *Vestiges*, p. 114.

FROG-LOPE, *sb.* leap-frog.

FROSTING ACRES, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Frost occurs as a surname in the district. Cf. *Frostraw* in Sedbergh, West Riding.

FROUZY, *adj.* shabby, seedy, untidy.

FRUMMETY, *sb.* new wheat boiled in milk.

When boiled it is said to be *creed.* Hunter, who spells the word *fromity* or *frumity*, says that it was made in farm-houses at Christmas. He also says that 'it was usual for the poorer people to beg wheat at the farm-houses on

St. Thomas' Day to make their fromity at Christmas. This, in other districts, and perhaps occasionally here, is called *going a gooding*.' At Cold-Aston poor people used to go round begging for corn on St. Thomas's Day. They said 'Please give us *a corn, a corn*.'

FRUZZY, *adj.* rough.

Applied to the hair; meaning cut short, curled, and ruffled.

FUDGE, *sb.* nonsense.

'It's all *fudge*.'

FULLOCK, *sb.* an unfair stroke with marbles; *impetus*.

'A term in the game of marbles to obtain an unfair advantage by advancing the hand and arm instead of holding the hand fixed to the place assigned and shooting the marbles with the fingers and thumb.'—*Hunter's MS.*

FULWOOD, a hamlet near Sheffield. See WOODFULL.

A.S. *fûl*, a wet, marshy place, and *wudu*, a wood. There was a wood, now cut down, on a hillside at Dronfield, extending up to the Hallowes, called *Fallswood*. There is a modern house at Ranmore called *Ranfall*, but I have no evidence to show that the word is an old one. Cf. *Fulstone* Moor in Bradfield. 'Coenidos, *fule*.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 376, 35. The shortening of *fûl* to *ful* is by rule. Both syllables might be shortened, as *fŭlŭd*.

FUMMARD or FUMMART, *sb.* a pole-cat. M.E. *fûlmart*.

Hunter has it '*foomart*.'

FUN, *v.* found.

FUR-END, *sb.* the furthest end.

FURGEON, *sb.* a prop. H.

FURLONG.

'Item a piece of land enclosed lying in *furlongs* betweene the lands of James Darwin,' &c.—*Harrison*.

FUSSLE, *v.* to bustle, to hurry about.

FUSSY, *adj.* conceited.

GAB, *sb.* idle talk, gabble. M.E. *gabbe*, O. Icel. *gabb*, a joke, a lie.

A good talker is said to 'have the gift of the *gab*.'

GABRIELS HOUNDS, *sb. pl.* a peculiar noise in the air.

J. B., of Woodhouse, in Dronfield, said he had heard 'them' at Kitchen Wood, Holmesfield. The old name was *Gabriel rache* or *raches*, rache being a scenting hound as distinguished from a greyhound. See *Cath. Angl.*, p. 147, and the note there. '*Gabriels* whelps' is sometimes used.

GAD, *sb.* aimless wandering. A.S. *gâd*.

'He's got a fit o' the *gad*.' 'He's got t' *gad* fly on him.'

Cows are said to 'take the *gad*' in very hot weather. There appears to be a confusion between A.S. *gâd*, a prick or sting, and *gâd*, want, desire.

GAD-ABOUT, *sb.* an idle, rambling person.

GAFFER, *sb.* master.

Workmen call their master 'the *gaffer*.'

GAG, *v.* to choke, M.E. *gaggin*. *Prompt. Parv.*

A pump is said to be '*gagged* up' when it is choked.

GAIN, *adj.* near, direct. M.E. *gein*, O. Icel. *gegn.*

GAIN, *adj.* expert, handy.

'He is a *gain* workman.'

GAINEST, *adj.* nearest.

GAINSHIRE or GRAINSHIRE, *sb.* a notch, point, or barb on a piece of iron, steel, &c.

When the tang of a knife is notched in various places, like a barbed arrow, so that when driven into the handle it will not come out, it is said to be *gainshired*. The proper form appears to be *grainshire*. The notched or barbed tang of a knife would be a rude representation of an ear of wheat. See GRAINS.

GALLACES, *sb. pl.* braces for the trousers.

'Thah ma breik all the *gallos* buttons off.'—*Bywater*, 172.

GALLAND ROYD, a field in Ecclesfield.

Galland here appears to mean the corn-marigold. Halliwell, quoting Kennett, has '*Goulands*, Bor. corn-marigold.' Turner, in his *Herbal*, part. ii., says that '*Ranunculus* is called in English crowfoot or kingeux, or in some places a *gollande*.' See ROID.

GALLIVANT, *v.* to flirt.

GALLOND, *sb.* a gallon; a measure of four quarts.

GALLOP, *v.* to boil quickly.

'The pot *gallops*.'—*Hunter's MS.* See LOB.

GALLOWS, *adj.* mischievous.

'He's a *gallows* young dog.'

GAM, *sb.* game, fun.

'To make *gam* on it.'

'This *gam* and all this gle.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 3.

GAM, *v.* to sham, pretend, make believe.

'He's only *gammin'* a bit.'

GAM LANE, a road in Bradfield.

GAM LEG, *sb.* a lame leg.

It is sometimes called a *gammy leg*.

GAMMEREL, *sb.* a silly fellow, a fool. *Derbyshire.*

GAMMERSTANG, *sb.* a great, awkward fellow.

GAMS CROFT, in Ecclesfield.

Harrison mentions '*Gams croft*,' and 'another *Gams croft*.' The two together contained nearly forty acres. Harrison also mentions '*Gam* croft' in Ecclesfield containing 2 acres. See ALE FIELD.

GANDER CAR, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

GANG, *v.* to go. H.

GANGLES, *sb.* a disease of cows.

GANISTER, *sb.* a silicious stone, generally found in the strata above and adjacent to coal seams.

It is used for mending roads, and, when ground, to make pots for melting steel.

GANNER, *sb.* a gander. *Gonner* in Derbyshire.

'O sartanla believe at hah shoo's a *ganner*.'—*Bywater*, 33.

GANNER-HILL.

When a woman is confined her husband is said to be 'on the *ganner-hill*.' The gander watches the goose when she is sitting. There is a field called *Ganner Car* at Whirlow.

GANNOW, a place near Beighton. O. M.

GANTRY, *sb.* a wooden frame to put barrels on in a wine or beer cellar.

'Our brewing tubs and *gantries* are over turn'd all.'
Mather's Songs, 17.

The word is applied to the iron framework on which a lathe rests.

GAPE, *v.* to stare.

GAPE-SEED, *sb.*

'It is hardly used except in the expression to have a little *gape-seed*, that is, opportunity of looking out of the windows of a house on what passes in the street.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GAP-STEAD, *sb.* a gap in a hedge.

'It is dirty at the *gap-stead*.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GAPSTILE.

'Horse *gapstile* close,' a field in Sheffield.—*Harrison.*

GARBOIL, *sb.* a commotion, uproar. *Derbyshire.*

GARDING, *sb.* a garden. See KITCHING.

Chapell-Warding occurs in 1665.—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 463.

GARGLE, *sb.* a disease of cows affecting the udder, which ulcerates or suppurates. It is called *long sough* in Derbyshire.

GARLEST WOOD, near Fulwood. O. M.

GARLICK INGE, a field in Ecclesfield. See LEIGHTON.

'A close of pasture called *Garlicke Inge* with a yard lying between Stumpt Crosse lane south east and Fox glove field north west.'—*Harrison. Garlick* occurs as a surname in the district. 'Galen calleth it [garlick] the common people's treacle.'—Bullein's *Bulwarke*, 1579, f. 3, *recto.*

GARNISH, *sb.* a set of pewter dishes.

'In the will of Dr. Thomas Doyley, father of Mrs. Jessop, of Broomhall, 1603, is a *garnish* of pewter vessels.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GARTH, *sb.* the strap which goes under a horse's belly to fasten the saddle to him. Also the rim or hoop of a barrel.

GATE, *sb.* a way, a road.

Far*gate*, Wain*gate*, and Prior*gate* (now High Street) are streets in Sheffield. Hallam*gate*, Mickle-*gate*, Horsley-*gate*, and many other similar words are found in the neighbourhood. 'The *gate* is the high road.' H.

GATE, *sb.* manner, way, fashion.

'What are ta makkin t' table i that *gate* for?'

GAUBISON, *sb.* a young simpleton.

GAUBY [gorby], *sb.* a simpleton.

GAUMLESS, *adj.* aimless, vacant, stupid.

'A *gaumless* maundering;' the last word being used as a substantive and applied to a man.

GAUP [gorp], *v.* to gape, to yawn, to stare.

GAUP [gorp], *sb.* idle talk.

'Howd thy *gaup*,' stop talking.

GAUVE-TUSHED [gorve-tushed], *adj.* having the canine teeth projecting.

GAV or GEV, *v.* gave.

GAVLOCK or GABLOCK, *sb.* a crowbar, a lever. A.S. *gafoluc*, a spear.

GAW CUT, *sb.* a small, narrow 'grip' to drain hollow places in a corn field into the trenches.

GAWK, *sb.* a stupid, awkward man. A.S. *geác*, O. Icel. *gaukr.*

The primary meaning of A.S. *geác* is a cuckoo.

GAWKY, *adj.* ungainly.

GAWKY, *sb.* an ungainly or awkward person.

GEAR, *v.* to harness a horse.

GEE [jee], *v.* a word used to encourage a horse to move on.

The carter usually says '*gee*' when he wishes the horse to move on, and *way* [weigh] when he wishes him to stop. See YATE.

GEE, *v.* to agree. The *g* is soft.

'They do not *gee* well together.'—H.

GEE-GEE, *sb.* a child's name for a horse. The *g* is soft.

GEN, *past. part.* given.

GENNEL [jennel], *sb.* an entry, a narrow passage between two or more houses. See GIN HOIL.

See *ginnel* in Nodal and Milner's *Lancashire Glossary*.

'When Sancho was a raw-boned whelp
And lived in yonder *jennel*.'
Mather's Songs, 33.

About Leeds the word is *ginnil*, with a hard *g*. It is there generally understood to mean a passage between a wall and a hedge, or between two walls.

GER, *v.* to get.

'He's *gerrin* his drinkin'.' '*Ger* out o't rooad wi thee.'

GESLING, *sb.* a gosling. M.E., *gêsling*.

GEST FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison*.

Guest is an old surname in the district. A.S. *gæst*, *gest*, *gast*. 'The original sense,' says Prof. Skeat, 'appears to be that of "enemy," whence the senses of "stranger" and "guest" arose.' However, '*Gyst*-ale, or guising,' says Mr. Baines, 'was celebrated in Eccles with much rustic splendour at the termination of the marling season, when the villagers, with a king at their head, walked in procession with garlands, to which silver plate was attached, which was contributed by the principal gentry in the neighbourhood.'—Baines' *Hist. Lanc.*, vol. iii., p. 124-125, cited by Hampson in *Medii Aevi Kal.*, i. 282. See ALE FIELD, GAMS CROFT, and SIBB FIELD.

GET, *v.* to take.

'Come and *get* your tea with us.'

GETHER, *v.* to gather, to collect.

GETS, *sb. pl.* wages.

'Since my wants exceeds my *gets*.'
Mather's Songs, 3.

Stratmann gives M.E. *get*, gain, with a query.

GETTEN, *pa. p.* gotten.

GIBBERISH, *sb.* nonsense.

GIBBING GREAVE, near Rotherham. O. M.

GIBLANDS, fields in Ecclesfield.

'Mr. Freeman for *Giblands* £13 : 00 : 00.'—*Harrison.* 'Imprimis a tenement called Burnt Crosse with certaine lands called *Gibb lands.*'—*Harrison.* The *t* at the end of 'Burnt' has been added by another hand. *Gibb* Knowle, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. In 1848 Bateman opened a large barrow on Middleton Moor called *Gib* Hill.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 17. And see Bateman's *Vestiges*, p. 31. See HOB CROFT. Freeman held at will in 1624 and paid £9. Cf. Lat. *gibbus*, *gibba*, a hunch.

GIDS, equal.

In a game of marbles, when bowls are equally near to a hole, they are said to be *gids*, and they are bowled over again. The *g* is hard.

GIE, *v.* to give.

GIED, gave.

GI'EN [geen], given.

GIFTS, *sb. pl.* white specks on the finger nails.

It is said that—

A gift on the finger
Is sure to linger;
A gift on the thumb
Is sure to come.

GILES CROFT, a field at Stannington. *Harrison.*

GILL CAR, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. M.E. *gil*, O. Icel. *gil*, a narrow valley.

GILLERY [gillery], *sb.* deceit.

The *g* is sounded hard. A common word amongst horse-dealers.

GILLEY MEADOW, a field in Dore.

The word *Gilley* occurs as a surname.

GILL FIELD, at Dore. O. M.

GILLINGS.

'Imprimis a close called *Gillings.*'—*Harrison.* Icel. *gil*, a deep narrow glen with a stream at the bottom, and *eng*, a meadow.

GILLIVER [jilliver], *sb.* the single wild wall-flower, the gilly-flower. M.E. *gilofre.*

GILLTHWAITE, near Rotherham.

GILT, *sb.* a spayed sow.

'A *gilte*; *suella.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

GIMBLET, *sb.* a gimlet.

GIMCRACKS, *sb. pl.* small implements or articles of furniture of a flimsy sort.

> 'The barbers their *gimcracks* in readiness getting,
> Their lather-box, looking glass, shaving cloth clean.'
> *Mather's Songs*, 86.

GIMLET-EYE, a squinting eye.

GIMMER, *sb.* a young ewe. The *g* is hard. O. Icel. *gymbr.*

GIMMERS, *sb. pl.* hinges.

'A pair of *gimmers* is a pair of hinges.'—H. The *g* is hard.

GIMP [jimp], *sb.* with soft *g*, an indentation.

Apparently not the same word as *gimp* with hard *g*, a kind of trimming.

GIMP [jimp], *v.* to indent, to ornament with grooves. The *g* is soft.

'Sum glazin, sum buffin, sum groindin, sum lappin, sum *jimpin.*'—*Bywater*, 172.

GIM ROYDE.

'A close called *Gim royde* (ara*ble*) lying between Grana moore,' &c.—*Harrison.* Perhaps a mistake for *gin*. See GINFIELD.

GIN, *sb.* an engine worked by horses for drawing coal out of a pit. Also a *gin-pit*, a pit worked by an engine of that kind.

'Read, an early writer on surgery, describing an accident, speaks of "the man that did wind the *gin*" by which stone was raised.'—*Hunter's MS.* It is an old word for the mechanism by which weights are raised by winding. Thus we have the *Gin* Stables in Sheffield Park. L.

GINFIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

He mentions 'Great *Ginfield*' and '*Ginfield* head.'

GINGER-TOPPIN, *sb.* an epithet applied to a person with red hair.

GIN-HOIL, *sb.* a footpath in Dore with a wall on each side and a post at each end.

Probably the same as *gennel*, *q.v.* '*Ginnil*, a narrow passage between houses.'—*Banks.* A.S., *gin*, a gap, an opening.

GIN HOUSE, near Kimberworth. O. M.

GINKIN LANE. *Harrison.* See JINKIN WOOD.

GINNY, *sb.* an engine by means of which a load is let down an inclined plane. A term used in coal-mining.

GISP, *v.* to gasp. *Gip* in Derbyshire.

GIVE, *v.* to yield, give way, shrink, thaw.

I have heard these lines:—

'If the ice *gives* it will bear,
But if it cracks it'll *swear* (sic).'

'O thowt t' oice 'ud *give* this mornin'.'

'A wall *gives again* when it is damp with moisture, that is when it gives out moisture.'—L.

GIVE OVER, *v.* to desist.

GIZZEN, *sb.* the wind-pipe, &c., of a fowl.

GLAZE, *v.* to roughly polish a knife.

This is an intermediate process between grinding and polishing. The *Cath. Angl.* has 'to *glaysse* a knyffe; *polire*, *erubiginare*.'

GLAZENER, *sb.* a glazier.

GLAZER, *sb.* the tool used in roughly polishing a knife.

GLEAD [gleyd], *sb.* a kite. H.

GLEADLESS, a hamlet near Sheffield.

Coal was anciently got and ironstone burnt on the commons and waste grounds in this place. Compare with this name Pitsmoor, near Sheffield. M.E. glêde, *pruna*. See GLODES. Cf. *Gledhow* in Leeds. *Gledston-house* in Marston, West Riding. People who claim to be polite call this place *Gleedless*, but the common people call it *Glaidless*.

GLENCH, *sb.* a glimpse. Derbyshire.

GLIB, *adj.* soft, smooth.

A man who was mixing mortar said he was making it *glib*, meaning soft.

GLINT or GLIMPT, *sb.* a glimpse.

GLODES.

There is a *Glodes* house near Kitchen Wood, Dronfield. The Silkstone bed of coal *bassets*, or comes to the surface, at Kitchen Wood. There is a place called 'Cock *glode*' in Notts.

As bornyst syluer þe lef onslydeȝ,
Þat þike con trylle on vcha tynde,
Quen glem of *glodeȝ* agaynȝ hem glydeȝ.
Alliterative Poems, ed. Morris, E.E.T.S., p. 3, c. 77.

These places are evidently the sites of fires of some kind. In A.S. an altar is *glêd-stede*. See BURNTSTONES and BRINCLIFFE.

GLOPPEN, *v.* to frighten. Derbyshire. M.E. *glôpnen*, O. Icel. *glûpna*.

GLUM, *adj.* sullen, morose.

GLUMSHIN, looking sullenly.

'He sat *glumshin* at the fire.'

GNAGGLE, *v.* to gnaw.

GNANG NAILS, *sb. pl.* corns on the toes.

GNATTER, *v.* to grumble, to complain, to be peevish or querulous.

'To *gnaw* or *knaw*, but pretty much confined to the operation of the teeth of small animals, as mice. Hence *gnattering* as applied to persons who are for ever complaining of imagined or very trifling grievances, or a teazing person.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GNATTER, *v.* to rattle.

A grindstone is said to *gnatter* when it is *dowky*, *q.v.*

GOAF, *sb.* the vacancy which is left after coal has been got in a coal-mine, into which the refuse is thrown.

See '*golfe* of corne,' *acervus*, in *Prompt. Parv.* Stratmann cites O. Icel. *golf*, solum.

GOAT ACRE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

GOB, *sb.* the mouth.

GOB, *sb.* spittle.

'A lump of fat or of phlegm.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GOB, *sb.* the vacant space which is left after coal has been got in a coal-mine, and into which the refuse coming from the coal measures is thrown.

The face of the seam of coal which, in detached portions, each collier is working, is called the *benk*, *q.v.* Colliers work a bed of coal in small portions, the portion which each for the time being is working being called his *benk*. See GOAF.

GOBBIN, *sb.* a receptacle of any kind for waste goods, as bad knives, &c.

GOBBLETY-GUTS, *sb. pl.* the herb sorrel.

GOBBOCK, *sb.* a piece of meat or pudding.

GODMAN STORTH, a field in Sheffield, containing 1a. or. 1p. *Harrison.* See STORTH.

Cf. *Goodmanham* in Yorkshire, 'one of the principal sacred places of pagan Northumbria.' 'In connection with the missionary Paulinus it was the spot with which one of the most picturesque and interesting stories detailed by Bede is connected.' Very few implements were found at Goodmanham, and for this Canon Greenwell cannot account.—*British Barrows*, p. 286. Was it a settlement of priests? See DARLING FIELD, PRIEST HILL, and GOTTER HILL. *Goodmanham* in A.S. is *Godmundingahâm*. I have little doubt that this was a sacred place of some kind. The Hon. and Rev. Sydenham H. A. Hervey tells me that in Wedmore, Somersetshire, is a 'homestead island,' called *Godney*, which in an early document is Latinized as *Dei insula*.

GOD'S CROFT, *sb.*

The following lines occur in Ray's *Proverbs*, 4th ed., p. 265 :—

'When all the world shall be aloft,
Then Hallamshire shall be *God's Croft.*
Winkabank and Templebrough
Will buy all England through and through.'

'*God's Croft*, the name of a farm house lying half way between Frodsham and Helsby, and supposed to be the place indicated by the prophet Nixon when he was asked where a man should find safety on the Judgment Day.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary.*

GOD'S PENNY, *sb.* money given to a servant who engages to serve a master for a term. . . . It varies in amount from 1s. to £1. H.

GOFER, *sb.* a sort of tea cake.

'A particular kind of tea cake now rarely seen. It was made in a mould so formed as to produce many square indentations, intended, as I suppose, as receptacles for batter. The mould was called a *gofer*-iron.'—*Hunter's MS.* I have altered Hunter's spelling of *gofre* to *gofer.*

GOFF, Godfrey.

GOFF, *sb.* a hammer worked by water-power ; a trip hammer.

GOFFER, *sb.* a lie, an exaggeration.

'That's a *goffer*, oavver.'—*Bywater*, 267.

GOGGLE, *v.* to swallow, to make a gurgling noise in the throat.

GOING IN, approaching.

A phrase used to express the approach of another term of life, as 'I'm *going in* twenty.'

GOIT, *sb.* a sluice. *Gawt* in Derbyshire. M.E. *gote*, O. Dutch *gote*, a canal.

'The grinders heedless of his threats carried him into the middle of a *goit* at Millsands.'—Wilson's Note to *Mather's Songs*, p. 77. 'O'll thro thee it *goit.*'—*Bywater*, 118. 'A mill-race, a stream diverted from its parent river.'—L.

GOLDEN STUBBING, a field in Dore.

GOLDEN TANKARD, *sb.* a large apple, in shape not unlike a pear.

GOLD GREEN, at Fulwood. O. M.

GOLD HILL, a field at Fulwood. *Harrison.*

He also calls it '*Gould hill.*' He mentions '*Gold hill Topp*,' and '*Gold-greene.*' '*Goolde*, herbe. *Solseqium, quia sequitur solem, elitropium, calendula.*'—*Prompt. Parv.* Way thinks that the corn marigold is here intended. '*Golds* hath a shorte iagged lefe, and groweth halfe a yarde hygh, and hath a yelowe floure, as brode as a grote, and is an yll wede, and

groweth commonlye in barleye and peas.'—Fitzherbert's *Husbandry*, 1534, ed. Skeat, s. 20, l. 25. 'The tenants of the mannors of Norton and Alfreton were punished for not cleansing their lands from *golds*.'—Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 66. There is a law in Denmark which everywhere obliges the inhabitants to eradicate them from their fields. *Gould* [goold] is found as a surname in the district. See GALLAND ROYD. Cf. *Goldthorpe*, near Rotherham.

GOLDSPINK, *sb.* a goldfinch.

GOLLOP, *v.* to swallow hastily.

GO LOOK [go luke], an exclamation.

I have heard '*Go look*, thou silly fool.' It is regarded as a very coarse expression, though it appears to mean nothing more than 'go and look.' I find, however, in Holland's *Cheshire Glossary* the following: '*Good luck*. "To play the *good luck*," *i.e.*, bad luck, is to do mischief.'

GOOA, *v.* to go.

GOOD CROFT, the field between the street called the Wicker and the river Dun. Old Map. See GOD'S CROFT.

GOOD FEW, a considerable number.

GOOD-FOR-NOWT, *sb.* a worthless fellow.

GOODING TUESDAY, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday.

'I am rather told of this than I can vouch for it.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GOOD-WAY, *sb.* a long distance.

GOODYFIELD WOOD, at Stannington. O. M.

It is near the Rivelin, and adjacent is '*Goodyfield* Rock.'

GOOMS, *sb. pl.* the gums. M.E. *gôme*, A.S. *gôma*.

GOOSEBERRY, *sb.* a duenna or chaperone who 'plays propriety' in courtship, sometimes called 'green gooseberry.' 'To play gooseberry' is in common use.

GOOSE DOLE.

'A piece of arable inclosed lying in *Goose dole* furlong.'—*Harrison.*

GOOSE-FLESH, *sb.* skin roughened by cold or any emotion. See PEN-FLESH.

About Leeds people say 'Oh it makes me go *goose-lumpy* to see it.'

GOOSE TURD GREENE, a green in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

Children used to gather this material. It was used by old wives in washing to soften the water. The place is now called 'Goose Green.'

GORE, *sb.* a furrow abutting on the side or end of an irregular field. See BUTTS.

GORE-FURROW, *sb.* the first furrow made in ploughing, the opening furrow.

The first ridge turned up by the plough is called the *gore*-ridge.

GORMAN-RUTTLES, *sb. pl.* a disease or affection of horses, &c.

GORMER or GOAMER, *sb.* the wooden framework erected at each end of a wagon to prevent hay, &c., from falling off.

In the *Derbyshire Times* of 31st October, 1885, was advertised to be sold at Ashover a 'nearly new cart, with *wraithes*, *gormers*, and side-boards complete.'

GORSEY BRIGG LANE, in Dronfield. O. M.

GOSSIP, *sb.* a sponsor at a christening. *Hunter's MS.* M.E. *godsib*.

GOSTER, *v.* to laugh loudly, to guffaw.

'To boast, to bully, to hector.'—H.

GOTTER HILL GREAVE.

'Item, a close called *Gotter hill greave*.'—*Harrison*. There is a place called *Goddard* hall, in the vicinity of *Grimesthorpe* and *Osgathorpe q.v.* Possibly O. Icel. *goða hóll*, hill of gods.

GOUL, *sb.* the gum of the eye.

GO WITH, *v.* to court a woman.

GOWKY, *sb.* a simpleton.

'Many a Welsh *gowky* carries his pedigree up to Adam and Eve.' —*Bywater*, 240. See GAWKY.

GRADELY, *adj.* decent, worthy.

GRAFF, *sb.* the depth of a spade.

'A spade *graff* deep.'

GRAFT, *v.* to dig with the spade; to make trenches in grass lands; also to work hard.

GRAIN, *sb.* the prong of a fork.

'A three-*grained* fork.'

GRAINS, fields at or near Deepcar. See FORK.

About three miles S. of Woodhead, at the head of the Alport brook, or near to the place where it bifurcates, or receives two other streams, is a place called '*Grains* in the Water.' Halliwell gives *grain*, the branch of a tree—a Cambridgeshire word. See GAINSHIRE.

GRAINS, *sb. pl.* the refuse of malt after brewing.

GRAINSHIRE. See GAINSHIRE.

GRAUNCH, *v.* to crush with the teeth.

GRAYSTONES or GREYSTONES, a place near Sheffield.

Grey stones (*grǽgan stanas*) are a common landmark in old boundaries.—Kemble's *Saxons in England*, c. ii.

GREASE, *v.* to flatter.

Cf. '*I anoynte*, I disceyue by flateringe.'—*Palsgrave.*

GREASE-HORN, *sb.* a flatterer.

GREAVE, a suffix in place-names. M.E. *grǽfe*, A.S. *grǽfe*, a grove.

Thus we have Leavy *Greave* and Burn*greave*. Palsgrave, 1530, has '*greave* or busshe—*boscaige*.' There is a place called The *Greaves* or *Greves* (Greues) in Beely, co. Derby. See BERKE GREAVES. 'A close called the *Greaves*' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* '*Coney greaves*,' ibid.

GREEN-CHISEL, *sb.* a small, green, round pear.

GREEN-HORN, *sb.* a fool.

GREENING, *sb.* a kind of apple.

GREEN-SAUCE, *sb.* sorrel, *Rumex acetosa.*

It was used as a sauce to veal. The sorrel was crushed by means of a large lead ball called a mustard ball. A lady tells me that when she was a girl she spent a week at a remote farm in the Woodlands, in Derbyshire, where veal with *green-sauce* was the only dish at dinner. 'Vert sawse; *viridis salsa, agretas*.'—*Cath. Angl.*

GREET, *sb.* grit. A.S. *greot.*

GREETY, *adj.* gritty, full of grit.

'These cockles are very *greety*.' The old form of grit was *greet*.

GRENOSIDE, a hamlet in Ecclesfield.

'*Greno* is here but a contraction of *greenhew*, for which see Nicholson and Burn's *History of Cumberland*, ii. 36.'—*Hunter's MS. Greno* wood and *Greno* firth are adjacent. 'Wm. Slator, the keeper of *Granoe*, his wages, £02 : 00 : 00.'—*Harrison.* Here evidently was a forest. '*Grana* wood.'—*Harrison. Green how* = green hill is the more probable derivation. Green hill in Norton is usually pronounced *Grennel. Gravenhowe* occurs in 10 Edw. III., and this Eastwood, *Ecclesfield*, p. 65, identifies with *Grennow. Gravenho* in 1189.—*Ibid.*, p. 83. 'A place neer that part of *Greenehall* called White Car'.—*Ibid.*, p. 494. Eastwood says that these places are respectively *Green-how* or *Greno* and Whitley Carr. Of another place Canon Taylor says '*Gravenhill* is also the legendary scene of a battle with the Danes. It is surrounded with entrenchments, and is covered with mounds, which are probably the graves of the fallen warriors.'—*Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 205. 'The hundred of *Greenhoe* takes its name from the green hills, or tumuli, lying by the London road to Swaffham,'—*Gomme's Primitive Folk Moots*, 1880, p. 106, citing Blomefield's *Hist. of Norfolk*, vi. 1.

GRESS, *sb.* grass. M.E. *gresse*, A.S. *græs.*

GRET, *adj.* great. *Grete* [greet] in Derbyshire.

'O'll ge the a sample a wot a *gret* loiar Little Luke wor.'—*Bywater*, 22.

GRETE, *v.* to weep. A.S. *grêtan.*

GREW-HUND, *sb.* a grey-hound.

Stratmann cites *grêuhond* from *The Seven Sages*, edited by Wright, p. 738.

GREY-MARE, *sb.* a woman who rules her husband.

'The *grey-mare* is the best horse.'

GRIDDLE-CAKE, *sb.* a cake so called.

About Leeds a *girdle* is a plate made hot for baking muffins, &c.

GRIFFIN SICKE, a small field near Ranmoor.

There is also *Griffin Sick Lane.—Harrison.*

GRIFTS, the name of several fields in Stannington.

Harrison mentions 'the nether *Grifts*,' the 'oaken *Grifts*,' '*Grifts* lane,' '*Hogrifts*,' and '*Grift rode*,' a field in Ecclesfield near Tankersley, and '*Grift* holme,' a field in Ecclesfield. See GRAFT.

GRIG, *sb.*

'A cricket, but rarely heard except in the proverbial expression "As merry as a *grig*," which is quite in familiar use in Hallamshire.'—*Hunter's MS.*

GRIG or GREG, *sb.* a bantam. Derbyshire.

GRIG LANE, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

There is a *Greg* house in this parish.—*Eastwood*, p. 369.

GRIMESTHORPE, a hamlet near Sheffield.

There is a *Grimethorpe* in the parish of Felkirk, five miles from Barnsley. A plant called 'Grim the Colliar' is described in Gerarde's *Herball*, p. 305, ed. 1633. Harrison mentions 'a tenement with a dwelling house, a barne, and two ox houses in a town called *Grime Thorpe* in Bright Side Byerly next unto Wincowe Wood.' A place called *Osgathorpe* is adjacent. Canon Taylor, *Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 83, says, 'The Scandinavian adventurers Grim, Orm, Hacon, or Asgar, left their names at Grimsby, Ormsby, and Asgarby.' The first syllable of Grimesthorpe is sounded so as to rhyme with 'chimes.' Cf. *Grimes Graves* in Norfolk. *Journal of Ethnological Soc.*, N.S., vol. ii. 419. For a grave at another Grimthorpe and its contents, see Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 50, note, and *Reliquary*, ix. 180. See OSGATHORPE.

GRIMSELS, the name of a field in Ecclesfield. See CRIMSALL.

There is a *Grimsell* near Holmesfield. Cf. Old Dutch *grijmsel*, *grimsel*, soot. See BLACK ACRE, BLACKA DYKE, BLACK CAR, BLACKO PLAINE. The Ecclesfield fields are called '*The* Grimsels.' They are on the slope of a hill.

GRIN, *sb.* a snare. A.S. *grin.*

GRINDLE-COLKE [grindel-coke], *sb.* a worn-out grind-stone.

GRINDLEGATE, *sb.* a narrow street in Sheffield running out of Scotland Street. Perhaps A.S. *grindel*, a bar, bolt.

Halliwell gives *grindle*, a small drain. See the difficult word *crundel* in Toller's *Bosworth*.

GRINDLESTEAD, a field in Dore, *anno* 1807.

GRINDLESTONE, *sb.* a grind-stone. M.E. *grindlestān.*

GRIP, *sb.* a trench. M.E. *grippe.*

Some fields are called *Grip* lands in Dronfield or Norton parish. 'A sallery *grip*,' *i.e.*, a trench in which celery is set.

GRIST.

'Item a *Greist* water mill standing on the south of Owlerton greene.'—*Harrison.* In the *Wright-Wülcker* Voc. *grist* is glossed as *molitura.*

GRISTLE.

I have heard the following riddle:—

'There was a man rode through our town,
Gray *Gristle* was his name;
His saddle bold (*sic*) was gilt with gold:
Three times I've named his name.'

Answer: Was.

'And mounting up the staiers this yonge *gristle* called her maistres, sayinge unto her that maister Andreuccio was come.'—Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*, ed. 1575, vol. i., novel 36, fo. 72. It will be noticed that the word *was* occurs three times in the riddle.

GROIN, *sb.* the snout of a pig.

'And two swyne *gronys*,
Alle a hare but the lonys,
We myster no sponys
Here at our mangyng.'

Towneley Mysteries, 90.

GRONNY, *sb.* a grandmother. I have heard a ditty beginning—

I had an old *gronny* lived over the green—
As good an old woman as ever was seen:
She oftentimes preached of prudence and care,
And told me of all the young men to beware.

(*Chorus.*)

Oh what a fuss these old women do make,
I think in my heart there must be some mistake.

This was sung to a quaint tune.

GROOF, *sb.* a channel in a cowhouse or stable for drainage.

GROPE, *v.* to feel, to handle, to search.

'To *grope*, attractare.'—*Cath. Angl.*

'Wot, has ta been *grooapin* summada's brains?'—*Bywater*, 303.

A man who had been fishing said he had been *fish-groping.*

GROUND-FAST-STONE, *sb.*

'A large stone in its natural bed, but part of it appearing above ground.' —*Hunter's MS.*

GROWTE, *sb.* small beer, made after the strong beer is brewed.

It is the result of a second brewing from the same materials. Farm labourers drink it at dinner time, the strong beer being drunk at the 'fore-noon drinking,' about ten or half-past ten in the morning.

GRUBBING-IRON, *sb.* an iron instrument for *grubbing* up thistles, &c.

'A grupynge yren, *runcina.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

GRUB HOUSE, in Ecclesfield.

It adjoined 'Overshire Green.' '*Grub house* or the Brushes.'—*Harrison.* '*Grub* farme,' *ibid.*, in the occupation of Hugh Meller. Perhaps O. Icel. *gróf*, Germ. *grube*, a pit. Johannes *Grubbe*, junior, in Poll Tax Returns for Ecclesfield, 1379, p. 9. Robertus *Grayff* occurs on the same page. Bateman opened a barrow called *Grub* low, situated between Grindon and Waterfall.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 147.

GRUMBLE-GUTS, *sb.* a discontented person.

GRUMPY, *adj.* sullen, morose.

GRUN, *pa. p.* ground.

GRUNSEL, *sb.* a ground sill, a stone placed beneath a door; the threshold. H.

GRUNSELL, *sb.* groundsell.

GUBBER-TUSH, *sb.* a large projecting tooth. L.

GUDGEON-END, *sb.* the end of an axletree.

'Dustah kno what sooat on a thing t' north powl is, Jerra?' *Jerra:* 'Hah, sloik o doo. It's t' *gudgeon-end* o't world axeltree, wot sticks aht.' —*Bywater*, 45.

GUIDER, *sb.* a tendon, sinew.

GUISER, *sb.* a mummer.

GUMPTION, *sb.* talent, ability, self-reliance.

GUTTER, *sb.* a hollow or groove running down the centre of a knife spring.

GWENTREE SICKE, near Bradfield. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 40.

HA [hay], *v.* have.

'I *ha* but sixpenee.'

HACK, *sb.* a large hoe.

HACKINS, a field in Sheffield.

'Imprimis a meadow called *Hackins.*'—*Harrison.* He also mentions 'a meadow called the *Hackin.*' Cf. *Hackenthorpe*, a village near Sheffield. See HAGGIN FIELD.

HACKLE, *v.* to equip.

'He's gone to *hackle* the horse,' *i.e.*, to put his harness on.

HADES, the name of several fields in Cold-Aston.

'Upper *Hades*,' 'Nether *Hades*,' 'Yew tree *Hades*.' Halliwell explains *hade* as a ridge of land. In a glossary of Derbyshire mining terms, appended to Manlove's *Liberties and Customes of the Lead Mines within the Wapentake of Wirksworth*, ed. Tapping, 1851, *hade* is explained as 'a slope.' 'And whereas is noo seuerall pastures, there the horse plowe is better, for the horses may be teddered or tyed upon leys, balkes, or *hades* where as oxen may not be kept.'—Fitzherbert's *Book of Husbandry*, 1534, ed. Skeat, p. 15.

HADFIELD FARM, a place in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See HATFIELD.

HAG, *v.* to weary, to harass.

'Shoo fair *hags* hersen.' A man who had been throwing sheaves into a wagon all day said 'He wur fair *hagged* up.' See HOGGING.

HAG, *sb.*

'A common called the *Hagg.*'—*Harrison.* 'Willelmus atte *Haghende*' in Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379, p. 35. O. Icel. *hagi*, pasturage.

HAG, *sb.*

'A *hag* of hollin was the holly trees growing upon a certain portion of ground in the commons of the manor of Sheffield. The lord was accustomed to let or sell them by the *hag.*' H. See HOLLIN RENTS. 'A *hagg* of hollin in the wood banke and under the toft ends' at Stannington. *Harrison.*

HAGGAS, fields in Bradfield.

'Imp*ri*mis Great *Hagg*us croft (past*ure*) near Robin Hood's Bower and is invironed with Loxley firth and cont*aineth* 1a. 2r. 27½p. Item little Haggas croft (past*ure*) wherein is the foundac*i*on of an house or cottage where Robin Hood was born; this piece is compassed about with Loxley Firth and cont*aineth* 00a. 2r. 13½p.' Then follow descriptions of *Bower wood* (4 acres), *Bower field*, and *Hober hill.*—*Harrison.* See Hunter's '*Hallamshire*,' p. 4. *Haggas* occurs as a surname in Yorkshire.

HAGGIN FIELD.

'A tenement called *Haggin* field in Bradfield.'—*Harrison.* See HACKINS.

HAGGLE, *v.* to cut awkwardly. *Harrison.*

HAGG STONES, near Oughtibridge. O. M.

HAG-IRON, HACK-IRON, HAGGON, *sb.* an inverted chisel which a blacksmith puts into his anvil when he wishes to cut anything off.

HAIGHS [hages], *sb. pl.* the fruit of the hawthorn.

HAIL-FELLOW-WELL-MET.

To be *hail-fellow-well-met* with a man is to be on terms of easy familiarity with him.

HAIL MARY WOOD, near Treeton. O. M.

HAILS, *sb. pl.* the handles of a plough.

HAINES, *sb. pl.* spears of barley.

Halliwell gives it as *hailes* of barley. 'Barley-*hailes*.'

HALAH, *adj.* shy.

'Why are you so *halah?*'

HALF-BAKED, *adj.* half-witted.

HALIDAY, *sb.* a holiday.

HALL! *interj.*

'A *hall!* a *hall!* an exclamation used when the master or mistress of a house would keep order at a festive entertainment.'—*Hunter's MS.*

HALLAM LANE, a road in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

Thomas de *Hallin* occurs in a document of 11 Edward III. *Eastwood*, p. 124. 'Willelmus de *Hallom*' in Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379, p. 36. In Domesday *Hallam* is *Hallun*, with which compare *Hallin. Malin*, as in *Malin bridge*, appears to be the same as Maleham, which occurs in the district as a surname. The suffix would appear to be *ham*, and not *hâm*. '*Ham*,' says Kemble, 'is so frequently coupled with words implying the presence of water as to render it probable that, like the Friesic *hemmen*, it denotes a piece of land surrounded with paling, wicker work, &c., and so defended against the stream which would otherwise wash it away.'—*Cod. Dipl.* iii. xxvii. See HELL HOLE.

HALL CARR, a place near Sheffield.

Hall carr wood contained about 54 acres.—*Harrison.*

HALLOWES, the name of an ancient house and also of fields in Cold-Aston.

The house is called '*The* Hallowes,' and often pronounced '*T' allus.*' It stands on the top of a hill. See HELLOS FIELD. Cf. *Hallows* in Bradford and *Moor-Hallows* in Penistone.

HALL STEADS.

'North *Hall Steads*' and 'South *Hall Steads*' are fields in Dore.

HAMES, *sb. pl.* pieces of wood fixed to the collar of a cart-horse, to which the traces are fastened. They are generally painted red. M.E. *hame.*

HAMMER, *v.* to thrash, or beat.

A boy said to his schoolfellow, 'Which o' thee and me can *hammer?*' *i.e.*, fight best.

HAMMETT HOUSE, a place in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Cf. *Hamnet* the name of Shakspere's only son.

HAN, *v.* to have; the plural of have. M.E. *haven.*

'They *han.*'

HANBANK, a place near Newfield Green, Sheffield.

'A com*m*on called *Hanbanke.*'—*Harrison.*

HAND-AND-GLOVE.

To be *hand-and-glove with* a man is to be in league with him.

HAND-FIELD, in Bradfield.

'Item the *handfield* (past*ure* and ara*ble*) lying betweene a land east and the lands of Reinald Tompson and Tho. Gillett west, &c.,' containing 13 acres. Three places in Staveley parish are called *Handley.* A.S. *gehende*, M.E. *hende*, Dutch *hende*, nigh, near, neighbouring. *Hanley* croft in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. 'Near' and 'Far' are common in names of fields.

HAND-RUNNING, *adv.* successively.

'He won six games *hand-running.*' L.

HANDY-DANDY, *sb.* a game played by children.

It merely consists in guessing which hand a coin, a lump of sugar, &c., is in. The children say

Handy-dandy,
Sugary candy,
Which hand is it in?

The word occurs in *Piers Plowman*, Passus iv. 75.

HANGERAM LANE, near Whitely Wood.

See ANGERUM and the examples given under that word. I should have mentioned under that word the A.S. *hangra* (pl. *hangran*), 'a meadow, or grassplot usually by the side of a road; the village green.'—*Cod. Dipl.* Kemble, iii. xxix. In Toller's *Bosworth* local names in *Anger* are referred to, as *Shelfanger*, *Birchanger*. *Hanger* is found as a surname.

HANGING BANK, a piece of land abutting upon 'the Conery.' *Harrison.*

'Hanging Water,' a field in Fulwood, near Dead Lane. It slopes towards the water.

HANGMENT, *sb.* an oath.

'What the *hangment* are you doing?'

HANKERCHER, *sb.* a handkerchief.

HANKES LANE, a road in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

HAN KIRK BAGE, a place on the moors west of Dore.

Also called *An Kirk* and *Hound Kirk*. See BAGE. There is a *Kirk* low near Tideswell. The *Han Kirk* is the highest point of a hill west of Dore. About a quarter of a mile to the east of *Han Kirk* is *White low*. To the west is *Han Kirk Bage*, about 100 acres of good grass land uncultivated. *Carls wark* (pronounced *Charles wark*) is about a mile and a half to the west of *Han Kirk*. See HARRYS STONE.

HANMOORE, at Stannington.

'Item Giles Croft (past*ure*) lying betweene Church Lands east and *Hanmore* west, north, and south.'—*Harrison*. See HANDFIELD.

HANNAH.

A field in Dore is called 'Nether Old *Hannah* Croft.'

HAP, *v.* to cover up, to wrap up.

HAPPEN, *adv.* perhaps.

HARBOUR LANDS, near Eckington. O. M.

HARDEN ON, *v.* to encourage.

HARD-GOB, *sb.* white metal. L.

HARDIN', *sb.* coarse linen.

HARDING.

'A tenement called *Harding* Lee al*ias* Houlden . . . lying next Darwin water,' in Bradfield, 'in the occupation of William Greaves.'—*Harrison.* '*Hard ing*' in the townfield of Bradfield, containing twenty perches, *ibid.* A.S., *heorde*, flax, and *ing*, a field. See LINE CROFT, and HENPEPPER. 'Flax lands' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. The surname *Harding* is more probably derived from this source than from A.S. *hearding*, a brave man, or warrior.

HARDIN' HUGGABACK. Sheets so called occur in the probate inventory of John Rotherham, of Dronfield, 1720.

'Huckaback' is used in the district for strong linen. The pattern on it was sometimes 'in M's and O's, and N's and O's.'

HARD-OF-HEARING, *adj.* deaf.

HARDS, *sb. pl.* coarse flax.

HARD-SET, *adj.* hard-pressed, in difficulties. It also means 'hungry.'

HARE GATE FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

'*Hare* bank' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

HARE-NUT, *sb.* an earth nut. It is sometimes called a pig-nut.

HARK-BACK, *v.* to retrace one's steps.

HARRIS, *sb.* a 'swage' or bevel on the back of a razor blade. See SWAGE. It also means 'roughness.' See ARRIDGE.

HARRYS STONE, a landmark on the moors west of Dore.

Perhaps A.S. *hearh*, a temple, an idol. See HAN KIRK BAGE. *Hearh* is the A.S. equivalent of O. Icel. *hörgr*, 'a heathen place of worship, an altar of stone, erected on high places, or a sacrificial cairn, built in open air and without images.'—*Cleasby and Vigfusson.*

HART LEAS.

'A close called *Hart Leas* (ara*ble*)' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* The surname *Hartley* occurs in the district.

HARTSHEAD, a place in Sheffield. Cf. *Hartishead* in Dewsbury.

HARVEST LANE, a street in Sheffield.

'*Harvis* lane.'—*Harrison.*

HASPLAND, in Bradfield.

'Item the Rood at *Hasp land* head in Townefield.'—*Harrison. Aspland* occurs as a surname in Manchester. A.S. *æspe, populus tremula.*

HASTENER or HASTER, *sb.* a meat-screen.

'Shoo tumbled backards, and nockt *haster* uppat beef an t' beef into assnook.'—*Bywater*, 34.

HASTLER, *adj.* copyhold, land held by the stick or straw.

'In 1691 John Knight was admitted to, *inter alia*, half a bovate of "*hastler*" land in the soke and manor of Ecclesfield.'—*Eastwood*, p. 373. In this manor lands are held 'by the straw.' '*Hastule*, stykkes.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 587, 39. *Hasta*, modus agri; *certaine mesure de terre.* 'Una *hasta* terræ arabilis.'—*Maigne D'Arnis.* Du Cange, under the title *Investitura*, has a long article on the different symbols used in conveying land. In the manor of Ecclesfield copies of court roll are 'strawed,' *i.e.*, a straw is woven into the parchment. The symbol of investiture is variously expressed in Du Cange, as *juncus, calamus, festuca, virga*, &c. See Mr. Hardy's excellent article on 'Livery of Seisin,' in *Notes and Queries*, 7th S., iv. 150.

HATFIELD, the name of several fields in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

'Far *Hatfield*,' 'Near *Hatfield*,' &c. See HADFIELD.

HAUVEY GAUVEY, *sb.* a clown, a boor, an awkward, stupid person.

HAVER-CAKE, *sb.* sometimes, but rarely, used for oatcake.

'*Haver* is *oat*, whence the local name *Haver croft.*' H.

HAVE ON, *v.* to tease.

HAW, *sb.* the berry of the hawthorn, *Cratægus oxyacantha.* Also called *haigh.*

HAWCOCKE STORTH, a field near Norton. *Harrison.*

HAWE PARK.

'The *Hawe Park* lyeth open to Rivelin Firth.'—*Harrison.* The quantity was 74 acres. It contained splendid timber.

HAW-FIELD, a field in Stannington.

'John Gillott for *Hawfeild*, 00 : 04 : 05¾.'—*Harrison.*

HAWKEING WELL LANE, a road in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

Stratmann conjectures that M.E. *halke* is a diminutive of *hal*, a corner, as *dalke* is of *dale*. See ING. The *Prompt. Parv.* has halke, *angulus latibulum*.

HAWKESWORTH, a place in Bradfield.

Harrison mentions '*Hawkesworth* firth' and '*Hawkesworth* Inge.' *Hawkesworth* and *Haxworth* occur as surnames in the district. Probably M.E. *halke* a corner, a recess, and A.S. *weorðig*, *worð*, an enclosure.

HAWM [orm], *v.* to set about a thing, to move, attempt, frame, begin.

'Now, man, *hawm!*'

The word is equivalent in meaning to *oss*, *q.v.*

HAWORTH, near Tinsley.

HAWTHORN DENE, *sb.* a kind of apple.

HAY MOW or MOO, *sb.* a hay loft over a cowhouse where hay is stored.

There is a public-house in Derby called the 'Barley *Mow*.'

HAZELBARROW, a place in Norton parish, once the seat of the ancient family of Selioke.

Just below the remains of the hall may be seen a thick grove or wood of hazels, and this, doubtless, is the origin of the word. A.S., bearo, berwe, *nemus*. In Archbishop Ælfric's Voc. (*Wright-Wülcker*, col. 137) may be seen '*corilus*, hæsel,' and '*saltus uel lucus*, bearu.' About a mile distant is a farm known as Hazelhirst. The word is pronounced *Hezzel-barra*.

HEACHATTER, a place or field-name in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

HEADLANDS, *sb. pl.* the upper or lower part of a field from which ploughing is begun. The *headlands* lie at right angles to the furrows.

HEAD-TREE or HEAD-STOCK, *sb.* a lintel.

HEALD, a field name in Dore.

A.S. *heald*, bent, inclined. See Mr. W. H. Stevenson's article on *Hild-lands* in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S., xii. 430. The fields in Dore which bear this name are on the sides of a knoll. 'Item the *Held* (ara*ble*) lying next unto *Held* lane east and the lands of Ulisses Fox west and south and next a high way called Barren Cliffe.'—*Harrison.* Harrison also calls it *Heald* Lane. 'The *Healds*,' near Stannington. O. M.

HEARDSTONE BANK, a place in Stannington.

'A parte of Anley Meadows (past*ure*) lying betweene a high way in Rivelin firth north and *Heardstone Banke* water and Rivelin firth south,' &c. —*Harrison.* Probably 'shepherd-stone' from A.S. *hyrde*, a herdsman.

HEARTH, *sb.* a file-maker's forge.

HEART-SLOUGHED, *adj.* heart-broken.

Only used with reference to horses, etc.

HEATH COTE.

'A tenem*en*t in Darnall called *Heath Coate* farme.'—*Harrison*. *Heathcote* occurs as a surname in the district.

HEATHY KNOWLE, a field in Bradfield of about six acres. *Harrison*.

HEAVYGATE FARM, near Crookes.

HECK, *sb.* the latch of a door.

HECK, *sb.* a rack to hold hay and straw.

HECK-DOORS, *sb. pl.* small wooden doors opening into a farm-yard.

M.E. *hacche, hek*, a little door.

HECKLE, *sb.* a comb for flax.

HECKLE, *sb.* bad temper.

To get one's *heckle* up is to get into a bad temper.

HEDGE-AND-BIND, in and out.

'Others ran *hedge and bind* to and fro.'
Mather's Songs, 78.

HEE, *adj.* high.

HEEAD or 'EEAD, the pronunciation of head.

HEELEY, a suburb of Sheffield.

The highest part on the Chesterfield road is called Highfield. Robert Smith, of *High Lee*, in the parish of Sheffield, is mentioned in 1659.—*Index to Yorkshire Wills during the Commonwealth*, Yorkshire Arch. Ass. Record Series i., 251. See HEE. Harrison mentions a bridge, a green, and a common at this place. 'Thinabitants of *Heley* for comen xiijs. iiijd.' Rental, 1624.

HEFT, *sb.* a haft, handle. A.S. *hæft*.

HEFT, *v.* to file the handle of a knife into shape.

HEIGH-GO-MAD, *adj.*

'Said of a person who betrays excessively high spirits.'—L.

HEIR, *v.* to inherit.

HELD, *v.* owed.

'He *held* me twenty pound.'—L. I have never heard it in the present tense. It would appear to be intended as the preterite of the verb 'to owe.'

HELLAM WHEEL.

In Gosling's map of Sheffield, 1736, this appears as the name of a grinding wheel. In a later map it is *Kellam*, the present form being *Kelham*. *Hellam* is probably a mistake of the engraver.

HELL AS LIKE. An expression often heard amongst workmen.

'Are ta goin' to thy wark to-day?' 'To *hell as like.*'

HELL BAY, a place near Bell Hagg, in a deep valley.

HELLET FIELD or ELLET FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Perhaps M.E., heled, a cot, a shepherd's hut.—*Stratmann.* *Allott* occurs as a surname in the district. *Hellet croft*, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. In Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*, *hilet* is given as meaning 'shelter.'

HELL HOLE.

'A parte of Rivelin firth called *Hell hole.*'—*Harrison.* Harrison also mentions *Hell banke*, and '*Hell* Bank common.' 'An intacke called *Helles shaw* invironed with Dungworth common and containing 6a. 2r. 0op.' in Bradfield.—*Ibid.* *Hell hole* is just below *Bell hagg.* Bateman opened a barrow 13 yards across in land called *Ell* Meadows near Grindon.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 133. *Hell* may here mean the grave; the place of departed spirits. 'They shall not lie with the mighty that are fallen of the uncircumcised, who are gone down to *hell* with their weapons of war, and have laid their swords under their heads.'—*Ezekiel* xxxii. 27. See, however, HALLAM LANE. This lane appears to be the road leading from the pinfold at 'Hallam head' to *Hell Hole*, adjacent to which is *Barncliffe* (probably *Burn* cliffe). See BRINCLIFFE.

HELLIWELL SICK.

'A piece of arable land called *Hellywell sicke* in Crosgate field' containing 1a. 1r. 23½p.—*Harrison.* He also calls it *Hyley well sicke.*

HELLOS FIELD in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

It is now called *Allus.* See HALLOWES. *Hellewes* occurs in a surname in Ecclesfield.

HELTER, *sb.* a halter.

HELTER-SKELTER, *adv.* confusedly, neck or nought.

'They came *helter-skelter* down the hill together.'

HELTER-SKELTER, *v.* to run or ride confusedly.

'John, with his old gray mare,
As hard as he could pelt her,
Yesterday came to the fair,
To see them *helter-skelter.*'
Mather's Songs, 16.

HELVE, *sb.* the arm or shaft of a hammer.

HEMPER LANE, the old name of the turnpike from Greenhill to Bradway.

HEN HOLE. Six fields in Ecclesall bear this name in 1807.

A field in Carlton near Barnsley is called 'Little *Hen* royd.' *Hern* royd is a field in the same place. Gerarde, in his *Herball*, has 'sheere-grasse or *henne*.' Possibly the word is M.E. *hurne*, A.S. *hyrne*, a corner, an angle, as in *Earnshaw*. I have heard the surname *Earnshaw* pronounced *Ensha*.

HENPEPPER, the name of several fields in Cold-Aston.

Apparently A.S., *hanep*, hemp, and *æcer*, a field. See LINE CROFT and HARDING. See also the preceding word. *Pepper* occurs as a surname near Barnsley.

HENSCRATTINS, *sb. pl.* small streaky clouds. *Cirrus*, *cirro-cumulus*, *cirro-stratus*.

HEPS, *sb. pl.* the fruit of the dog rose, *Rosa canina*. A.S. *heópe*.

HERB-A-GRASS, *sb.* rue, *Ruta graveolens*.

Commonly called 'herb of grace.' The accent is on the first syllable.

HERE NOR THERE, nothing to the purpose.

'It's nother *here nor there*.'

HERINSHREW, *sb.* a heron.

HERKLE, *v.* to set or shrug up the back as cattle do when they are ill.

People are said to *herkle* or cower over a fire. See Stratmann *s.v. hurklen*.

HERKLINSTON, in Stannington.

'A parte of Anley meadows (past*ure*) lying betweene Lady Sillow and *Herklinston* in Rivelin firth north and Troute sicke and Berkwin sicke and Rivelin firth south and abutt*ing* on the last piece east and Charles Clough and Rivelin firth west.'—*Harrison*. '*Hurklingedge* on the Hathersedge moors.' —Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

HERRING-GUTTED, a coarse expression used to describe a thin, ill-nourished man.

HERRINGTHORPE, near Rotherham.

HESLOW HALL, in Ecclesfield.

'A tenement called *Heslow Hall* moated round,' &c.—*Harrison*. He also calls it '*Hesley Hall*.'

HESP, *sb.* a latch.

HESSEL [hezel], *sb.* the hazel. A.S. *hæsel*.

'Whether t' north powl be made a ooak or *hezzle*.'—*Bywater*, 182.

HETTER, *adj.* cross, ill-tempered. M.E. *heter*.

HETTERLY, *adv.* bitterly. M.E. *heterlīche*.

HIBBERFIELD, a field in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

Goat field. '*Caper*, heber.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 11, 29. *Hibberd*=goat-herd? See HOBER HILL.

HIDDY, *v.* to hide.

HIDE, *sb.* Often applied to the human skin.

'In tipping of bumpers to loosen our *hides*.'
Mather's Songs, 57.

HIDE, *v.* to beat or thrash.

HIDING, *sb.* a flogging.

HIG, *sb.* a huff, a fit of bad temper.

HIGHLIGHTLEY, the name of a farm near Holmesfield. O. M.

HIGH WELL.

'A close of arrable land called *High well*.'—*Harrison.*

HILL or HILD, *v.* to cover in bed.

M.E. *hulen*. O. Icel. *hylja*, to cover.

HILLING, *sb.* the quilt of a bed, a bed rug.

HILT, *v.* to mix, to knead bread.

See *helting* in Easther's *Huddersfield Glossary*.

HIM, *pron.* himself.

'He went to bade *him*,' *i.e.*, to bathe himself, to bathe.

HIME, *sb.* hoar frost.

'*Ime*, frozen dew.' H.

HINDER-ENDS, *sb. pl.* the refuse of corn.

HINE-BERRIES, *sb. pl.* rasp-berries. H. A.S. *hind-berige.*

HING or HENG, *v.* to hang.

HINGINGS, *sb. pl.* hangings, as of beds, windows, &c.

'It is thus written in the will of Watts, vicar of Penistone, 1542.' H.

HIP-CLOTHS or HIPPINGS, *sb. pl.* napkins for infants.

'The under-clothes of an infant.' H.

HIPPING-STONES or HEPPEN-STONES, *sb. pl.*

'Stepping-stones by which to cross a brook.'—*Hunter's MS.* See LEPPINGS.

HISSEN, *sb. pl.* himself. Accented on the last syllable.

HITCH, *v.* to draw or pull near, to move. M.E. *hicchin.*

'*Hitch* thy chair a bit nearer t' fire.'

To get *hitched* is to get married.

HIT-IT-OFF, *v.* to agree.

HIVE-YARD, a field in Ecclesfield.

'Item *Hive yard* (ara*ble*) . . . next the said tenement.'—*Harrison.*

HOB, *v.* to cut pieces of grass left untouched in hedge bottoms, &c., by a mowing machine, or by the ordinary scythe.

A farmer will say to his man, '*Hob* the hedge bottoms.' The scythe used for this purpose does not appear to differ from other scythes, but it is called a *hobbing* scythe, and sometimes a *briar* scythe. A farmer would say to his man, 'Go and *hob* the field round.'

HOBBLE, *sb.* a difficulty, or perplexity.

HOBBLEDEHOY, *sb.* an awkward lad, or clodhopper.

There is a saying—

'*Hobbledehoy*,
Neither man nor boy.'

HOB CROFT, in Ecclesfield.

'*Hob croft* (ara*ble*) lying betweene Granamoore.'—*Harrison.* '*Hob croft* house' in Bradfield.—*Ibid.* Mr. Bateman opened a circular tumulus on Baslow Moor called '*Hob* Hurst's house.' It was a very interesting one. He says: 'In the popular name given to the barrow we have an indirect testimony to its great antiquity, as Hobhurst's house signifies the abode of an unearthly or supernatural being, accustomed to haunt woods and other solitary places, respecting whom many traditions yet linger in remote villages.'—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 87. According to Prof. Skeat *Hob* is a popular corruption of *Robin.* See ROBIN FIELD and GIBLANDS. And see HOB.

HOBER HILL, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See HIBBER FIELD.

HOB HOYLE, in Bradfield.

'Item an intacke called *Hobb hoyle* lying in Sheffield soake and invironed with Rivelin Firth and next unto Beacon Greene east and the Beacon Rodd south and containing 50a. 0or. $2\frac{3}{10}$p.'—*Harrison.* See HOD HOYLES and HOB.

HOBSON LANE, in Stannington. *Harrison.*

Cotton Hobson, of Ecclesfield, seems to have been a prominent man in Ecclesfield at the date of Harrison's survey.

HOD, *sb.* a wooden box to put coal in.

HODGE-PODGE, *sb.* warmed up meat and vegetables.

HOD HOYLES, a field near Beauchief, containing about 4 acres. See HOB HOYLE.

HOFE, *sb.* half.

'If they loikn ale *hofe* as weel as thah dus we shuddent tak 'em in.'—*Bywater*, 22.

HOGE, a cry used by shepherds when they call their sheep to be fed. The *g* is hard.

HOGG, *sb.* a yearling sheep.

It is also called a *hogget*.

HOGGING. A.S. *hogian?*

A man who had torn his shirt whilst working, said, 'Way, it's nobbut my *hoggin'* shirt,' meaning apparently his working shirt. See HAG.

HOIL, the pronunciation of hole. Gk. κοιλος?

HOLBORN [how-burn], the name of a narrow path or 'jennel' which crossing the stream at Dronfield goes up the hill side into the village.

HOLD BY THE WALL.

If a man sneezes violently some one will say, 'Heigh up; *howd thi by t' wall*, lad!'

HOLD UP, *v.* to keep fair; applied to the weather.

HOLDWORTH, a place in Bradfield.

HOLE [hoil], a house, also a prison.

'O'll tell the wot, o'll clear t' *hoil* a yond set when o catch 'em in agean.' —*Bywater*, 148.

'In this *glomy* condemn'd *hole*.'
Mather's Songs, 19.

'But wot's to becum on us families when we gooan to 't *hoil*.'—
Bywater, 106.

In local names it seems to mean a small valley, as 'Johanna in the *hole*.' Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379, p. 37.

HOLE, *sb.* the pronunciation of hall, *i.e.*, a house. *Hunter's MS.*

I have heard it. 'Norton *hole*.' O. Icel. *höll*.

HOLLIN, *sb.* the holly.

'A piece of arrable land lying in *Hollin* Hearst in Old Towne in Darnall.' —*Harrison*.

HOLLIN RENTS.

In Harrison's survey next after a list of 'the rentes of the cutler wheeles' comes a list of those who paid *hollin rents*. The first entry is 'Thomas Revell for a *hagge* in Rivelin, £01 : 02 : 02½.' Twenty-five persons who paid for *hags* are enumerated. In the middle of the list is this entry: 'three hags next the old lands reserv'd for the goates.' See HAG. Rents 'for *hollen*' are mentioned in 1624.

HOLLOCK or HALLOCK, *v.* to wander idly about.

'He's always *hollocking* about with a parcel of idle fellows, that is wandering idly about with something of rudeness or boisterousness.'—*Hunter's MS.*

HOLLOW MEADOWS, a place near Sheffield. *Alameaddowes* in 1624. With the spelling *Ala* compare A.S. *alh*, a sheltering-place, temple, fane. See WESTNAL. See *healh*, *halh*, in Toller's *Bosworth.*

HOLMES, *sb. pl.* meadows by the water side. *Hunter's MS.*

HONEY FIELD.

Several fields in Ecclesall bear this name in 1807. *Honey Poke*, near Lydgate hall. O. M. See HIVE YARD and BALM GREEN. *Honeyland* is the name of a field in Wedmore, Somersetshire. The bee keeper was once a person of much importance; and rents were often paid in honey. Amongst other reasons it is said that mass could not be celebrated without wax candles. Fifty years ago people in this district sweetened their tea and coffee with honey. According to Domesday, rents in Derbyshire were sometimes paid in honey. 'Ralph the bee-keeper (*apium custos*) had 6 acres for his service in keeping bees at Wolsingham, a favourable district for the purpose, from the large extent of moorland there.'—*Boldon Book* (*Surtees Soc.*), p. *l.* Cf. A.S. *hunig-gafol*, rent paid in honey.

HONEY-MEAD or HONEY DRINK, *sb.* a beverage made from honey.

After the honey is melted from the combs they are put into a *pancheon* or vessel, and water is poured upon them, in order to extract the remainder of the honey. The liquor thus produced is allowed to ferment and then bottled. When old it is intoxicating. It seems to have been regarded as a Welsh drink in the sixteenth century. 'The people of Wales doe vse to drynke Mede, and Metheglyne, and vnder Heauen there is no fayrer people of complexion, nor cleaner of nature.'—Bullein's *Bulwarke*, 1579, fo. 3, *verso.*

HONEY-POTS, *sb. pl.* a child's game.

HONOUR, *sb.* a title applied to the younger sons of Earls, Viscounts, or Barons.

'His *Honour* Wortley, His *Honour* Cavendish, His *Honour* Wentworth.' —*Hunter's MS.*

HONT, *sb.* the hand.

HONTLE, *sb.* a handful.

HOO, *pron.* she.

HOOAM, *sb.* home.

'They taid her *hooam.*'—*Bywater*, 170.

HOOBROOKE.

'Newland lying between Ran moore and *Hoobrooke* lane.'—*Harrison. Howbrook* in 1807. There is a place called *Holbrook* near Duffield.

HOOD, *v.* to cover, as corn, &c.

To *hood* corn is to cover it in the shock with sheaves so that the rain may glide off.

HOODCROFT.

'Item *Hoodcroft* pasture lying next unto the last pieces north and a com*m*on called Walkley Banke and a common called Pegham Banke in p*ar*te west and cont*aining* 4a. 1r. 20p.'—*Harrison.* A few lines below the same place is called *Woodcroft*, thus showing that *Hood* and *Wood* are the same word. 'Item a close of pasture called the wood lying betweene the last piece in p*ar*te north and a com*m*on called Peyham Banke south and abutt*ing* upon *Woodcroft* east.' See ROBIN HOOD'S BOWER and HUD FIELD.

HOOF or HOOVE, *sb.* hard skin on the hands made by working.

HOOK.

To *hook* it, or to *take* one's *hook* is to run away.

HOOLE.

'Roode *Hoole*,' a field in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* *Hoole* = hole, den, cave. See ROOD.

HOOP, *sb.* a plain ring for the finger.

HOOROO, *sb.* an uproar.

'You never heard such a *hooroo* in all yer life.'

HOOZE or OOZE, *v.* to breathe shortly and with difficulty.

HOP-O-MY-THUMB, *sb.* a little man.

'He's a little *hop-o-my-thumb*, and stands no higher than nine penn'orth of brass.'

HOPPER, *sb.* a sowing basket.

HOPPER-CAKE, *sb.* a seed cake with plums in it.

It is eaten at Michaelmas when the corn is sown.

HOPPER-FREES, *sb. pl.* tenants who had the privilege of grinding their corn at the lord's mill without payment.

'When the tenants of the manor of Sheffield ground their corn at the lord's mill, some of them were called *hopper-frees*, being privileged in consequence of some extraordinary service which they performed in keeping the weirs upon the river in good repair.'—H.

HOPPERTY-KICK, *sb.* a limping gait.

'He goes with a *hopperty-kick*.'

HOPPET, *sb.* a hand-basket. H.

HOPPLE, *v.* to fetter, to chain the wrists or ankles.

'I think I don't need to *hopple* thee; thah can hardly walk; much more run away.'—*Bywater*, 120.

HOPPLES, *sb. pl.* pieces of wood tied to the legs of oxen, &c., to prevent them from straying. They are thus made to limp.

HOP-SCORE, *sb.*

'A child's game, in which certain squares are drawn or *scored* on the ground, and a small stone is pushed with the toe from one to another, the player *hopping* on one foot.'—H. It is also called *hop-scotch*. The piece of stone is called the *scotch*. See SCOTCH.

HOPWOOD, a wood in Stannington. *Harrison.*

He also mentions '*Hopwood* toft head.' 'The *hop*-yeard' in Sheffield, 1624.

HORBURY, a place in Ecclesfield. *Eastwood*, p. 419.

HORNER FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

HORSE-PIT, a coal pit worked by a horse gin.

'A piece of wast near the *horse pit*.' It was near 'the Ponds.'—*Harrison.*

HORSES, NAMES OF.

'Clinker,' 'Captain,' 'Boxer,' 'Blazer,' 'Madam,' 'Mettle,' 'Bute' (short for Beauty), 'Paul,' 'Pedlar,' 'Blossom,' 'Smiler,' 'Bonny,' 'Short,' 'Nipper,' 'Punch,' 'Prince,' 'Magot.'

HORSE-TENG, *sb.* the dragon-fly.

HORSING, *sb.* the seat on which the grinder sits astride when at work.

HORSLEY.

'A meadow called *Horsley*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* Compare *Horsley gate* in Dronfield parish. Cf. A.S. *hors-gærstûn*, a meadow for pasturing horses.

HOSTE [host], *sb.* a cough. Only applied to cattle. M.E. *hôste.*

HOT, *v.* to heat, to make hot.

Hotted meat, meat warmed up.

HOT-ACHE, *sb.* the pain caused by warmth applied to a frost-bitten limb.

HOTTEL, HOTTIL, HOVEL, or HUFFEL, *sb.* a stall for a wounded finger or thumb.

HOUGH [huff].

'Bentey *hough*' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

HOULDEN.

'A tenement called Harding Lee alias *Houlden*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* See HARDING. Harrison also mentions 'Little *Houlden*' in Bradfield, 'a parte of *Holden*.' '*Holden* greene.'—*Ibid.*

HOUSE, *sb.* the kitchen of a cottage.

It is sometimes called the house-place. It is also applied to the room, whether kitchen or not, in which the family usually lives. '*House*, the parlour.'—H.

HOUSEN, *sb.* a house. M.E. *hûsen*, A.S. *hûsian.*

Godfrey Blackshawe, *alias* Shaw, of Cold-Aston, yeoman, by his will, dated 1652, bequeathed 'all the *housen* and the croft' of which he was possessed.

HOUSE-FELLOW, *sb.* a fellow servant.

It occurs in the will of Mary Wilkinson, of Carr House, 1711.—*Hunter's MS.*

HOUSINGS, *sb. pl.* the iron framework which supports machinery in a mill, &c.

A semicircular piece of leather on the top of a horse's collar, to protect his shoulders, is called the *housing*.

HOUSTEAD WOOD, near Treeton.

HOWD, *v.* to hold.

HOW FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

HOWSOMEVER, *adv.* howsoever.

HOW STORTH, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See STORTH.

O. Icel. *haugr*-storð, how wood, or mound wood. *Haugr* may mean '*a cairn* over one dead; the cairns belong to the burning age as well as to the later age, when the dead were placed in a ship and put in the how with a horse, hound, treasures, weapons, or the like.'—*Cleasby and Vigfusson*, p. 241. A field in Dore is called *Haw Storth.*

HUCKLE-BACK, a steep hill traversed by a footpath leading from Norton to Heeley, now called 'Break Back.'

HUD, HOD, or HOOD, *sb.* the hob of a fire-place.

HUDDLE-ME-BUFF, *sb.* hot ale and rum. L. See CUDDLE-ME-BUFF.

HUD FIELD, in Ecclesfield.

'The *Hud Field.*'—*Harrison.* See HOODCROFT. 'Agnes *Hudelyn*,' in Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379, p. 35.

HUG, *v.* to carry a load.

'Shoo wer *huggin* a gret basket o' butter to 't market.'

As the arm is put round the basket or handle, this may be only the ordinary sense of the word.

HUGGINS, *sb. pl.* the hip bones of a cow.

HULK, *v.* to shirk or avoid work.

HULL, *sb.* the house or building of a grinding wheel.

Pig-*hull*, rabbit-*hull*, &c., are also used.

'Two steps there go up to his *hull*,
He'll tumble you neck and heels out.'
Mather's Songs, 42.

'Tho. Hartley holdeth a cottage at will and a swine *hull* next the Church lane.'—*Harrison.*

HULL, *v.* to shell peas, &c.

HUMDRUMMING, *adj.* dull, stupid.

'For no longer tha'st stay
Wi' sitch-an-a *humdrummin'* chap.'
Mather's Songs, 108.

HUMLOCK, *sb.* hemlock.

The *Cath. Angl.* has 'an *humlok*; *cicuta, harba benedicta.*'

HUMMER, *sb.* a steam whistle.

HUNDOW, a place near Unstone, Dronfield.

HUNGER.

'A piece of land lying upon *Hungr hill* in Crosgate field' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* Perhaps the same as *Hanger.* See HANGERAM LANE.

HUNTER HOUSE, a place in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.*

'*Hunter* inge' in the same place.—*Ibid.*

HUNTING TEN, a game at cards.

HURGIN, *adj.* fat, stout, unwieldly.

'Like a great *hurgin* bear'
Mrs. Ewing's *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire*, p. 30.

HURLEFIELD, a place between Heeley and Gleadless.

The O. M. has '*Hurlefield* hill.' '*Hurling*, harrowing a field after a second ploughing.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary.*

HURRIER, *sb.* a man who transports corves of coal in a coal-pit. L.

HURRY, *v.* to bear, lead, or carry away.

HUT.

'Nether *Hut* wood,' in Dore.

HUTCH, *sb.* a hoard.

HUTCLIFFE WHEEL, near Beauchief. O. M.

Cf. *Hood or Hut-green* near Snaith. Hood = Wood.

HUTTER HILL, a place in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

ICKLE, *sb.* an icicle. M.E. *ikil*, A.S. *gicel.*

ICKLES, a place near Rotherham.

Cf. *Ecclesfield.* There is a place at Totley which I have always seen spelt *Akley* bank. People in the neighbourhood, however, call it '*Ikley* bank.'

IKE, *sb.* the abbreviation of Isaac.

IKKIDIMIC, *sb.* an epidemic.

The change from *e* to *i* is very common. Thus the surname Jessop becomes Jissop; Wentworth becomes Wintworth.

ILL-DONE-TO, badly used.

IMPROVEMENT, *sb.*

'A specimen of writing brought from school to show a boy's progress in the art of penmanship. But every such specimen would not be called an improvement; only large sheets of paper ornamented at the borders with engravings were so called. Now, it is believed, out of use.'—*Hunter's MS.*

IN, *v.* to get in.

'The corn was all *inned* before Michaelmas day.'—H.

INCEFIELD, in Dore.

Hinchliffe is not an uncommon surname in the district. There is '*Ince* Piece Wood,' near Eckington.

ING, *sb.* a field.

It is frequent in field names. See *enge* in *Cath. Angl.* O. Icel. *eng*, a meadow. 'Item the round *inge* lying between Could Well lane north,' &c.—*Harrison.* This was near Bell Hagg. Harrison mentions, *inter multa alia*, the *Castle Ing*, *Michill* or *Michaell Inge*, *Round Inge*, and *Swaynes Innge*, in Ecclesfield, near Tankersley lordship. *Smithey Inge* in Ecclesfield. 'In pl. *enjar* is in Icel. used of the outlying lands opp. to *tún* the homefield and *hagi* the pasturage.'—*Cleasby and Vigfusson.*

INGEN, *sb.* an engine.

'An *ingyne, fundibilum, machina,*' &c.—*Cath. Angl.* Lat. *ingenium.*

INGLE DOLES, fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

INGRE DOLE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

O. Icel. *engr*, narrow, and *deild*, a dole, a portion. See ANGERUM, HANGERAM LANE, and ING. Cf. *Ingerthorpe* in Ripon.

INKERSELL, near Gleadless.

INN, *v.* to sojourn.

'The traveller likes them because they're genteel,
And sings of their merit wherever he *inns.*'
Mather's Songs, 50.

INNARDS, *sb. pl.* the bowels.

INNOCENT, *sb.* an idiot.

INSENSE, *v.* to inform.

INTACK, *sb.* an enclosed piece of ground; a piece taken in from a common.

'Rich. Crooke for a farme and three *intackes* 08 : 03 : 4.'—*Harrison.* The word is very common in Harrison's Survey. It would appear that even so late as 1637 new inclosures were constantly being made. See the list of common lands at the end of this work.

INTERCOMMON.

'Thinhabitants of Dore for *intercomen* in Hallamshire, xvjd.' Rental, dated 1624, in Sheffield Free Library.

INTHREATHMENT.

'Robert Carre holdeth a tenement and lands of William Spencers and the said tenement payeth for some *inthreathment* yearly ijs. iiijd.'—*Harrison.*

INTO, *prep.* in.

'The horse is *into* the stable.'

ION, *sb.* the pronunciation of iron.

IRISH CROSS, *sb.* an old cross which formerly stood at the top of Water Lane.

It is mentioned in a deed of 1499 (Hunter's *Hallamshire*, 138). Water Lane and Castle Green are now great resorts of the Irish.

I'SE [oss *or* ose], I shall.

IVIN, *sb.* ivy. M.E. *iven*, O. Dutch *ieven.*

IVVER, *adv.* ever.

IZZET, *sb.* the name of the last letter of the alphabet.

JACK, *sb.* the knave in the game of cards.

JACK, *sb.* half a gill.

JACK-ABOUT, *sb.* a person not engaged in any particular business; a 'Jack of all trades.'

JACKEY BANK, near Crookes. O. M.

JACK-FLATT, the name of a field in Cold-Aston.

There is also a field called *Froggatt Flatt.* See FLAT. 'Little odds and ends of unused land remained, which from time immemorial were called "no man's land," or "any one's land," or "*Jack's* land," as the case might be.'—Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 6.

JACK-JUMPER, *sb.* the breast bone of a goose, which being fixed before a fire, with a piece of wood underneath, can be made to jump in a somewhat startling way.

JACK'S ALIVE, a game.

A number of people sit in a row, or in chairs round a parlour. A lighted wooden spill or taper is handed to the first, who says—

'*Jack's alive*, and likely to live;
If he dies in your hand you've a forfeit to give.'

The one in whose hand the light expires has to pay the forfeit. As the spill is getting burnt out, the lines are said very quickly, as everybody is anxious not to have to pay the forfeit.

JACK UP, *v.* to abandon.

A workman displeased with his work will say 'I'll *jack it up*.' A master dismissing his servant said 'Come, *jack up*, and be off.'

JAG, *sb.* a small load, as of coals, &c.

JAGGLE, *v.* to quarrel.

'I don't like your hagglin', *jagglin'* ways.

JAMB [jorm], *sb.* the side-stone or post of a door, window, &c.

JANNOCK, *adj.* fair, truthful.

'Wa, yo're *jannak*, oavver; yo're t' best chap at ivver o let on e mo loif. —*Bywater*, 30.

JANNOCKS, *sb.* fair treatment.

'I say, owd lad, that's not *jannocks*.'

JANUĀRY, *sb.* January.

'From June to *Januāry*,
To nature its contrāry.'
Mather's Songs, 1.

The herb sanctuary is pronounced sanctuāry. These words follow the Latin quantities.

JARAM, *sb.* order.

'Out of *jaram*,' out of order.

JAVEL, *v.* to wrangle, to dispute.

JAW, *v.* to scold.

JEALOUS, *adj.* staggered, perplexed.

A huntsman, who could not find his dogs, said 'Well, I am *jealous*; I don't know where them dogs has got to.'

JEER LANE, near Eckington. O. M.

JENNY WREN, *sb.* the wren. *Motacilla troglodytes.*

JERRY-SHOP, *sb.* a public house.

It is sometimes called 'Tom and *Jerry*.'

JERT, *v.* to jerk.

JERTY, *adj.* tough. Said of beef, mutton, &c.

JEWBUS, *adj.* suspicious. Perhaps intended for *dubious.*

JEW TRUMP, *sb.* a Jew's harp.

'Never Jew's harp as it has been written and spoken. Harrison, in the reign of James I., in his Survey of Hallamshire, speaking of the articles in iron manufactured there, names "a silly instrument named a *Jew's trump*" The principal manufacturers are called in the parish register, and in their wills, "*trump* makers," which settles what two centuries and more was the correct word.'—*Hunter's MS.*

JIFFY, *sb.* a moment, an instant.

'He swarmed up the tree in a *jiffy.*'

JIMMER, *sb.* a broken piece.

A plate is said when badly broken to be 'broken all to *jimmers.*'

JINK, *sb.* a playful trick.

JINKIN WOOD, near Rotherham. O. M. See GINKIN LANE.

JISTE [jaist], *v.* to feed cattle for hire.

'To giste, *agistare.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

JOCKEY, *sb.* a young fellow.

'That's the *jockey* that bought the goose.'

Mather's Songs, 28.

A story is told of a young farmer who had sat without speaking for more than an hour at a dinner party. Upon some apple dumplings, or other viands which he loved, being brought into the room, he exclaimed 'Them's the *jockeys* for me.' And with that he relapsed into his accustomed silence. I am told, however, that this story is related by one of the Coleridges, and that it is not local.

JOD, the letter *j.* H.

JOGGLE, *v.* to jolt.

JOHNNY GATE, a place near Holmesfield. O. M.

It is pronounced *Jonah gate.* Cf. '*Johnny-moor-long*' in Thorne, West Riding.

JOHNNY-RAW, *sb.* a foolish or stupid man.

JOHNNY RINGO, *sb.* a boys' game.

It is played nearly in the same way as stated in Easther's *Huddersfield Glossary.* The boy who kneels down says:—

'Who goes round my pinfold wall?'

The one who goes round answers:—

'Little *Johnny Ringo.*'

The one who is kneeling down says:—

'Don't steal all my fat sheep.'

The one who goes round answers:—

'No more I will, no more I may,
Until I've stol'n 'em all away,
Nip, *Johnny Ringo.*'

Then he takes one of the boys out of the ring and hides him.

JOKE, *v.* to roost. M.E. *jouken*, O. Fr. *jouquier* (jucher).

A sporting term, used of partridges when they form a ring with their heads together and settle down for the night. They are then said to *joke*. The word occurs as *jerk* in Evans' *Leicestershire Words*. '*Se iucher*. To roost, or pearch (in a roost) as pulleine doe.'—*Cotgrave*.

JOLL [jowl], *v.* to beat or knock.

'He *jowled* his 'eead agen t' wall.'

'I *jolle* one aboute the eares. *Je soufflette*.'—*Palsgrave*.

JOLLY MILLER, *sb.* a game.

In this game the following lines are sung to a pretty tune :—

'There was a *jolly miller* and he lived by himself,
As the mill went round he gained his wealth ;
One hand in the hopper, and the other in the bag,
As the mill went round he made his *grab*.'

At the end of the game these lines are sung—

'Sandy he belongs to the mill,
And the mill belongs to Sandy still,
And the mill belongs to Sandy.'

The game is played in the following manner. Two concentric rings are formed, the young men being in the outer, and the young women in the inner, circle, the arm of each young man being linked with that of a young woman. A man stands within the inner circle, quite near to it. The two rings march round to the tune abovesaid, and at the word *grab* each man tries to grasp the arm of the girl in front of him. The man within the ring tries to get hold of a girl's arm at the same time, and, if he succeeds, he takes her arm, and the man who has been displaced goes within the inner ring. See MOOLTER.

JOLTER-HEADED, *adj.* foolish, stupid.

JONDRELL CLOUGH, a field near Dale water in Bradfield. It contained about two acres. *Harrison*.

JONTY, Jonathan.

JORDAN, *sb.* *Madula*.

JORDANTHORPE [Jerdinthorpe], a hamlet in Norton.

There is a '*Jordan* dam' near Kimberworth, Rotherham. 'Magot *Jurdan*, vidua,' in Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield, 1379, p. 42. The word appears to be derived from the personal name *Jordan*. The house at Jordanthorpe, where I once lived, is built across a streamlet which connects a pond on the north side of the house (now filled up) with a larger pond on the south side. 'There is a pool not far from Templeborough called *Jordan dam*.'—Ray's *Proverbs*, 4th edit., p. 265.

JORUM, *sb.* a large mess of anything.

JOSS, *v.* to throw violently.

'He *jossed* his basket against the wall.'—L.

JOSS, *sb.* a boring 'parcer,' without a 'shoulder,' used by country cutlers.

JOSS, *v.* to run violently against.

'He *jossed* against it.'—L.

JOSS.

'To stand *joss* is to be accountable, to be answerable for a reckoning.'—*Hunter's MS.*

JOY, *sb.* a term of endearment.

'Come, my *joy*.'

JUD, George.

JUFFEL, *sb.* a blow on the ears. Cf. *Joll.*

JUFF LAY, a field at Norton Woodseats.

JUG MEADOW, at Fulwood.

Halliwell gives *jug*, a common pasture.

JUMBALL, *sb.* a small round sweet cake, like 'nuts' of gingerbread, made of flour, sugar, butter, and eggs, and rolled in a little crushed sugar. It looks like white gingerbread.

JUMBLE HOLE, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

There is a *Jumble* road in Dore. *Jumble* road is a dyke several yards deep, and is covered with bushes, briars, &c. *Jumble hole*, a three-cornered field at Beauchief. The post office now stands upon a portion of it.

JUMPER, *sb.* a maggot.

JUMPS, *sb. pl.* short stays. H.

KAILE [kale], *v.* to ail, to be in poor health.

'Miss Julie were always *cayling*.'—Miss Gatty's *Juliana Horatia Ewing and Her Books*, London, 1885. The words quoted are those of an Ecclesfield woman.

KANYER or KENYER HILLS, in Bradfield. See CANYERS.

'Bar Dyke crosses the high road, and, passing up the rising ground, the trench enters what are called the *Canyard* Hills. These are a series of curious shaped mounds and hillocks, of most fantastic character. Although natural, they give the appearance of being artificial. The name *Canyard* is obscure as to its derivation, but it may be the same as *Carnedd*, a Keltic word for stone mounds, as this is very descriptive of the place.'—The Rev. Reginald A. Gatty in Gatty's *A Life At One Living*, 1884, p. 205.

KEEP, *sb.* provender for cattle, or board.

'In high *keep*' is used as equivalent to 'in good condition,' and is applied to human beings.

KEEPEN, *v.* to keep.

'We'st want another generation a hens if we *keepn* that squad here long.' —*Bywater*, 20.

KEG, *sb.* the belly.

'He filled his *keg*.'

KEG-MEG, *sb.* poor meat, offal, worthless scraps of meat. See FAGEY.

KEIK [kaik], *v.* to stand out prominently, to project. An object is said to *kike out* when it projects.

A man in Dore met a shoemaker and told him that he wanted a pair of *shoon*. He said 'Thah mun nother mak' em *high-keiking* nor *low-flabbering*, but a good sarvicable pair o' shoon.' See KICK.

KEIL, *sb.* a cock of hay. A Derbyshire word.

KELL, *sb.* the caul which covers the bowels of an animal.

KELT, *sb.* money.

'Kelter' in glossary prefixed to Bywater's 'Sheffield Dialect.'

KELTER or KELTHER, *sb.* a girdle?

'Item payde to Jaymes Haldysworthe for yron *kelther* xiij yerds at vijd the yerde & for their coots. vijs. vijd.'—*T. T. A.*, 23. Mr. Leader, in a foot-note, explains 'iron *kelther*' as 'iron girdle.'

KELTERMENT, *sb.* rubbish.

'I never saw such *kelterment* in my life.'

KENT STORTH, a wood near Heeley.

'Imprimis a wood called *Kent Storth* wood lying in Heeley.'—*Harrison.* There are also fields of this name. See STORTH. *Kent* is found as a surname in the district. Palsgrave has '*kenet* coloure—*cendré*,' and Cotgrave gives '*cendré*, ashie; ash-like, of ashes; also, ash-coloured.' This explanation well accords with the charcoal-burning carried on so extensively in the woods of the district. The O. M. has *Ashes Wood*, near Norton Lees, which adjoins Heeley. There is a *Kent* Wood near Ridgeway. O. M. There is a place called *Kenslow* near Middleton-by-Yolgrave, where barrows have been opened.—Bateman's *Vestiges*, pp. 28, 33, 50. Cf. '*Kent Close*' in Newbold, near Chesterfield.

KERNEL DOIT or KERNEL RIGHT, *sb.* an egg-shaped gland in the thigh of an ox.

In Sheffield it is almost invariably called the *kernel right* or *Pope's eye*, *q.v.* In Derbyshire it is called *kernel droight*.

KESTER, *sb.* the name Christopher.

KESTRIL, *sb.* a young hawk. H.

In Derbyshire *kestril* or *kestrel* is used as meaning a harum-scarum fellow, a runagate.

'He's a regular *kestril*.'

KETLOCK, KECKLOCK, or KEDLOCK, *sb.* charlock. *Sinapis arvensis*.

KEX, *sb.* the stalks of hemlock. They are gathered in bundles, and used for lighting candles.

'*Kex*, or bunne, or drye weed. *Calamus.*'—*Prompt. Parv.* *Kex* is also used for the plant itself.

KEXES, *sb. pl.* trousers.

'A pair of *kexes.*' A slang word.

KEYS.

A field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807, is called 'Bridge *Keys.*' 'Neither [nether] *Key* field' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. Also '*Keys* and Lathe Field.' Welsh *cae*, an enclosure, hedge. *Quay*, a wharf for ships, is of cognate origin. It is probable that a very few words of Celtic origin may survive in local names, but I should hesitate to ascribe even to this word a Celtic origin were it not for the fact that a field in Ecclesall is called *Wolsh Stubbings*, which will be found noticed below. The words *lock* and *cae*, each having the meaning of an 'enclosure,' are remarkable. See LOCK.

KEYS, *sb. pl.* the fruit of the ash or of the sycamore maple.

Children call this fruit 'bunches of *keys.*' It is said that serpents 'sorest hate the ashe tree, insomuch that the serpents, neither to the morning nor longest evening shadows of it, will draw neere, but rather shun the same and flye far off. . . . Here learn the maruelous benignitie of nature, which permitteth not the serpents to come forth of the earth, before the ashe tree buddeth forth, nor to hide them agayne before the leaues fal off.'—Mountain's *Gardeners' Labyrinth*, ed. 1578, p. 71. See ASH-KEYS. 'The ash is supposed to possess a preservative power against witchcraft; and when no *ash-keys* are to be found the next year is looked for as one of great disaster.'—H.

KIBBLE, *sb.* a small tub for drawing water out of a well. A Derbyshire word.

KIBES, *sb. pl.* chilblains. A Derbyshire word.

KICK, *sb.* the projection below the cutting edge of a clasp-knife, which holds the closed blade in its proper place. It is also called the *tang*. See KEIK.

KICK AT, *v.* to resist.

'And *kicks at* the wholesome advice of her daddy.'
Mather's Songs.

KICKLE or KICKLING, *adj.* unsteady, on a precarious balance. See KIKLE and TICKLE.

KIKE OUT, *v.* to project. See KEIK.

KIKE OVER [kaik over], *v.* to upset.

KIKLE OVER [kaikle over], *v.* to upset.

KILL, *sb.* a kiln.

A field in Norton is called 'Lime-*kill* Meadow,' 'A *kill*, a back house, and another house.'—*Harrison*,

KINCOUGH, *sb.* the whooping cough.

KIND, *adj.* ductile.

Steel is said to be *kind* when it is ductile.

KIND, *adj.*

Land is said to be *kind* when it is good, and when the crops which it produces are early and good. Land which produces late crops is said to be *unkind.* A word generally used to express poor, wet, 'late' land is *tone, q.v.* The meaning of A.S. *ge-cynde* is 'natural.' 'Swâ him ge-cynde wæs, as was natural to him.'—Toller's *Bosworth.* Cattle or corn which are well developed and in good condition are said to be *kind.*

KINDLE, *v.* to bring forth young; said of cats and rabbits. M.E. *cundlen.*

KINDLIN', *sb.* firewood, chopped sticks.

KING CUP, *sb.* the marsh marigold.

KING'S CROFT, a field in Dore.

KING'S HEAD.

An old woman at Crookes told me that when she was a child she and other children used to play on a small mound or hillock of earth at the Bole Hills, Crookes, which they called '*the king's head.*' 'Amongst the curious remains of antiquity at Inverary, in Aberdeenshire, are the Bass and the Koning or Conyng Hillock, two tumuli of conical form. About the name and origin of these, especially the former, antiquaries have been much perplexed. There are at least two other places in Scotland called by this name—the Bass at the mouth of the Forth, and the Bass near Dryburgh on the Tweed. Some maintain that it had been used for judicial purposes; that it was the central court for the district, to which appeals lay from the local courts held within the circles of stones, still popularly, though very erroneously, called Druidical circles. The old popular belief that it would be of evil omen, unhappy or dangerous, to interfere with the Bass, as the plague or pest was buried in it, and if opened might escape, at once suggests the idea that it is of sepulchral character. The popular belief gives the mound of the Coning Hillock as the burial-place of the king. The mound is undoubtedly artificial, whether raised for a sepulchre or seat of judgment.'—Gomme's *Primitive Folk Moots*, p. 265, citing Dr. Smith's *History of the Druids*, iii. 63. Cf. *Baslow*, near Sheffield, which appears to contain this word *Bass.* See the Introduction as to an urn burial near Crookes, about 300 yards from the *King's Head. Head* occurs in local names as meaning 'hill' or 'hillock.' See an example under BIRCHET.

KINGSPOSTS.

'The roof [of Midhope Chapel] stands on *kingsposts*, but the balks are sawn away.'—Document cited in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 484.

KINK, *v.* to choke, to sob. M.E. *kinken.*

KINSE, *sb.* kind.

'What *kinse* of a fire is there?'—H.

KIRKTON, a hamlet adjoining Bradfield Church. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 123. See HAN KIRK BAGE.

KISS-IN-THE-RING, *sb.* a game. See DROP-HANDKERCHIEF.

KIT or KITTY, *sb.* a wooden pail with one handle, used for milking. It also means a wooden tub with one handle, in which, when filled with water, grinders cool their knives, saws, &c. M.E. *kitte*, O. Dutch *kitte*.

'Put it it wheel *kit*.'—*Bywater*. 'Wheel' here means a grinding wheel.

KITCHING, *sb.* a kitchen. Often heard.

'A dwelling house, a *kitching*, a smithy, a stable.'—*Harrison*. I have often heard *garding* for garden.

KITCHING GREAVE.

'Item the pond mead*ow* (past*ure* and ara*ble*) lying betweene the last piece north & Cooke wood south & next *Kitching greave* east & a wood called Oaken banke west.'—*Harrison*. This meadow adjoined Shirecliffe Hall, a fine old house, where, as Harrison tells us, was 'an ancient chappell.' The wood contained 12 acres. There is a '*Kitchen* Wood' between Dronfield Woodhouse and Holmesfield. Its size is about twenty acres. *Kitchen* Croft in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. Both *Kitchen* and *Kitching* occur as surnames.

KITLING, *sb.* a kitten. M.E. *kitling*. *Prompt. Parv.*

KITTER LANE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Cf. *Kitterland*, the name of an islet between the Isle of Man and the Calf of Man.

KITTLE, *v.* to bring forth kittens.

KIVER [kivver], *v.* to cover.

KIVER [kivver], *sb.* a shock of corn consisting of twelve sheaves.

'*Kivver*. Twelve sheaves of corn.'—*Sleigh*.

KNACKER, *sb.* a dealer in horses.

KNAP, *v.* to snap, or break.

'It *knapped* like a iccle' (icicle).

KNAP, *sb.* 'a cunning knave, a cheater; a person immoderately bent on his own advantage, and yet not doing anything which brings him under the scope of the penal laws.'—*Hunter's MS.*

It is still in use. 'A regular *knap*.'

KNICK-KNACKERS, *sb. pl.* 'a pair of bones held loosely between the fingers on which boys play a kind of time. It appears to be the same as the French *castignettes*.'—*Hunter's MS.*

KNIT, *v.* to grow together.

When the ends of a broken bone unite they are said to *knit* together. When bees swarm they are said to *knit*.

'The bees are going to *knit* in that gooseberry bush.'

KNOB, *sb.* a bud.

'A thistle *knob.*' 'A clover *knob.*' A variant of *knop.*

KNOBBLE, *v.* to strike.

KNOCKER.

There is an expression 'He's dressed up to't *knocker,*' meaning he is finely or extravagantly dressed.

KNOCK-NOBBLER, *sb.* a verger.

This term was applied to a verger or sexton of Dronfield Church, who during service used to walk up and down the church with a long stick. With this he *nobbled* the heads of sleepers. 'Here's a foine lady cums in an *nock-nobbler* runs up an dahn to foind her a seeat.'—*Bywater*, 185. See NOBBLER.

KNOCK ON, *v.* to get on quickly.

KNOGGY, *adj.* knotted.

KNOPE, *sb.* a blow. See NOPE. A.S. *hnœppan*, to strike ?

KNOT, *sb.* the name of a small cluster of houses between the south-east side of Dronfield churchyard and the highway.

The church and churchyard are on a small eminence. Bateman mentions a *Knot Low* near Flagg.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 292. The place is usually called '*The* Knot.'

KNOWE, *sb.* a knoll, a hillock.

A bit of common land in Dore, which has not been *ridded*, is called '*Knowe* Green.'

KNUCKLE-UNDER, *v.* to humiliate oneself; to play the second fiddle. Perhaps from *knuckling-down* in the game of marbles.

KNUR AND SPELL, *sb.* a game.

The *knur* is a small round ball, less than a billiard ball. It is put into a cup fixed upon a spring, which being touched causes the ball to rise into the air, when it is struck by a *trip-stick*. The cup and spring are called the *spell*. The *trip-stick* is a slender stick made broad and flat at one end, the *knur* being struck by the broad part. The game is played on Shrove Tuesday.

KUSS, *sb.* the mouth.

'*Pipe* his *kuss*,' look at his mouth. Sometimes pronounced *kuzz*.

KUSS, *sb.* a kiss.

M.E. *cus*, A.S. *cos*, O. Icel. *koss*.

KUSS-HOLE, *sb.* the mouth.

KYE, *sb. pl.* cows. H.

Stratmann cites M.E. *kie* from an Anglo-Saxon and early English Psalter, ed. by Stevenson.

LACE, *v.* to thrash, to beat.

LACHE [laiche], *sb.* 'a muddy hole, a quagmire. Almost extinct.'—H.

There is a place at Hathersage, near the Derwent, called the *Laiche*. The word is applied to a marshy or fenny place. It is still in use. 'Mind that *laiche*;' take care of that slippery place. See LEECH MEADOW. '*Lash* or *lashy* signifies in Norfolk soft and watery as applied to fruits.'—Way's note on *lasche*, in *Prompt. Parv.* 'Adjoining Little Barlow is a very large bog called *Leech-field* or *Leash-field*, from which two considerable brooks take their rise, supposed to occupy five or six hundred acres, being between three and four miles in circumference. There is a tradition that a town formerly stood here, from which has arisen the following proverbial rhymes:—

When *Leach*-field was a market town,
Chesterfield was gorse and broom;
Now Chesterfield's a market town,
Leech-field a marsh is grown.'

Glover's Derbyshire, ii. 86.

LACKADAY, an exclamation.

'Good *lackaday!* hah queer it is!'—*Bywater*, 251.

LAD'S-LOVE, *sb.* southernwood. *Artemisia Abrotanum.*

Hunter says that this herb is also called 'Lasses Delight,' and he adds that 'it was anciently regarded as a real aphrodisiac, as may be seen in *Pliny*, xxi. 21.'—*Hunter's MS.*

LADY BANK WOOD, near Eckington. O. M.

LADY CROFT, 'lying next Grana Moore,' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.*

Cf. *Lady Mead*, in Wedmore, Somersetshire. 'The court leet holden annually for the Manor of Pamber, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire, is opened, *sub dio*, in a small piece of ground called "Lady Mead" (a corruption of *Law Day Mead)*, which belongs to the tything man for the year.'—Gomme's *Primitive Folk Moots*, 1880, p. 122. I cannot find any instance of 'law day' in old English literature, and I very much doubt the accuracy of this explanation.

LADY SILLOW. See HERKLINSTON.

LADY'S PINCUSHION, *sb.* the flower *pulmonaria officinalis.*

LADY'S-SMOCK, *sb.* the cuckoo-flower. *Cardamine pratensis.*

LAG, *v.* to cover a boiler with wooden staves or boards.

LAG, *v.* to crack or split.

LAG, *sb.* a game at marbles.

A number of boys put marbles in a ring, and then they all bowl at the ring. The one who gets nearest has the first shot at the marbles in the ring. He has the option of either 'knuckling down' and shooting at the ring from the prescribed mark, or *ligging up* (lying up), that is putting his taw so near the ring that if the others miss his taw or miss the marbles in the ring, he has all the game to himself next time. If, however, he is hit by the others he is said to be 'killed.'

LAGGED, *pa. p.* transported for a criminal offence.

A word used by thieves.

LAGS or LAGGINS, *sb. pl.* the staves of a tub or cask.

When the cylinder or boiler of an engine is encased by pieces of wood it is said to be *lagged*.

LAKE, *v.* to play. A.S. *lâcan*, M.E. *lâken*.

'Why don't these play-acting foak *lake* away?'

Mather's Songs, 91.

LAKIN, *sb.* a plaything. H.

LAM, *v.* to beat, to thrash.

LAMMAKING, *adj.* ungainly, awkward.

LAMMAS, *v.* to walk quickly.

'He can *lammas!*' This appears to have reference to Lammas Day. In open field husbandry 'on Lammas Day separate use terminated, and common rights recommenced; hence the strips were often called Lammas lands. After harvest the hayward removed the fences, and the cattle of the community wandered over the fields before the common herdsman.'—*Quarterly Review*, vol. 159, p. 325. Lammas Day was the first of August. In A.S. the word is *hlâf-mæsse*, loaf mass. On this day bread was hallowed or blessed by the clergy.

LAMPREY, *sb.* a plain knife.

It is believed to have been so called after a person in Dublin who bore this name.

LAND, *sb.* the ridge or piece of ground between the furrows of a ploughed field. This word is the *selio* of mediæval Latinity. See Cotgrave, *s.v. seillon*.

LANDED STONE, a boundary stone near Wadsley. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

LAND ENDS.

'Rich. Shirtclyffe had 8 *land ends* at will vij s.' Rental, 1624.

LANDER HOUSE, in Ecclesfield. *Eastwood*, p. 367. See LAUNDER.

LANDIRON, *sb.* an andiron.

'It is now little used in consequence of the change in the form of fire-ranges. It occurs as late as 1665 in the will of Ellen Roberts, of Sheffield.' *Hunter's MS.*

LANGETT [langut], *sb.* an angular piece of iron or a bracket used to strengthen the jaw or chap of a vice. It may originally have been a thong.

'Take the ther a *langett*
To tye up thi hose.'

Towneley Mysteries, p. 26.

'A lanʒer, *ligula, subligar.*'—*Cath. Angl.* '*Languets* of ambre, like longe bedes; *langurii.*' Huloet. '*Langurium.* A *languet* of amber lyke to a long beade stone.'—Cooper's *Thesaurus.* '*Magdaleon,* a *langate,* a rowler. A rowler or *landgate, magdaleon.* To put a rowler vnder an heauie thing to remooue it. *Tauter.*' '*Languette.* A little tongue; also the weesel or couer of the throat; also the point or tongue of a leauer; also the tryall or cocke of a ballance.'—*Cotgrave.* A *langet-hammer* is one in which the handle does not go through a hole in the head, but is riveted within two long strips or *langets* proceeding from opposite sides of the head.

LANG-SETTLE, *sb.* a long wooden seat with a back like a sofa.

LANT, *sb.* stale urine. See OLD WASH.

LAP, *sb.* a wooden wheel with a leaden surface used for glazing razors.

LAP, *sb.* a bowl in which glass lenses are ground.

LAP, *v.* to polish steel on a wood or lead surface prepared with flint stone, thus giving to it a beautiful opalescence.

LAP, *v.* to wrap. M.E. *lappen,* O. Dutch *lappen.*

LAPE [laip], *v.* to lap, to lick up. M.E. *lapin,* O. Dutch *lapen.*

'To *lape* in the dirt is said of children who play in the mire.'—H. I have heard it used in the sense of 'to dabble.'

LAPWATER, in Ecclesfield.

'A small cluster of houses near to the above is known by the singular name of *Lapwater.*'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield,* p. 401.

LARRUP, *v.* to beat.

LASH, *v.* To *lash* wheat is to beat it. Sheaves are, or rather were, put into a tub, and beaten in such a way that the grains of wheat fall into the tub. This was done when a little flour was required for home consumption. See PARLOUR BREAD.

LASSCAR WHEEL, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See WHEEL.

Perhaps *Lees Car.*

LAT, *sb.* a lath for plastering. A.S. *lætta.*

'For 4 bunches of slate *latts* 0 - 4 - 0.'—*T. T. A.,* 93.

LATHE, *v.* to build?

'At Bradfield Church in 1744 a vestry was made and *lathed* out in the north-west corner of the church by the steeple.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield,* p. 465. This word appears to be A.S. *hladan,* to heap, pile up, build.

LATHE, *sb.* a barn. M.E. *hlaðe,* O. Icel. *hlaðe.*

LATHER, LETHER, or LEDDER, *sb.* a ladder. A.S. *hlæder.*

J

LATTEN, *sb.* 'brass, or some mixed metal resembling it rolled out to about the thickness of a sixpence.'—H. O. Fr. *lâton.*

LATTER END, death.

LAUCOCK FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

LAUGHTON STEADS, the name of several fields in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See LEIGHTON.

LAUND. M.E. *lande, launde*, a plain among trees; a park.

'Imprimis the old *Laund* for the deare being invironed with Rivelin. Note that Robert Rawson and Rich. Ibbottson two of the keepers have each of them a horse grasse within this peice which con*taineth* 62a. oor. 28p.'—*Harrison.* See LOWNDS. 'The *Lound*, or *Lound* side,' in Ecclesfield.—*Eastwood*, p. 431. '*Lawnde* of a wode, *saltus.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

LAUNDER, *sb.* a spout, a channel for water.

A woman called a tube projecting from a *set-pot* or copper a *launder.* See LANDER. And see Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 421, and SPOUT-HOUSE.

LAW, *sb.* liberty. H.

LAWFUL.

I have heard the expression 'Oh, *lawful* case,'—a mere interjection.

LAWKS YOU NOW! an exclamation.

LAWNS, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See LAUND.

LAWRENCE BIDS, an expression used to a man when he is nodding, or just falling asleep.

LAWRENCE BIDS HIGH WAGES.

'Said of a person who is rendered almost incapable of work by the heat of the weather, or who yields to it too willingly about the feast of St. Lawrence which is the 7th day of August.'—*Hunter's MS.* 'A proverbial saying for "to be lazy" because St. Lawrence's day is the 10th of August, within the dog-days, and when the weather is usually very hot and faint.'—Pegge's *Anonymiana*, 1818, p. 237.

LAWRENCE FIELD.

Three fields in Ecclesall, containing together about twelve acres, bear this name in 1807.

LAWSY ME, an exclamation equivalent to 'Lord save me.'

LAY, *sb.* old pasture. See LEY.

'To plough up the old *lay.*'

LAY, *v.* to agist cattle in a park, &c., at so much a head.

LAY, *sb.* a rate, an assessment.

LAY AWAY, 'the term for breaking up school after morning or evening employment.'—H.

Hens, and especially guinea fowls, which do not lay in their roosts, or in the farmyard, but in hedge bottoms, &c., are said to *lay away*.

LAYLAC, *sb.* a lilac.

Bacon mentions the *lelacke* tree in Essay 46. Cf. Turkish *leilaq*.

LAYORS-FOR-MEDDLERS, an answer to an inquisitive child.

'What have you got there?' '*Layors-for-meddlers.*'

I have also heard it as '*lay-ho* for meddlers.' In Derbyshire it is pronounced '*lee-ores* for meddlers.'

LAYS, *sb.* a field-name not unfrequently found near Sheffield.

LEACH BRIDGE LANE, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See LEECH MEADOW.

LEAD [leead], *v.* to cart, as to cart coals, &c.

LEADER [leeader], *sb.* a carter. 'A coal *leader.*'—L.

'He is a *leader* an all.'

LEADER, *sb.* a tendon, or 'guider.'

LEAF FAT, the inner fat of a pig which, when melted, is called lard.

I have been told when it is taken out 'it is rolled up like a *leaf.*'

LEAP-STEAD.

'A meadow called the *Leap stead* croft lying between Neepsend greene north west & the river of Donn south west.'—*Harrison.* See LEPPINGS. But it may be '*leep* for fysshe kepynge or takynge. *Nassa.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*, 297.

LEARN or LARN, *v.* to teach. M.E. *lêren.*

LEASTWAYS, *adv.* at least.

LEATHER, *v.* to thrash.

LEATHER DICK, a leather apron.

LEAVE GO, *v.* let go.

LEAVEN-TUB, *sb.* 'the vessel in which the meal and water are mingled, previous to being baked into oat cake.'—*Hunter's MS.*

LEAVY-GREAVE, a place in Sheffield. See GREAVE.

LECK, *v.* to clean partially; to take the top dirt off.

'*Leck* it, lass, *leck* it.' 'To *leck* a dusty floor with water before it is swept.'

In Derbyshire to *leck* a fire is to sleck it or pour water upon it. In that county the sense of *leck* is to 'pour water upon.'

LECK [leck], *v.* to leak. M.E. *leken*, O. Dutch *leken*, O. Icel. *leka*.

LEE, *sb.* a lie, a falsehood.

'A lee; *mendacium.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

LEE, *sb.* a mixture.

I have heard of people making a strong *lee* of soap, &c., for scouring blankets.

LEEAD, *v.* to lead.

LEECH MEADOW, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

It contained nearly seven acres. It adjoined a pool of water. See LEACH BRIDGE LANE. In the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* of July 25, 1887, is an account of a dispute concerning 'some low-lying land known as the Great and Little *Leaches*.' The land had been sold by auction at a ridiculously low sum, and in an action for trespass before the magistrates, it was said that it had belonged to the public from time immemorial. The land lay between the river and the canal at Mexborough, and was 'perfectly useless except for grazing purposes owing to floods.' See LACHE.

LEET, the pronunciation of light. A.S. *leoht*, *lȳht*, M.E. *lîht*.

LEG, *v.* to walk.

'He *legged* it.'

LEG FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

LEIGHTON, a place in Ecclesfield.

Harrison mentions '*Leighton* farme,' '*Leighton* backside,' and '*Leighton* banke.' A.S. *leihtūn*, *leahtūn*, *leactun*, M.E. *leiȝhtone*, a vegetable garden. Cf. *leihtunward*, a gardener. As the etymology of the word (A.S. *leac*, O. Icel. *laukr*, a leek, and A.S. *tûn*, O. Icel. *tûn*, an enclosure) shows, the vegetable mostly grown was leek, garlick, or some species of onion. See LAUGHTON STEADS, GARLICK INGE, and BALM GREEN. These interesting words throw much light on early English gardening.

LEMARSH LANE, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

LENCH or LENCHEON, *sb.* a shelf of rock. A Derbyshire word.

LENTH, *sb.* length. M.E. *lenþe*.

LEPPINGS, *sb. pl.* stones in a brook forming a sort of bridge, which people cross by striding or leaping from stone to stone.

Mr. Leader calls them *leppen-stones*, and writes: 'Stepping-stones over water—called in some parts *hippen stones* or *hippins*.'

LESSIN, *sb.* the pronon. of lesson.

'LET, in its ancient sense of to hinder is not, I think, used except in an old proverbial expression "Wet is no *let*," *i.e.*, a little drink upon a journey is no hindrance.'—*Hunter's MS.*

LETHER-STAVES, *sb. pl.* the flank or thin part of beef.

The meaning is 'ladder-staves,' the ribs running in parallel lines like the staves of a ladder. 'A ledder staffe, *scalare*.'—*Cath. Angl.* See LATHER.

LET ON, preterite of to light upon, to meet with.

'As I went down the Wicker, past Billy Willey's, I *let on* some Irish pigs.'—*Mather's Songs*, 95. In Derbyshire the present tense occurs as to '*leet on*.'

LETTEN, past part. of to let.

LEWES FIELD, in Ecclesfield.

'A p*a*rt of *Lewes* field (past*u*re) lying betweene another p*a*rt of *Lewes* field north &c.'—*Harrison*. *Lewse*, pasture. Story of Genesis and Exodus, E. E. T. S., l. 1576. Compare *Lewes* in Sussex. A.S. *lesu*, *læsu*.

LEY, *sb.* pasture or grass land. M.E. *leȝe*.

'A close of pasture called *Lay lands* in Darnall.'—*Harrison*. 'New *Lays*' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. M.E. *leilond* is equivalent to 'new land.' When a field which has hitherto been arable is converted into pasture or grass land it is said to be '*laid* down to grass.'

LICK, *sb.* a slight washing. See LECK.

'A *lick* and a promise' is used to express a light or careless washing.

LICKING, *sb.* food for cattle, consisting of chopped hay with bran, meal, &c. In this way a stack of fusty hay is used up.

LICKORISH, *adj.* fond of sweetmeats. H.

LID, *sb.* a wedge-shaped piece of wood used by colliers to fasten *puncheons*. See PUNCHEON.

In Derbyshire the roof of a drift in a mine is called the *lid*.

LIDFIELD, at Crookes.

'A parcell of arable land lying at *Lidfield*.' A.S. *hlið*, a gate. Cf. *Gate field* near Heeley.

LIDGATE FIELD, at Crookes.

'Item a parcell of land lying at Ash stile in *Lydgate field* between the lands of Rob*e*rt Housley north and Humfrey Wilson south, & abutt*ing* upon the lands of Ro. Housley east & a com*m*on called Tapton hill.'—*Harrison*. See LITGATE. In 26 Hen. VI. an enquiry was made at Norton, near Sheffield, touching a certain *purprestura*, or encroachment. It appears that there was a path (*venella*) ten feet wide, and this had been illegally blocked up and enclosed with a hedge. The jury found that the hedge should be dug up, and, with a certain gate called *Lydgate*, should be opened for the convenience of the inhabitants (quod cepes predicta radicitus extirpetur, et cum quadam porta vocata *Lydgate* bene et competenter ordinaverunt necnon tempore congruo aperietur in aisiamentum omnium vicinorum ibidem comorancium, &c.).' —Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 139. *Lidgate* is usually pronounced *Lidyet*, gate being pronounced *yate*.

LIEF, *adv.* soon, in the sense of willingly.

'I'd as *lief* break stooans on't rooad as do that sooart o' wark.'

LIFT, *sb.* the upper part of the thigh of an ox.

LIG, *v.* to lie, to rest lengthwise. A.S. *licgan*, M.E. *liggen.*

LIGHT, delivered, brought to bed of a child.

> Let me alone,
> And I shalle lyg besyde in chylbed and grone.
> *Mak.* Thou red;
> And I shalle say thou was *lyght*
> Of a knave child this night.
>
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 107.

LIGHTS, *sb. pl.* the lungs.

'T' roisin' (rising) o't' *loights*' means the heartburn. M.E. *lihte.*

LIGHTWOOD, a place in Norton parish. Perhaps A.S. *lyt*, little, small. The guttural spirant in the first syllable may, however, be an objection to this derivation.

A small wood is there now. The surname *Littlewood* is common in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. See LITE.

LIKE, must.

'I'm *like* to play that card,' *i.e.*, I must play it.

LIKE.

'This word is often used expletively at the end of a sentence. He is a good sort of man *like*. It is a finish estate *like*. . . . In a lease of Henry Everingham of Stainborough, and Merial his mother, 6 Elizabeth, it is covenanted that the tenant shall not "put any beastes in the said springe that shalbe much above the age of one yeare, save one stotte *lyke* about the age of two yeares."'—H.

LIKED or LIKENED. Equivalent to 'almost' in such a phrase as 'he'd *liked* to ha' brokken his neck;' that is he narrowly escaped breaking it.

> 'He *likened* to worry the blacksmith,
> His hammer and nails and all.'
>
> See *Old Horse, postea.*

LIKELY, *adj.* suitable.

LIKING, *sb.* probation.

'A boy is on *liking* during a probationary month before the sealing [of] his indenture of apprenticeship.'—H.

LIKKEN TO, *v.* See LIPPEN TO.

LILLOE.

'Item *Lilloe* feild lying betweene Mospeate lane north,' near Bell Hagg.—*Harrison.* A field at Greenhill is called *Lilly* Croft. There is *Liley* or *Lilley*, in the parish of Kirk-Heaton, near Wakefield. See the Introduction.

LILLY-LO, *sb.* a blaze. Used by children.

When a nurse is teaching a child to talk she will point to a fire or blaze of any kind, and say, 'Look; what a *lilly-lo!*' M.E. loze, *lowe*, a flame.

LIM or LIMB, a common field name in Dore. See LUM.

LIMBER, *adj.* flexible, pliant.

LINALL WOOD, near Wickersley.

There is a place called *Linen dales* in Eyam, in or near which is a waterfall.

LINE, *sb.* flax. *Hunter's MS.* It is still used.

Jack line is a strong cord of hemp.

LINE CROFT, a field in Heeley.

'A piece of wast called the *line croft.*'—*Harrison.* The surname *Linacre* (line acre) occurs in this district. The great scholar, Thomas *Linacre*, sprang from Brampton, Chesterfield. Harrison mentions *Line croft* and *Line croft* lane in Ecclesfield. The croft contained sixteen acres. See HARDING. Cf. O. Icel. *lin-akr*, a flax field; *linakra-dala*, a local name in Iceland from the growth of flax.—*Cleasby and Vigfusson.* By the statute 24 Hen. VIII., c. 4, it was enacted that every person having in his occupation three score acres of land apt for tillage should sow one rood with linseed, otherwise called flax or hempseed, and also one rood for every forty acres.

LINES. See MARRIAGE LINES.

LINESEED, *sb.* linseed.

LING, *sb.* heath.

Harrison mentions 'a tenement called *Lingfield.*' O. Icel. *lyng.*

LINKER LANE, a lane which goes from Norton Woodseats to Little Hill, past the 'Woodseats Hotel.' Perhaps O. Icel. *lin-akr*, a flax field.

LINLEY BANK, near Gleadless. O. M. See LINE CROFT.

LINTELS or LINTS, *sb. pl.* hardy winter vetches.

There is a *Lintel* Field in Dore. A variant or corruption of *lentil.*

LIPPEN TO, *v.* to depend upon.

'Then I shall know what I have to *lippen to.*'—H. I have heard it as *likken to.* 'I know what to *likken to*,' *i.e.*, what to depend upon. The correct form appears to be *lippen*, a rare word found in Middle English as *lipnen*, which has the meaning of 'depend.' '*Lipne* þou noûht to borewinge.'—*Stratmann.* Supplement, p. 61. People in Sheffield say 'He's nowt to *likken to*,' *i.e.*, he's not trustworthy, but I have heard *lippen to* also. See LOPPERED.

LIRRUP, *v.* to limp.

A lame man was called 'old *Lirrup.*'

LISSOME, *adj.* supple, relaxing easily. *Hunter's MS.*

LIST, *sb.* the rim or edge of a pulley which prevents the belt or band from slipping off.

LITE, *sb.* a small quantity of anything. H.

LITFIELD, a place near Gleadless; also a place near Ridgeway. See LIDFIELD.

LITGATE, *sb.* a gate with a wooden latch at the end of a path or road. See LIDGATE FIELD.

'*Ualua*, hlidgata.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 126, 7. A.S. *hlidgeat*, a swing gate, folding door. Toller's *Bosworth*.

LITHE, *v.* to thicken. Used of soup, porridge, &c.

LITHNING, *sb.* thickening of porridge, &c.

'The *lithning* o' broth' is a little oatmeal and water for stiffening it.

LITTLE ENGLAND.

When Sheffield Park is plowed and sown,
Then *Little England* hold thine own.

'It hath been plow'd and sown these six or seven years.'—Ray's *Proverbs*, 4th ed., p. 265. This book was first published in 1670.

LITTLE HOUSE, *sb.* a privy.

LITTLE JOHN, a small bell in Dronfield Church so called. It is rung alone, immediately before service, and after the peal is finished. It is also called the *Ting tang*. See BIDDING BELL.

LITTLE LONDON.

'*Little London* holme,' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. There is a '*Little London* Dam,' near Heeley, and '*Little London* wheel' in the valley below Bell Hagg. These names are probably modern importations. See MATLOCK. It should be noticed that each of these places is a grinding wheel upon a stream with a mill-dam attached. It would require a strong imagination to see any resemblance between a grinder's wheel, or 'hull,' and the metropolis of the British Empire. I do not know the age of these words. They may have been mere trade names.

LITTLE MESTER, a manufacturer in a small way of business, who works as a journeyman.

LITTLING, *sb.* the smallest pup, &c., of a litter.

LIVER, *v.* to deliver.

'Thah kno's we want t'knoives to finish, and the mester wants to *livver* em.'—*Bywater*, 118.

LIVE UNDER, *v.* to hold or rent a farm under.

'Not much used in Hallamshire proper, but common among the agriculturists in the immediate neighbourhood. A farm-tenant *lives under* Lord Wharncliffe, or under Earl Fitzwilliam. It is a relic of the old clientilage and patronage now fast giving way for something which may be better or may be worse. One of the rarer English proverbs not in any collection, I think, is "It is not good to live where you can hear your lord's cock crow."'—*Hunter's MS.*

LO, *v.* look.

'Lo thee, man!'

LOADEN, *v.* to load.

LOAF, *sb.* bread.

People say 'some *loaf*,' as well as 'some bread.'—*Hunter's MS.* It is still used. A.S. *hlâf*, bread. In Derbyshire a man will say 'I'll tak some *loof* to my dinner,' using the word in contradistinction to oatcake or flat-bread.

LOAF, *v.* to wander about idly.

LOAKFIELD, in Ecclesfield, bordering on Creswick Lane. *Eastwood*, p. 353.

A.S. *loc*, M.E. *loc*, *loke*, O. Icel. *lok*, an enclosure. See LOCKWOOD.

LOB, *v.* to walk awkwardly. Also used as a substantive.

'He goes with a *lob*.'

'She *lobs* up and down in a white petticoat.'

Mather's Songs, 14.

LOB, *sb.* a slow ball at cricket which bounces several times before it reaches the wicket.

'Send him some *lobs*.'

LOB, *v.* to boil.

Hasty pudding or porridge is said to *lob* when it just boils. It is said to make a *lobbing* noise in the saucepan. A man at Dore who was carrying a gamecock in a bag was advised by a friend to *lob* it, meaning to boil it. A man who wished to have a piece of beef slightly boiled before it was roasted, *i.e.*, parboiled, said to his wife 'Give it a *lob*.'

LOBBY, *sb.* a prison.

'The room beneath the old Town Hall used as a place of temporary confinement for accused persons and criminals.'—*Hunter's MS.*

LOB-LOLLY, *sb.* thick spoon meat.

LOBSCOUTCH or LOBSCOUSE, *sb.* a dish of hashed meat and potatoes.

LOCK, *v.* to mix?

A pack of cards is said to be *locked* when it is so carelessly shuffled that some of the cards are turned the wrong way up. When the cards are turned face to face they are said to be *locked*.

LOCK.

'Item *Lock* close lying there betweene &c.'—*Harrison*. Cf. *Loxley*, *Lockwood*, *Locko* in Derbyshire. A.S. *loc*, an enclosure. *Lockwood* is equivalent to *firth*, an enclosed wood. See KEYS.

LOCKER, *sb.* a small cupboard.

LOCKWOOD, the name of several fields in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See LOCK, and LOAKFIELD.

Lockwood occurs as a surname about Sheffield. Cf. 'Brian or *Lockford* meadow' in Newbold near Chesterfield.

LODE BROUKE or BROOKE, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

'Item the Rye *load* lying between the Lord's lands in the use of Ulisses Fox, &c.'—*Ibid.* A.S. *lâd*, M.E. *lâde*, a road, a way.

LODGING-ROOM, *sb.* a bedroom. *Hunter's MS.*

LODLUM, *sb.* laudanum.

LOICH, *sb.* a minnow, loach, or other small fish. Generally called a 'billy loich.'

LOISE [loiz], *v.* to lose. Also to leave, as in the words 'the chapel was *loisin'*,' meaning that the people were coming out.

M.E. *lêsen*, A.S. *lêsan*, O. Icel. *leysa*, O. L. Germ. *lôsian*, to release, deliver.

LOISIN' [loizin], *sb.* the twenty-first birthday.

'O'm bahn to Jooa Slitspring's *lozin* to-neet.'—*Bywater*, 30. A.S. *lŷsing*, M.E. *lêsinge*, a release. A man is said to be *loose* when he attains the age of twenty-one.

LOLL, *v.* to lie against, or bear against. M.E. *lollen*, O. Dutch *lollen*.

'He *lolled* his heead agen t' wall.'

LOLLING-POST, *sb.* a slang name for a husband.

'He'll mak her a good husband and tak care on her, and that'll be a deal better than a purse. He'll be the best *lolling-post*.' Heard in Ecclesfield.

LOLLOCK, *v.* to loll or lounge.

LOLLOP, *sb.* an idle, easy, shiftless woman.

LOLLOPING, *pres. p.* lounging; not sitting up straight.

LONE, *sb.* a lane.

LONELY WOMAN, a widow.

'She's a *lonely woman* is she not?'—H. It is still used.

LONGDEN FIELD, in Dore.

Longden (Long Valley) is a common surname in North Derbyshire.

LONG-DUCK, *sb.* a child's game.

A number of children take hold of each other's hands, and form a half-circle. The two chlldren at one end of the line lift up their arms so as to form an arch, and call '*Bid, Bid, Bid*'—the usual cry for calling ducks. Then the children at the other end pass in order through the arch. Thus the process is repeated, and they go circling round the field.

LONG FAMILY, a large family. 'Used but when something of commiseration is felt.'—*Hunter's MS.*

LONG HUNDRED.

When six score knives, &c., are counted to the hundred, it is said to be a *long hundred.*

LOO, *v.* to be late with one's work.

When a cutler agrees to make a number of knives for a fixed sum and has not finished them when pay-time comes he is said to be *lood.* See SOUR.

LOOK ON, *v.* to expect.

'I *looked on* 'em coming to-day.'

LOOK OUT, *v.* to lengthen.

Lengthening days are said to *look out.* See CREEP.

LOOSE END, a state of idleness.

A man is said to be at a *loose end* when he has no regular employment.

LOPE, *v.* to leap. O. Icel. *hlaupa*, A.S. *hleapan.*

'He *loped* o'er t' wall.'

LOPE-FROG, *sb.* leap-frog. It is also called *frog-lope.*

LOPPE [lop], *sb.* a flea. A.S. *loppe.*

LOPPERED, *adj.* curdled. Used of milk when it has grown sour and lumpy.

Hunter gives it as *lokkered.* The *Cath. Angl.* has '*lopyrde.* As mylke; *concretus,*' and also '*lopyrde* mylke, *junctata.*' In this state milk is said to be *crooded.* With *lopper* and *lokker* compare *lippen* and *likken.* Both *loppered* and *lokkered* are used in the district. See LIPPEN.

LOPSIDED, *adj.* out of proportion.

LORDS AND LADIES, *sb. pl.* a flower; *arum maculatum.*

'The spike-stalks of the *arum.*'—H.

LOST, *adj.* famished, uncared for.

LOTTERIES, *sb. pl.* cheap engravings for the use of children. H.

LOUP-EARED [lowp-eared], *adj.* having drooping ears.

Halliwell has *lop*-eared.

LOUT, *sb.* an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

LOUT, *v.* to wander idly about.

LOVE-LIES-A-BLEEDING, *sb.* 'a garden flower called also Prince's Feathers.'—*Hunter's MS. Amaranthus caudatus.*

LOWE.

'A tenement and a *lowe* meadow thereto adjoyneing.'—*Harrison.* *Lowe* is common as a surname in the district.

LOWK, *v.* to weed, to gather weeds. M.E. *lûken*, to pluck.

Hunter has *lawking*, weeding, 'but little used.'—*Hunter's MS.* It is not unfrequently heard now.

LOWKINSTEAD, a field at Crookes.

This may have been a place where weeds were deposited. Some fields in Royston near Barnsley are called *Mead-steads.* They are vested in a small body of men called 'Mead-stead Owners.'

LOW-LIVED, *adj.* vulgar, unrefined.

LOWMOST, *adj.* lowest.

LOWNDS, the name of several fields in Cold Aston. See LAUND.

LOWNDS WOOD, near the Hallowes, Dronfield.

The O. M. gives it as *Lownge Wood.*

LOWPE-HOLE, *sb.* a loop-hole.

LOWS, *sb. pl.* 'the generic term for the round artificial hills, in the most part barrows, which are found in the moor lands and other places, but more in Derbyshire than in Yorkshire. The word becomes specific, denoting particular mounds of this kind as Arbor-*low*, High-*low*, and others.'—*Hunter's MS.*

M.E *hlâwe*, a barrow. The inhabitants of Dore speak of Ringinglow as 'the *low.*'

'Are you going to t' *low?*'

See KING'S HEAD, and the Introduction.

LOWSY, *adj.* muddy, turbid.

Fresh beer in good condition is said to be *lowsy* when it appears to be muddy on first being poured out, but afterwards becomes clear. I cannot learn that the word is used in any other sense than to express the apparent muddiness caused by enormous numbers of imprisoned air globules.

LUBBOCK, *sb.* a lump or mound of earth or stone.

I heard the word used by a man at (P)salter Hill quarries to describe an isolated piece of rock with grass on the top left by the quarry men. It is used for a lump of earth of any size. People speak of 'a small *lubbock*,' or 'a large *lubbock*.' The word is equivalent to *hummock*, which is found in the west of England.

LUG, *v.* to carry.

LUGGY, *adj.* knotted, entangled.

LUGS, *sb. pl.* the ears.

'He pulled his *lugs* for him.'

Lug is also used for an 'ear' of iron, as *e.g.*, for the two projecting pieces of iron to which the handles of a bucket are fastened.

LUM, *adj.* numb, stiff with cold.

LUM, *sb.* a narrow valley containing a stream of water.

'Hemsworth *Lum*' and 'Dowie *lum*' are both found in Norton. 'A woody hollow called the *Lumb*, leads from Toadhole, through Scraith Wood, to what, before railway times, was the pleasantly situated . . . . mansion called Wardesend House.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, 390. At Dore are *Limb* lane and *Limb* brook, these being in a narrow valley. A deed dated on the morrow of the Annunciation of B. V. M., 1333, declares 'quod ego Margeria Gilly in pura viduitate mea concessi et dimisi Willelmo *del Lym* illud messuagium, &c. . . . in villa et territorio de Dore.'—*Derb. Arch. J.*, iii. 105. Some meddling person, misliking this word *Lym*, has called the valley Ryecroft *Glen*, by which name it is now known. Near *Limb*, Middle *Limb*, Far *Limb*, Brook *Limb*, &c., are fields in Dore. '*Lumb* lane' and *Lumb* Wood' are in Bradfield. '*Lum hole*, a small pond in a garden.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*. A.S. *hlimme*, a torrent; connected with *hlimman hlummon*, to sound?

LUMP, *sb.* luncheon.

LUMPHEEAD, *sb.* a fool, a blockhead.

LUNDY, *adj.* awkward, clumsy, heavy; also strong, muscular.

LURCH, *v.* to wait, or lie in wait.

A man is said to '*lurch* for game.' A variant of *lurk*.

LURCH, *sb.* a lift, a heave.

'Give it a *lurch*,' *i.e.*, a sudden lift.

LURRY, *sb.* a dray, or wagon.

LUSH, *sb.* strong drink.

LUTCH, *v.* to lift up. M.E. *lucchen*, A.S. *lyccan*. See LURCH.

A farmer who never wore braces to his trousers could be seen coming up the fields with his hands in his pockets *lutching* them up.

LUTE-STRING, *sb.* the name of a corded silk in fashion fifty years ago.

LYAR, the name of several fields at Norton Woodseats. They are in pasturage. Halliwell gives *lear*, pasture for sheep.

LYME PEITE, a field of arable land at Stannington. *Harrison.*

LYMER.

'Imprimis he holdeth two third p*ar*ts of the scite of the tenem*en*t lying at Hill bridge called *Lymer* farme.'—*Harrison.* It appears from the survey that there were lime pits adjoining.

MAATH [marth], *sb.* the mouth.

MABS, *sb. pl.* marbles, taws.

MACE, *sb.* the top of the jaw of a vice.

MACHINE-BREAD, *sb.* a kind of oat-cake. The meal, being first leavened, is poured on a bake-stone, and then scraped by a piece of flat wood of which this is a section |‾‾‾‾‾‾‾|. This instrument is called 'the machine.' It makes the cake quite flat.

MACK-ADO, *sb.* an uproar, disturbance. *Hunter's MS.*

MADAM, *sb.* the title prefixed to the names of gentlewomen.

'This was a term of dignity, not as now of common usage and application, but there were certain persons to whom it was specifically applied, though it would at all times have been difficult to define the position of persons who were entitled to it. But in general it may be said to have been given to ladies, widows, or spinsters of a certain age who were a little elevated above their neighbours by birth, wealth, or social position, and who had the habits and manners of gentlewomen. Thus there was *Madam* Bamforth, *Madam* Parkin, *Madam* Fell within the parish of Sheffield, and in the neighbourhood *Madam* Rodes, *Madam* Bagshaw, *Madam* Finch. Then they were spoken of just as now we should say Mrs. Parkin, Mrs. Bagshaw, and the rest. Mrs. Fell was the last of the Sheffield madams. This most benevolent and most worthy woman lived for many years a widow at the New Hall near Attercliffe Forge, and died in 1795. She had been a Miss Laughton, well born, well conducted, pretty, and of graceful manner but small fortune. She was the last person buried in Sheffield with anything of the pomp of heraldry. . . . . I know not how far back this custom can be traced; but in the life of Gervase Disney 12 mo. 1692 we meet with *Madam* Slack and *Madam* Spateman, two Derbyshire ladies.'—*Hunter's MS.*

MADDLE, *v.* to confuse, to irritate.

A variant of muddle.

MADE-GROUND or MADE-EARTH, *sb.* earth which has been disturbed or embanked.

MADGE CROFT, a field in Dore.

MADGES STATION, a landmark on the moors west of Dore.

MAG, *sb.* a garrulous person; a chatterbox.

MAGATHAY, the name of a hamlet in Norton.

The word is always pronounced by the inhabitants in the way in which it is here written, the accent being on the last syllable. There is a modern spelling *Maugerhay*, which has found its way into directories and newspapers. There is, however, no authority for it, documentary or otherwise, and I believe it was the invention of a gentleman who thought that the word was of Irish or Celtic origin. I have never seen the word in an old deed. The oldest spelling (about 1570) known to me is *Mackerhay*. There was formerly a common here, and the ground was in parts marshy. It may be O. Icel. *magr*, A.S. *mæger* (?), poor, meagre, scanty, and O. Icel. *hagi*, A.S. *haga*, an enclosure. This, however, is only a guess. All the etymologies of this word which have been proposed are unsatisfactory.

MAG FIELD.

'*Mag field* and allotment' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

MAG FIELD SPOUT, a field near Bents Green.

It is often called *Mack field spout*. There are two stone troughs here, and water runs out of one into the other. The field is near Thrift House. There is a *Mag Clough* at Eyam.

MAG FLATT, a field in Norton parish.

MAGLAND.

'Item *Magland* (past*ure*) lying between the lord's lands,' &c.—*Harrison*. O. Icel. *magr*, poor, meagre?

MAIDEN, *sb.* a wooden instrument consisting of a long handle with wooden feet, by means of which clothes are stirred about in a washing tub. The *maiden* is sometimes called a *peggy* or *dolly*, *q.v.*

MAIDENING-TUB, *sb.* a deep vessel for washing clothes.

'Salla do yo pull t' oud *maidnin tub* to't table.'—*Bywater*, 154.

MAIDENS HILLOCK, a field in Dore.

MAIT [meit], the pronunciation of meat.

MAK, *v.* to make.

MAKE, *v.* to fasten.

'Has he *made* yon cellar grate?'

MAKE-SHIFT, *sb.* a substitute.

MALAK [maylak], *sb.* a great disturbance.

'A, bless yer soul, thear's been sich a *malak* as yo ne'er seed e yer loif.'—*Bywater*, 149.

MALBECROS.

In a grant dated *c.* 1280 of a piece of land near Totley, called 'le stord,' mention is made of *Malbecros*. 'Et buttat ad unum caput super *Malbecros*.' *Derb. Arch. J.*, vol. iii., p. 101.

MALIN BRIDGE [Maylin bridge].

'An intacke at *Malin Bridge*, in Stannington.'—*Harrison*. *Malin* is a not uncommon Christian name in the district in old documents. *Malum*, *i.e.*, *Maleham*, occurs in the Norton parish registers, and *Maleham* is still found as a surname in the district. *Hallam* is written *Hallun* in Domesday.

MALLOCK, *v.* to mix together.

MALLY, *sb.* the Christian name Mary.

MALLY WRAGG LANE, a road in Ecclesall, near Sheffield. *Wragg* is a common surname in the district. See RAGG CLOSES.

MAMMOCKS, *sb. pl.* small pieces of anything. H.

MAN. One is said to be his *own man* when he is in his usual health.

MANDER, *sb.* manner.

'All *mander* of things.' A Derbyshire word.

MAN FIELD.

Harrison mentions 'Little *Man field*' and 'Great *Man field*' near Sothall lane in Ecclesfield. See MEANE FIELD. *Man* occurs as a surname. Cf. *Mansfield.*

MANK, *sb.* a trick.

MANNERS-BIT, *sb.* 'a portion of a dish left by the guests that the host may not feel himself reproached for insufficient preparation.'—H.

MARCY, *sb.* mercy.

MARD, *adj.* pettish, peevish, spoiled.

The word is applied to children. Probably 'marred,' spoiled.

MARDY, *sb.* a spoiled child. L.

MARGERY GREAT GROUGH, a field-name in Bradfield. See *Margery Beardlesse* under the word DAYNE.

MARGERY HOLME, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

MARK, *sb.* the figured side of a knife. See PILE.

MARKE LANE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

A.S. *mearc*, a mark, bound, end. There is a *Mark brook* near Cowley. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 358. As to 'the mark' and markland, see Kemble's *Saxons in England*, Book I., c. ii. 'The *mearc-beorh*, which is not at all of rare occurrence, appears to denote the hill or mound which was the site of the court, and the place where the free settlers met at stated periods to do right between man and man.'—*Ibid.*

MARKET-FRESH, *adj.* market-merry.

MARRABLES, *sb. pl.* marbles, taws.

MARRIAGE-LINES, *sb. pl.* a certificate of marriage.

'It is sometimes called *lines* only, as "she produced her *lines*" to show that she was a married woman.'—*Hunter's MS.*

MARROW, *sb.* a fellow, mate, equal, as the *marrow* glove, shoe, &c.

MARRY, *adv.* indeed.

'O'm e nooa varra gret hurra, not o *marra.*'—*Bywater*, 187.

MARTIN PYTLE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Cf. *Robin field, postea.* St. Martin's Lent, of the middle ages (Nov. 11) was formerly a day of feasting and jollity. See Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kal.* i. 378. And see ALE FIELD and GAMS CROFT. Bateman opened a barrow called *Martin's low*, near Winkhill.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 117.

MARTLEMAS, *sb.* Martinmas.

MASH, *v.* to mix.

'To *mash* the tea,' *i.e.*, to pour hot water upon the leaves.

MASKERED, *pa. p.* bewildered. A Derbyshire word.

MASKIN FIELD, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

MASLIN, *sb.* a small saucepan, generally made of brass.

MATLEY LANE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

A William *Matley* was living at Bradfield in Harrison's time. The O.M. gives *Matley* wood in Bradfield. Cf. the surname *Motley.*

MATLOCK.

'High *Matlock*' and 'Little *Matlock*' are near Bradfield. O.M. 'A place not inaptly named by its late proprietor *Little Matlock*, as it bears no mean resemblance to some parts of the beautiful valley of Matlock in Derbyshire.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 3. See LITTLE LONDON.

MATTER, *v.* to like.

'I don't *matter* it at all.'

MATTY, *sb.* the Christian name Martha.

MATWELL CARR, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

MAUNDER, *v.* to mutter.

MAUNDREL, *sb.* a heavy pickaxe, sharpened at each end, and used by miners for cutting through stone.

MAW-BOUND, gorged. Said of animals.

MAWKY, *adj.* maggoty, full of maggots.

Bad cheese is said to be *mawky.* See MOKE.

MAWNGY, *adj.* mangy; having the mange.

MAY, *v.* to make.

'Therefor go thou in hast,
To do my message have in mynde
To hym that me syche harme *mase.*'
Towneley Mysteries, 58.

'What a noise tha *mays!*'

MAY BLOB, *sb.* the marsh marigold. *Caltha palustris.*

MAY-FLOWER, *sb.* the lady smock. *Cardamine pratensis.*

MAYN, *v.* to make.

'Wa, yo *mayn* a strange noise o'er it.'—*Bywater*, 163.

MAYNE STORRES, in Ecclesfield. See MEANE FIELD and STORRS.

'An intacke lying betweene the *mayne storres*, &c.'—*Harrison*. Cf. *Maynstone* field, the name of district near Chapel-en-le-Frith, which district was part of the old Peak forest.

MAZY, *adj.* dizzy, giddy.

MEAL, *sb.* the quantity of milk produced by a cow at one and the same milking.

'That cow has given a very poor *meal* to-night.'

MEAL-TIME, *sb.* 'still used as in Ruth ii. 14.'—H.

MEAN, *v.* to matter, to signify.

'It doesn't *mean*.' L.

MEANE FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison*. See MAN FIELD and MAYNE STORRES. M.E. *mêne*, common ?

MEAR OAK, a division between Sheffield and Wadsley. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

MEASLED, *adj.* 'as applied to a horse, in a diseased state.'—*Hunter's MS.*

MEASLES.

This disease, as well as the small pox (*i.e.*, pocks), is always referred to in the plural number. A person is said to have *them*, and not it.

'He's got the *measles*.' 'How long has he had *them?*'

MEASLY, *adj.* spotted.

A man is said to have a '*measly* face.'

ME BELIEVE.

I have heard the verb put after the pronoun in this sentence: 'If you *me believe*, cousin, there were seven pints o' fat came out o' that goose.'

MEDDLE AND MAKE, *v.* 'to interfere in a business to which a person has no proper call, as "I don't choose to *meddle and make*."'—*Hunter's MS.* It is still used.

MEEDLESS, *adj.* tiresome, troublesome. A Derbyshire word.

MEG, *sb.* a halfpenny.

MEG-AND-GIN, the name of a field in Dore. See GIN-HOIL. *Meg-and-gin* is near Dore Moor Inn. Perhaps the word should be written *Meggon-gin*.

MEGGONS.

'By *Meggons*' is put down in a list of Hallamshire expressions written about 1750. I cannot say that I ever heard it.'—*Hunter's MS.* It is still

very commonly used, but generally as 'By *Meggins*.' I have heard '*By the Meggins* if I catch thee here again I'll give thee a good hiding.' A.S. *megyn*, strength, power ?

MEHOUSE GREEN.

'Item a meadow called the Orchard lying next unto *Mehouse greene*.'—*Harrison*. *Mee* occurs as a surname in Nottinghamshire.

MELANCHOLY [maloncholy], *adj*. mad.

MELCH, *adj*. moist and warm; said of the weather.

'Make *melch* the burning eye of Heaven.'
Hamlet.

MELCH-COW, *sb*. a cow 'in milk.'

MELCHED.

A cow is said to be *hard-melched* or *easy-melched* when she is difficult or easy to be milked.

MELT or SMELT, *sb*. the mesentery gland of a pig.

MENSFUL, *adj*. useful. This word is rarely heard, and it hardly seems to belong to the dialect.

MERESBROOK, *sb*. a stream dividing Yorkshire from Derbyshire.

This stream is generally called *Mesbrook*. In Harrison's *Description of England*, prefixed to Holinshed's *Chronicles*, ed. 1577, fo. 72*b*, it is called '*Mesebrooke* which deuideth Yorkeshyre from Darbyshyre.' See *Mesham*, *Maesbury*, *Masbrook*, &c., in Canon Taylor's *Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 154. Canon Taylor says that 'Maes or Meuse is the river of meadows.' *Meresbrook* appears to be a modern corruption. '*Messe brooke* next Derbyshire, being the south side of Heeley.'—*Harrison*. An indenture dated 21 Aug. 1744 and made between John Hatfield of Laughton le Morthing co. York Esq. of the one part and George Hobson of Heeley in the par. of Sheffield, miller, of the other part mentions a messuage 'situate and being in the parish of Norton aforesaid near unto a brook or rivulet called *Mäsbrook* otherwise *Mazebrook* which divides the said parish of Norton and the town or vill of Heeley.'

MERRICLE, *sb*. a miracle.

'Work *merricles* as well as Moses.'—*Bywater*, 179.

MERRY-THOUGHT.

Cotgrave explains F. *lunette* as 'the merrie-thought; the forked crawbone of a bird, which we vse, in sport, to put on our noses.' In Sheffield it is still put on the nose, and it is customary for two young people to break it, each taking hold of one of the forks of the bone by the little finger. It is said that the one who gets the longest piece will be married first.

MESBROOK. See MERESBROOK.

MESS POT, a porridge pot.

MESTER, *sb.* master.

It often means a respectable or well-dressed man, as in the phrase 'There's a *mester* comin'.' M.E. *maister, meister;* O. Fr. *maistre.* As I was walking out one evening with Mr. Justice ——, a boy, who appeared to be frightened, said to the Judge, '*Mester,* I want yo to help me to catch a horse i' yon field. There's a boggart in it, and I'm afeard.'

MET, *sb.* a bushel.

METAL, *sb.* 'the half-vitrified scoria of furnaces of any kind which is used extensively for the repair of roads.'—*Hunter's MS.*

METTADISSES, *sb. pl.* Methodists, Wesleyans.

MEW, preterite of to mow.

MEYLLE [mayll], *sb.* meal, grain ground and not sifted from the bran.

MEZZIL-FACE, *sb.* a face full of red spots, sometimes called 'grog blossoms.' See ATTRIL and MEASLY.

MICH, *adj.* much.

MIDDEN, *sb.* a heap of manure or an ash-pit.

MIDDEN-STEAD, *sb.* a place for manure.

'William Sorsbye for a close & a *midden stead,* 00-13-08.'—*Harrison.* 'Vid. Carr a *midden steed,* iiijd.' Rental in Sheffield Free Library, 1624. See LOWKINSTEAD.

MIDDLEMOST, *adv.* the nearest to the centre.

MIDDLING, *adj.* in tolerable health, or tolerably good.

'How's trade?' '*Middling.*'

MIDGE, *sb.* anything very small. Also a small fly.

MIDGEON-FAT, *sb.* the mesentery gland of a pig.

MIDSUMMER-COME-NEVER. 'At *Midsumer-come-never, i.e., ad Græcas Kalendas.*' *Hunter's MS.*

MILKING-PLACE. A field in Dore. In the same village are *Milkers* and *Milkus field.*

MILK-JOGGER, *sb.* a milk-carrier, who usually carried his milk on a donkey.

Probably this word is 'milk-*jagger.*' See JAG.

MILN, *sb.* a mill.

MIMMY-MAWKS, *sb.* wry faces, grimaces.

'Gi' o'er makin your *mimmy-mawks,*' *i.e.,* stop making faces.

MINIKIN, *adj.* delicate, effeminate. Frequently used in the phrase, 'he's a *minikin-finikin* fellow.'

MIPE, *v.* to pry.

Beggars are said to go *miping* and *piming* about a house.

MIRES, fields in Bradfield.

'Item the *Mires.*'—*Harrison.* *Myers* occurs as a surname in Sheffield. *Mires* wood, in Cold-Aston. There is a place near Sheffield called *Redmires.* M.E. *mûre, mîre,* A.S. *myre,* O. Icel. *myrr,* a marsh.

MISCHIEF NIGHT. April 30. On the evening of this day gates are pulled off their hinges and hung up in trees, and many other acts of wanton mischief committed.

MISLEST, *v.* to molest.

MISLIPPENED, disappointed. H.

MISTAL, *sb.* a cow-house. H.

MITE FIELD, in Bradfield.

'An intacke called *mite* field' containing four acres.—*Harrison.* See MOIT.

MIXEN, *sb.* a dung-heap.

'This occurs in the Northern proverb "Better wed over the *mixen* than over the moor;" that is near home.'—H. A.S. *mixen.* See MIDDEN.

MIZZLE, *v.* to drizzle.

MIZZLE, *v.* to go, to run.

'Come, *mizzle,*' *i.e.*, be off.

MOANT, *v.* must not.

'Tha *mooant* pull his tail i' that rooad, or he'll boite thee.'

MOIDER, *v.* to perplex.

'I am quite *moidered.*' H. A person who is overdone with heat, as on a hot day, or in a stuffy room, is said to be *moidered.* A Derbyshire woman said that a child was '*mythered up* in clothing' when it was too much wrapped up.

MOIL, *v.* to toil, to labour hard.

MOIT, *sb.* a mote.

A child is said to be 'such a little *moit.*' The word is also applied to a small table knife. M.E. *mîte.*

MOKE, *sb.* a maggot. See MAWKY. M.E. *maðek,* O. Icel. *maðkr.*

MOLD, *sb.* a stain.

The marks left on linen after using an iron which is too hot are called *molds.*

MOLLICODDLE, *sb.* a valetudinarian.

MOLL-OF-COVENTRY, a simple game at cards played by four children. The one who gets his cards paired off first wins. As the cards are thrown down the following lines are repeated in succession by the players :—

Here's an ace ; what say you to that ?
And here's another as good as that.
Here comes the best of all the three,
And here comes *Moll-of-Coventry*.

MOO, *sb.* a pile of corn or hay, &c., in a barn or hay loft.

MOO-COW, *sb.* a child's name for a cow.

MOOD, *v.* to mould.

'He *moods* it.'—*Bywater*, 52.

MOOD, *sb.* a mould.

MOODIWARP, *sb.* a mole.

MOOD UP, *pa. p.* filled.

A house is said to be *mood up* when it is filled with furniture.

MOOLTER or MOOTER, *sb.* a percentage of corn taken at a mill.

A miller near Rotherham acquired a reputation for taking a very liberal *mooter* or toll from the corn sent to be ground at his mill. First he tolled himself, then his son tolled, and lastly big Betty his wife tolled. After that the miller tolled it all over again. The miller having built a new parlour to his house, a local wit called it 'pinch-poke-parlour,' and wrote these lines on the subject :—

Down in yon *lum* we have a mill,
If they send more grist we'll grind more still ;
With her broad arm and mighty fist
Shoo rams it into t' *mooter* chist.

We are here reminded of the old slanders about the miller and his golden thumb. Of the miller of Trumpington near Cambridge Chaucer said—

Wel cowde he stele corn, and tollen thries.
Prologue, C. T. 562.

See JOLLY MILLER.

MOONLIGHT-FLIT, *sb.* an escape by night with intent to defeat or defraud creditors.

MOONPENNY, *sb.* *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

'The largest specimen of daisy. Of rare occurrence.'—*Hunter's MS.* The word is not at all rare about Sheffield ; indeed the flower is known by no other name. It has many English names.

MOONSHINE, a place in Ecclesfield. O. M. See Eastwood, p. 389.

MOOR-COCK, *sb.* a grouse.

MOOR-GRIME, *sb.* See MOORS.

MOORS, *sb. pl.* uncultivated lands.

'Here used, as elsewhere, for uncultivated lands in general; but specifically for that part of Hallamshire which abuts on Derbyshire, where there are thousands of acres unconscious of tillage, and still the abodes of the wild birds, and especially the grouse and the partridge. The grouse are here known as the *Moor*-Game. . . . The earliest mention I have seen of them and of the wild animals their native inhabitants is in the inquisition of Sir William de Furnival, lord of Hallamshire, in the time of Richard the Second. They are a very remarkable feature of the country. Sometimes the heath is fired, and hundreds of acres may be seen on fire. People are still from time to time lost in the snow on these wilds; and others surprised by the coming on of night, or even before night, when the mists have fallen thick, have lost their way and nearly perished, and this within seven miles of one of the great seats of population. The clouds, as they rest on the peaks and sides of the hills in the moors, form what is called *Moor-grime*.'—*Hunter's MS.*

MORAL, *sb.* likeness.

'He's the very *moral* of his father.'

MORE COST NOR WORSHIP, not worth the cost.

MORRIS-DANCE.

Fifty years ago and later *Morris-dancers* used to assemble in great numbers on 'The Cross' at Cold-Aston. They were decorated with a great profusion of gaudy ribbons. Some fields in Norton parish, now, I believe, inclosed in, and forming part of the Oaks Park, were formerly called the *Morris* lands. This I have seen in a document of the sixteenth century.

MORT, *sb.* a collection.

'A *mort* o' folks.'

MORTHEN HALL, near Rotherham.

O. M. Cf. Laughton-en-le-*Morthen*, and Brampton-in-le-*Morthen*. M.E. *Môrven* (*Môrfen*), moor fen?

MOSING.

The following entry occurs in the memorandum book of Thomas Ellin, of Lees Hall, Norton: 'May the 15: 1762. Thos. Rodger has don 18 days worke of *mosing* at Newfield Green.' The writer refers to the putting of moss under or between slates.

MOSKER, *v.* to decay, moulder.

MOSPITT.

'Item a close of pasture and arable called Hallam field and *Mospitt* wood.'—*Harrison.* He also mentions '*Mos pitt* lane.' Elsewhere he calls it *Mos peate* lane. *Pitt* and *Peat* occur as surnames in the district, and they would thus appear to be the same. See PEATE PITS. *Mos* is A.S. *mos*, O. Icel. *mosi*, bog, or soft moorland. Cf. *Moscar*, near Ashopton.

MOST AN END, *adv.* continuously, without interruption.

'It rains *most an end*.'

MOT, *sb.* a mark for bowls, &c.

MOTHER, *sb.* a jelly-like substance found at the bottom of vinegar-casks.

MOTHER, *v.* to stick, to adhere.

'Flour *mothers* when it adheres together in lumps, instead of the particles remaining separate.'—L.

MOTHERING-SUNDAY, *sb.* Mid-lent Sunday. *Laetare Jerusalem.*

MOTTY, *v.* a motto or mark.

(1) Colliers use pieces of wood cut with notches or various devices to put upon the various trucks of coal got by them in a mine. The coal got by each particular collier is thus distinguished from that got by his fellow-workmen.

(2) 'A small mark, usually a button or a chalked pebble used in the game of pitch; the point at which the things used are cast, and the nearness to which is the measure of success.'—*Hunter's MS.*

MOUSE PARK.

The name of a small field in Norton, and also of a field in Cold-Aston. A small field in Cold-Aston is called Chelsea Park. There is a '*Mouse Park*' near Whittington. Probably these were odd bits of untilled land. See JACK FLATT.

MOWFA or MORFA LANE, at Hemsworth, in Norton parish.

MOWL, *v.* to cut out pieces of kneaded bread and mould them into cakes.

MOZY, *adj.* dingy, faded.

A calf whose skin is of a dirty grey colour is said to have 'a *mozy* look.'

MUCH, a wonder, a marvel.

'It's *much* if he's living now.'

MUCKLEHORN, an adjective applied to the Devil.

'Enuff to desave oud *mucklehorn* de'il his sen.'—*Bywater*, 203.

MUDDLY, *adj.* thick, foggy. H.

MUDN'T, *v.* might not.

MUFFATEE, *sb.* a small woollen cuff, worn on the wrist.

MUFFLED, covered with feathers.

A fowl is said to be *muffled* down to its feet.

MUG, *sb.* the face.

MUG-POT, *sb.* a pint pot.

MULL, *sb.* a blunder.

MULLOCK, *sb.* a heap of rubbish. A Derbyshire word.

MULLY-GRUBS, *sb. pl.* pain in the bowels, griping.

'*Murley-grubs*, internal gripings or belly-ache.'—*Banks.*

MULSH, *v.* to put litter round the roots of plants to keep the frost out. The word is also used in the sense of softening and making moist.

MUM, *v.* to go mumming or masking.

In the villages about Sheffield a play called St. George and the Dragon is acted at Christmas by mummers. They have rude swords, made apparently by the rudest of village blacksmiths, and they are dressed in all sorts of bright colours and ribbons. The play which they act is contained in a little chap-book printed at Otley in Yorkshire, the title of it being 'The Peace Egg.' In this neighbourhood the following verses, which do not appear in the printed chap-book, are always sung at the end of the play :—

Come all ye jolly mummers
That *mum* in Christmas time,
Come join with us in chorus;
Come join with us in rime.
And a mumming we will go, we'll go,
And a mumming we will go,
With a white cockade all in our hats
We'll go to the gallant show.

It's of St. George's valour
So loudly let us sing;
An honour to his country
And a credit to his king.
And a mumming we will go, we'll go,
And a mumming we will go;
We'll face all sorts of weather,
Both rain, cold, wet, and snow.

It's of the King of Egypt
That came to seek his son;
It's of the King of Egypt
That made his sword so *wan* (*sic*).
And a mumming, &c.

It's of the black Morocco dog
That fought the fiery battle;
It's of the black Morocco dog
That made his sword to rattle.
And a mumming we will go, we'll go,
And a mumming we will go,
With a white cockade all in our hats
We'll go to the gallant show.

MUMBLE, *v.* to jumble or mix up carelessly. *Hunter's MS.*

MUMP, *v.* to beat.

'Nooa man shall be allowed to *mump* his woif.'—*Bywater*, 248.

MUMPING.

'Used only in the phrase, "I know your meaning by your *mumping*," *i.e.*, by your countenance; rather by the indistinct muttering or moving of the jaws.'—*Hunter's MS.*

MUMPS, *sb.* sulkiness.

'She's in the *mumps*.'

MUN, *v.* must.

'We *mon* have payne that never shalle stynt.'
Towneley Mysteries, 5.

MUN, *sb.* the month. O. Icel. *munnr*.

MUNG, *sb.* a mixed food for horses.

In Derbyshire it means the shellings or outer coverings of grains of oats.

MURL, *v.* to burn slowly.

Cf. '*mosing*, smouldering, burning slowly.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*.

MURRUD, the pronunciation of the surname Morewood.

MUS, *sb.* the mouth. See MUSSA.

'A little short pipe in her *mus* she did screw.'
Mather's Songs, 14.

MUSH, *v.* to crush.

MUSHROOM HALL, *sb.* a house in Sheffield.

'So a cottage was called which was built upon the waste or common called Crookes Moor when uninclosed. The story was that it was built, covered in, and a pot boiled between sunset and sun-rise, and this it was alleged gave a right to the ground on which it stood, according to the custom of the Manor. It stood for many years, and with additions and improvements afforded what they thought a sufficient habitation for the family by whom it was at first erected, and I believe occasioned some trouble to the commissioners when these commons came to be inclosed.'—*Hunter's MS.* The story is still told.

MUSICIANER, *sb.* a musician.

'It occurs on a gravestone in the churchyard.'—*Hunter's MS.* 'One amongst us, a *musitioner*, told us that he would show us as strange a thing as any of those there mentioned.'—De la Pryme's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 31.

MUSSA, *sb.* the mouth. See MUS.

MUSTARD-BALL, *sb.* a leaden ball used in making sauce from sorrel and in bruising mustard seeds, &c. See GREEN-SAUCE.

MUT, *v.* must. M.E. *mot*.

MUT, *v.* might.

'An weel they *mut*.'—*Bywater*, 175.

MUTTY-CALF [mutty-kofe], *sb.* a young calf.

'Thah looks abaht as pleasant as a *mutty-kofe's* daddy,' *i.e.*, as a bull.

MY EYES AND LIMBS! an oath or exclamation.

MYSEN, *pron.* myself.

MY STARS AND GARTERS! an exclamation or oath.

'O, mo *stars an garters!*'—*Bywater*, 193.

NAB, *sb.* the top.

'The *nab* of the hill.'

'*Knab* Cottage,' a house below the southern boundary of Banner Cross Park, now called 'Sykes's Farm.' '*Nab* House' near Gleadless. O. M. A.S. *cnœpp*, O. Icel. *knappe*, vertex, top.

NAB, *v.* to take, to seize.

NABLE, *sb.* the navel. *Hunter's MS.* It is still used. O. H. Germ. *nabalo*. The navel is sometimes called the *belly button.*

NACKY, *sb.* 'a nursery word.' *Hunter's MS.*

NAG, *v.* to torment, to scold.

NAGING [naiging], *adj.* gnawing, or aching.

'A *naging* pain.'

NAH [nar], *adv.* the pronunciation of now.

NAKT, *adj.* naked.

NANCY, *sb.* the Christian name Anne.

NANNY-GOAT, *sb.* a she-goat.

NANTLE, *v.* to amble or get about.

'I can *nantle* about a bit still.'

NANTY CROFT, a field in Dore. Perhaps a corruption of Anthony Croft. See SAINT ANTHONY'S HILL. See 'Tantony-Pig' in Halliwell. Cf. ANNE and NANCY. See NOINT.

NAPPER, *sb.* the head.

'He cursed on he swoar,
If he came onny mooar,
He'd mooast sartinly feel for meh *napper.*'
Mather's Songs, 107.

NAR, *adj.* near. Used with reference to fields. Thus we have the *Far* Stubbing and the *Nar* Stubbing—two adjoining fields in Cold-Aston.

'Paid to the Dykers for mending the *narr* butt in the Wecker ijs. iiijd.' —*T. T. A.*, 52.

NARKED, *p. pa.* vexed, angry. See NERTY.

'He wor *narked* about it.'

NATH [nath], *sb.* the nave of a wheel.

NATTY, *adj.* neat, trim.

NATTY MONEY or NATTY, *sb.* the subscription paid to a trades union. It is usually paid weekly, the sum paid being about 3d. a week.

NAY-SAY, *sb.* a refusal.

NEAR, *adj.* niggardly. A.S. *hneáw.*

'He was a very *near* man.'

NEB, *sb.* the handle of a scythe.

NEB, *sb.* the projecting piece of leather, shading the eyes, in front of a cap.

NECK-AND-CROP, *adv.* headlong.

NECKERCHIEF, *sb.* a scarf or covering for the neck.

'Many calues and lambes were monstrous, some with collers of skinne growing about their neckes, like to the double ruffles of shyrtes and *neckercheffes* then vsed.'—Holinshed's *Chronicles*, ed. 1577, ii. 1816, col. 2.

NECK-HOLE [neck-hoil], *sb.* the nape of the neck.

NECK-OR-NOWT, *adv.* headlong.

'T' choild tumbled *neck-or-nowt* reit slap into t' assnook.'—*Bywater*, 248.

NEEPSEND, a place in Sheffield.

'*Neepsends* lane.'—*Harrison.* '*Neepsende* greene.'—*Ibid.* This place is by the side of the river Don. Cf. the *neap* tide, *i.e.*, the low tide. M.E. *neep*, low, scanty, is very rare. I do not understand the word.

NEER, *sb.* 'the kidney, but only of meat brought to table.'—*Hunter's MS.*

I know it as meaning the kidney. In the printed glossary he has '*meer*, the kidney when at table.' It sometimes means the fat surrounding the kidney, as in the following passage: 'A bullock, fed by Mr. Ogle of Welham, near Retford, upon being killed and opened was found to contain a *near* or fat enveloping one kidney to the enormous weight of six stones.'—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 14, 1887. M.E. *nêre*, O. Icel. *nŷra*, the kidney. Cf. *kidnēre.*

NEET, *sb.* night. A.S. *nœht, neht, nyht*, M.E. *naht, niht, nicht.*

NEIFE, *sb.* 'the first; rarely used.'—*Hunter's MS.* M.E. *hnefe*, O. Icel. *hnefi.*

In Derbyshire it occurs as *nieve* [neave].

NELL CROFT, a field in Dore.

NERTY, *adj.* irascible; short-tempered. See NARKED.

'A *nerty* sort of fellow.'

NESH, *v.* to be afraid of.

Of two girls who had intended to emigrate it was said: 'When it came t' point shoo *neshed* it, but t' tother's gone by hersen.'

NESH, *adj.* tender, delicate, soft.

'Boswell, the author of *Works of Armoury*, who was a South-Yorkshire man, applies it to *water*. "Although a drop be most *neshe*, yet by oft follinge it it pierceth the thing that is right harde," f. 88*b*.'—H. M.E. *hnesche*, A.S. *hnesce*. Steel is sometimes said to be *nesh* when it is not sufficiently hard.

NETHER EDGE, the name of a suburb of Sheffield.

Cotgrave explains *orée* as 'the skirt, coast, *edge*, or border of any place. Upper Edge is not found, the corresponding word being *Brincliffe Edge*, *q.v.*

NETTING, *sb.* urine. A Derbyshire word.

NETTLE-PORRIDGE, *sb.* gruel with the leaves of young nettles boiled in it.

NETTY COAT.

I have heard this riddle:—

'Little Miss *Netty Coat*,
In a white petticoat;
The longer she stands
And the shorter she grows.'

Answer: A candle.

NEUKIN, a field-name in Dore.

'Nicholas Hobson holdeth a *nookin* in Ecclesfield.'—*Harrison*. See NOOK.

NEVER, *adv.* not.

'That's *nivver* yo, is it?'—L.

NEVER-HEED, *v.* to take no notice.

NEVER-SWEAT, *sb.* a penurious man.

'Old *never-sweat*.'

NEVVY or NEFFY, *sb.* a nephew. M.E. *neve*, A.S. *nefa*, O. Icel. *nefi*.

NEW-CATCHED, *adj.* inexperienced. Said of newly-married people.

NEW FAW'N, newly calved.

NEWFIELD, a place in Sheffield.

Cf. *Newlands*, near Ridgeway, in Eckington. *Newland* in Halifax. See OLD FIELD, and OLD EARTH.

NEW-ON, *adj.* new, fresh.

NEW-OUT, newly out; fresh.

NICK.

'*Nick* woods,' and '*Nick* Stubbing,' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison*. See NICKER WOOD below.

NICKERPECKER, *sb.* a file-cutter.

'T' yoller bellies an't *nickerpeckers.*'

Mather's Songs, 93.

NICKER WOOD, near Todwick. O.M.

Perhaps A.S. *nicor*, O. Icel. *nykr*, *nick*, a monster, water sprite, a goblin, the Devil, as we say, 'Old *Nick*.' In the Anglo-Saxon mythology, says Kemble, 'the deep forests and marshes are the abodes of monsters and dragons; wood spirits bewilder and decoy the wanderer to destruction; the *Nicor's* house by the side of lakes and marshes; Grendel, the man-eater, is a "mighty stepper over the mark;" the chosen home of the firedrake is a fen.'—*Saxons in England*, Book I., c. ii. As to *Nicor*, Kemble refers to Beowulf, l. 2822. It appears from De la Pryme's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 63, that late in the seventeenth century people were terribly alarmed by *ignis fatuus*. See NICK.

NICOBORE.

'This precisely represents the name, often heard in the discourse of the common people, of a poor half witted man, who would sometimes act and talk shrewdly enough: believed to have been a domestic in the family residing at the Oaks in Norton. His era may have been about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Many stories were told of him resembling those of Jack Oats, Sir William Holle's fool in Armines' *Nest of Ninnies*, and of the fool of Sir Thomas More. Some say that he was a person really named Nicholas Bower, but this requires proof.'—*Hunter's MS.* I have heard stories of a man called *Nicobore*, who is said to have been a sort of fool or jester at the Oaks. They are not of sufficient interest to be recorded here. Perhaps the word should be spelt *Nicor-bore*. As to *Nicor*, see the preceding word. At all events, 'Nicholas Bower' is evidently a 'popular etymology,' otherwise a bad guess.

NIDDY-NODDY, *sb.* a fool.

NIGHT FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

NIM.

This word is used in hushing a child to sleep. The nurse takes the child on her knee and says '*nim*, *nim*, *nim*.'

NINCUMPOOP, *sb.* Used in the sentence, 'Come here, young *nincumpoop*,' apparently meaning 'young fool.'

NINES. A man or woman extravagantly dressed is said to be 'dressed up to't *nines*.'

NINNY-NONNY, *adj.* a foolish, weak, or silly person.

There is a story about 'nine *ninny-nonnies* who tried to nail up nonsense.'

NIP, *v.* to move quickly.

'I'll *nip* up to-morrow and see you.'

NIP-FIG, *sb.* a niggardly person.

NIP-SCRAT-AND-BITE, *sb.* a children's game in which nuts, pence, gingerbread, &c., are squandered.

NISTE [naist], *adj.* nice.

Hunter spells this word *nicet*, and explains it as 'over-delicate, fastidious, dwelling on trifles.'—*Hunter's MS.*

NIVER, *adv.* never.

NOBBLE, *v.* to beat, thrash.

NOBBUT, *conj.* only, nought but.

'Will you lend me two shillings?' 'I've *nobbut* one.'

NODDLE, *sb.* the head.

NOG, *sb.* the knee.

'He fell on his *nogs*.'

NOG, *sb.* an unshaped piece of wood.

NOG, *sb.* a piece of wood for supporting the *gudgeon* or bearing-ends of a grindstone. Also the projection at the back of a sportsman's knife, in which a hook, &c., may be fastened.

NOGGIN, *sb.* quarter of a pint.

NOINT, *v.* to thrash, beat.

NOINT or NANT, *v.* to hasten away.

'Now, lad, *noint* it.' Some boys who had been bird-nesting were chased by a game-keeper. They said of him: 'He *did* make us *nanty*.'

NOINTED or NOITED.

When a cow is going dry she is said to be old-*nointed;* when she is in the opposite condition she is fresh-*nointed* or *noited*. See NOTE.

NOMINY [nomminy], *sb.* a tale, a story.

It is generally joined with the word 'long,' as 'a long *nominy*.' It may originally have been a jocular name for a sermon, as the clergy of the Old Church used to begin their sermons with the invocation: 'In *nomine* Patris,' &c.—in a language which the people would not understand. It might, perhaps, be objected that the *o* in *nomen* is long. The shortening of the first syllable would, however, be normal. I am told that in the early part of the present century the bounds of the parish of Sheffield were beaten, and that every time the ceremony took place a *nominy* was repeated to children, who were asked to remember the occasion. Nuts and sweetmeats were also given to the children at particular places in order that they might remember what they had seen in their childhood, and could give testimony hereafter if required. In some parts of Derbyshire the children, instead of receiving sweetmeats, were flogged.

NON, *adv.* not.

'O'm *non* so fond on it.'

'He's *non* so soft as yer think he is.'

NONNY, *sb.* a fool, a silly fellow.

NONSUCH, *sb.* a proud, conceited person.

NONSUCH, *sb.* a kind of apple.

'A Canterbury *nonsuch*.'

NONT or NOANT, *sb.* aunt. So 'nuncle' *postea*.

I suspect that these two words have been coined from '*mine* aunt' and '*mine* uncle,' the pronoun being generally pronounced *min*, so as to rime with *pin*.

NONTLE or NAUNTLE, *v.* to nurse in a playful manner.

NONTY-NIDDLETY, *sb.* a silly fellow.

NOOK, *sb.* the corner of a field.

Some fields in Cold-Aston are called 'The *Nooks*.' 'Item the 3 *nooked* close.'—*Harrison*. A field in Dore is called *Nooks*. See NEUKIN.

NOPE [noap], *sb.* a blow.

'He fetched him a *nope* with a besom stail.'

NOPER [noaper], *sb.* a knock-nobbler, *q.v.* H.

NOR, *conj.* than.

'He has more sheep *nor* I.'

NORRISHING.

'Item a close of pasture called *norrishing* lying next unto Crookes moore lane.'—*Harrison*. *North* or perhaps *Norse* field. '*Norsk* is short for *North-isk*, *i.e.*, *North-ish*.'—*Skeat*.

NOTE [noat], *sb.* use.

A cow is said to be *in note* when she is in milk. I have not heard it used in any other sense. M.E. *note*, A.S. *notu*, use. See NOINTED.

NOTHER, *adj.*, *pron.*, or *conj.* neither. M.E. nôþer.

NOTOMY, *sb.* a skeleton.

'The xxiiij of May a man chylde was borne at Chichester in Sussex, the heade armes and legges whereof were like a *notamie*.'—Holinshed's *Chronicles*, ed. 1577, i. 1816, col. 2.

NOUCHLEYS [nowchlys], fields in Dore.

There is a *Nouchley* at Dronfield, and a place called '*Knouchley* Farm' near Stoke Hall, Derbyshire. *Nouche*, which in Middle English means a necklace, may possibly refer to the curved shape of the field. In the case of *Fork Meadow* it is clear from a map which I have seen that the name arises from the shape of the field.

NOUS, *sb.* sense, ability. Greek *νοῦς*.

This word is described in Nodal and Milner's *Lancashire Glossary* as 'a piece of university slang.' It was, however, as I am credibly informed, used in Sheffield and the neighbourhood sixty years ago.

NOWAYS, *adv.* not at all.

NOWT, *sb.* nothing.

NOWT, *adj.* bad, wicked.

NUBBLY, *adj.* lumpy, full of lumps.

NUDDLE, *v.* to nurse.

'Thah says nowt abaht sittin up e bed it middle at neet for two or three hahwers, *nuddlin* t' choild e the arms.'—*Bywater*, 211.

NUDDLE, *v.* to press wheat into the earth with a roller.

This is done about February or March to prevent the frost from lifting up the roots of the wheat.

NULLING or NULSING, *sb.* fine 'threading' or ornamentation on the 'slopes' and 'nogs' of knives.

NUMSKULL, *sb.* a stupid person.

NUNCLE, *sb.* an uncle. See NONT.

NUTT LANE, in Brightside. *Harrison.*

OAKERS.

'A pasture called *Oakers* lying on the north side of the said Shirtcliffe Hall.'—*Harrison.* Near Grindlow in Derbyshire are some fields called *Hockery Mires.* They are damp and the water in them contains ochre.

OAKES, the name of several places in and about Sheffield.

'A tenement called *Oakes* tenement . . . lying in Crosgate furlong betweene the church land on the both sides.'—*Harrison.*

OAKES FOLD, a place in Ecclesfield. O.M.

OAKNEY.

'A close of pasture called *Oakney*,' near Ranmoor.—*Harrison.* '*Oaken* shade,' a field in Sheffield.—*Ibid.* '*Oaken herst*' lane in Ecclesfield.—*Ibid.* Several fields at Fulwood are called *Oakney.*

OBBUT, *conj.* but, except.

It seems to mean 'all but,' as in the expression 'I've got 'em all *obbut* six.'

OBLEEGE, *v.* to oblige. *Hunter's MS.*

OCCUPATION ROAD.

'The name of a new carriage road formed about 1790, behind the Hall Carr. It is a generic term here specifically applied, denoting roads neither turnpike nor parochial, but the common though private property of those who have made it for themselves and tenants.'—*Hunter's MS.* I have often seen this phrase in modern deeds relating to property in Sheffield.

OCKLEY HALL.

An old house in Cold-Aston, approached from 'The Cross' by a *gennel*, *q.v.* Cf. *Akley* or *Akely* bank at Dore. On this bank oaks grow. M.E. *oc*, *ac*, O. Icel. *ok*, an oak, and M.E. *leze*, new land.

OD BURN THEE, an oath meaning 'God burn thee.'

'*Od burn thee*, come home, or I'll dit up thy sight.'
Mather's Songs, 87.

ODD, *adj.* lonely.

'An *odd* house,' 'an *odd* place.'

ODDMENTS, *sb. pl.* odds and ends, odd pieces.

OD DOLL IT, an oath.

OD RABBIT IT, an oath. Equivalent to 'God rot it.'

ODS BOBS, an oath or exclamation. Probably 'God's bones.'

ODS-BOBS-AN-BUTTER-CAKES, *interj.* a humorous expression of surprise.

ODS BODS, 'an interjection or sub-oath, probably a corruption of "God's body."'—*Hunter's MS.*

ODS MY LIFE, an oath; God save my life.

'Says Mr. Moore "*Ods my life*,
You shall not beat your wife."'
Mather's Songs, 109.

O'ER-ANENT, *adv.* opposite. H.

O'ER HOUD, *v.* to hold over.

A grinder is said to '*o'er houd*' a knife when he is grinding it roughly.

O'ER T' LEFT, *adv.* not at all.

To go *o'er t' left* is to go the wrong way. If a man has lost anything by making a bad bargain he is said to be '*o'er t' left.*'

OF, *prep.* from.

'I bought a rare good knife *of* him.'

OFFAL, *adj.* contemptible, disreputable.

'He's an *offal* fellow.' Inferior corn is called '*offal* corn.' It is used for feeding fowls, &c.

OFF-AN-ON, *adv.* irregularly.

OFFEN, *adv.* off.

'O've seen two chaps gooa aht on a aleass into a pop-shop, an one on em pawn his shoes *offen* his feet.'—*Bywater*, 120.

OFFENS, *adv.* often.

OFF HIS HEAD, out of his senses, mad, insane.

OFF OF, *prep.* off.

This is very frequent in Sheffield. 'Come, lad, jump *off o'* t' cart.' 'At Fishlake, not far *of of* the aforesayd town, there came up thereto in the river near fifty miles from the sea, sea dogs, a hee and a shee, and a purpose.'—De la Pryme's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 11.

OFF THE HOOKS, unwell in health.

OIL, *v.* to hasten.

'*Oil* up, owd lad.' Cf. German *eilen*.

OILY-COIL, *sb.* gas tar.

OKKER or HOKKER, *sb.* ochre.

The deposit or precipitate in water which flows from ironstone mines or ironstone measures is called *okker*. It is usually accompanied by the word yellow: '*yellow okker*.'

OLD EARTH, the name of several fields in Cold-Aston.

Godfrey Blackshawe, *alias* Shawe of Cold-Aston, yeoman, by his will dated 1652, bequeathed 'one parcell in *Ould Earth* and three parcells in a towne feild called the West feild' in that village. '*Ouldlandes* reserved for the deare and goates.' Rental in Sheffield Free Library, 1624.

OLD-FARRAND, *adj.* old-fashioned. *Hunter's MS.*

OLD FIELD. 'A close called *Old Field*.' *Harrison.* See NEW-FIELD.

OLD FLATS, near Bolehill, Treeton. O. M.

OLD HAYS, fields in Dore.

OLD HORSE, a hobby-horse.

At Christmas mummers bring with them a representation of a horse. It has a wooden head, the mouth being opened by strings from the inside. The mummers sing the following lines:—

We've got a poor old horse,
And he's standing at your door,
And if you'll only let him in
He'll please you all, I'm sure.
Chorus—Poor old horse, poor old horse.

He once was a young horse,
And, in his youthful prime,
My master used to ride on him,
And thought him very fine.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

But now that he's grown old,
And nature doth decay,
My master frowns upon him,
And these words I've heard him say—
Chorus—'Poor old horse,' &c.

His feeding it was once
Of the best of corn and hay
That grew down in yon fields,
Or in the meadows gay.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

But now that he's grown old,
And scarcely can he crawl,
He's forced to eat the coarsest grass
That grows against the wall.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

He's old and he's cold,
And is both dull and slow;
He's eaten all my hay,
And he's spoilèd all my straw.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

Nor either is he fit to ride,
Or draw with any team;
So take him and whip him,
He'll now my master's . . . .
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

To the huntsman he shall go,
Both his old hide and *foe*, (*sic*)
Likewise his tender carcase,
The hounds will not refuse.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

His body that so swiftly
Has travelled many miles,
Over hedges, over ditches,
Over five-barred gates and stiles.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

(Here the horse falls down apparently dead.)

Then follows a prose conversation amongst the mummers, which is not worth preserving, because it has been so modernized as to have lost all its interest. The end of it is that the horse gets a new lease of life and attempts to worry a blacksmith who is called upon to shoe him. The play is ended by the following stanza:—

The man that shod this horse, sir,
That was no use at all,
He likened to worry the blacksmith,
His hammer and nails and all.
Chorus—Poor old, &c.

These lines are sung to an interesting tune, and with great noise and histrionic display. Young women pretend to be frightened at the way in which the horse opens his wide jaws, and the awful manner in which he clashes them together. There is a poem in *Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, ii. 280, entitled 'Lyarde,' which begins thus:

Lyarde es ane olde horse, and may noght wele drawe,
He salle be put into the parke holyne for to gnawe.

OLD-MAN, *sb.* a rough apple with a little tinge of red on one side like an old man's cheek.

This was the description given to me without any premeditation. The apple, I am told, is now rare.

OLD SCRAT, the Devil.

OLD SKELPER, a place near Ridgeway. O. M.

OLD STICK, an eccentric person.

'A queer *old stick*.'

OLD WASH, stale urine. See LANT.

It was preserved in a tank, and having been mixed with lime, used for dressing wheat before it was sown to prevent birds from picking the seeds up.

OLER.

'The biggest flood that ever was seen in the memory of man hereabouts which took my floodgates, *oler*, and stoop away.'—Letter, dated 1744, describing a flood near Sheffield, cited in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 395. From the context, I doubt the authenticity of this letter. Forgeries of a similar kind are not unfrequently met with in this district. In particular, an illiterate scribbler has published various letters and documents purporting to relate to Ashover in the time of the Civil War, all of them being gross and palpable forgeries.

OLIVER.

'A meadow called *Oliver*' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison*.

OMBLE, *v.* to amble.

'He went *ombling* along.'

OMMAST, *adv.* almost.

'It maks me think abaht t' lass wot run intot hahce *ommast* brussen.'—*Bywater*, 263.

ON, *prep.* of, concerning.

'He told lies *on* me.'

ON, *prep.* from.

'John Holingworth indeted to Thos. Ellin for a Barjan of slate wich he had *on* me £1 - 0 - 0.'—Memorandum book of Thomas Ellin, of Lees Hall, Norton, about 1760.

ONBETHINK, *v.* to recollect, to remind.

'Therfor, felow, hold thi peasse,
And *umbithynke* the what thou saysse.'
Towneley Mysteries, 4.

'Thah's just *unbethowt* ma.'—*Bywater*, 28.

ONELY, *adj.* solitary, lonely.

ONE O'CLOCK. To walk *like one o'clock* is to walk in great haste. The workman's dinner is at twelve.

ONESACRE, a place in Bradfield.

'A dole lying in *Onesacre* lowne field.'—*Harrison*. *Anesacre* in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 454.

ONES MOOR HILL, in Bradfield. O.M.

ONY, *adj.* any.

ONY-BIT-LIKE, at all likely.

'I'll come and see thee to-morrow, if it's *onny-bit-like*.'

The speaker is here alluding to the weather.

OR, *adv.* ere, before.

'Aw'll mak him pay it me, *or* aw'm mony week owder.' L.

ORCHARD STREET, in Sheffield.

An old map shows that this 'street,' then unnamed, went straight through a place called 'Brelsforth's Orchard.' The proximity of Balm Green seems to show that it was originally a herb garden in which medicinal herbs such as peppermint, lavender, balm, liquorice, aniseed, camomile, and rhubarb grew. Orchard is *wyrt* or *ort geard*, herb garden. See BALM GREEN.

ORGREAVE, near Rotherham.

ORPYTTES. Said to be the old name of Pitsmoor. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 66. The meaning is 'ore pits.'

ORVE or AUVE, a call to horses. See YATE.

OSGATHORPE, a hamlet near Sheffield.

A place in Leicestershire now known as *Osgathorpe* is called *Osgodtorp* in Domesday. Cleasby and Vigfusson think that the word *þorp* 'was originally applied to the cottages of the poorer peasantry crowded together in a hamlet.' 'Gualterus de *Osgottorp*' is mentioned in a deed affecting land near Sheffield, dated before 1181.—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 58. The word is derived from the Old Norse personal name *Ás-gautr*, equivalent to A.S. *Ós-géat*. Mr. W. H. Stevenson tells me that 'the English representative of *Ás-gautr* would be phonologically *Ôs-gôt* (cf. *loose* from O.N. *laus*) and then the *ô* in *Osgathorp* has been shortened in composition, according to rule.' *Osgodby* is from the same personal name. 'I have no hesitation,' says Kemble, 'in affirming that the names of places found in the Anglo-Saxon charters, and yet extant in England, supply no trifling links in the chain of evidence by which we demonstrate the existence among ourselves of a heathendom nearly allied to that of Scandinavia.'—*Saxons in England*, ed. 1876, i. 61.

OSS, *v.* to work, to do a thing properly; to attempt with energy.

I once heard the word used with great emphasis by a farmer whose hunting top-boots his man-servant was vainly trying to put on. After each ineffectual pull the farmer exclaimed, '*Oss*, man, *oss*,' accompanying these words with an expressive oath.

'I'll uphoud 'em for plaing, for I'll een *oss* mysen.'
Mather's Songs, 91.

'He *ossed* but failed.' H.

O'ST, *v.* I shall.

OTHER, *adj.* either. The *o* is long.

OTHERSOME, *adj.* others.

OTTRIL. See ATTRIL.

OUGHTIBRIDGE [Ootibridge], a hamlet in Ecclesfield.

Uhtinabrig in a deed dated 1161. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 82. '*Eighty bridge* meadowe.'—*Harrison*. *Otabridge* in 1574. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

OUSEL, *sb.* the blackbird. See TORR OUSEL.

OUT-AN-OUT, *adv.* altogether.

OUT SHUTS, *sb. pl.* outbuildings adjoining a house.

'Sisley Bagshaw wid*ow* holdeth at will the chiefe dwelling house belonging to Aslopp Farme with the barnes and *out shuts* one p*ar*cell of the demesnes by the yearly rent of £6. 8s. 4d.'—*Harrison.* This house abutted 'upon the street.' 'Richard Staniforth 2 *out shutts* in lease, iiijs.'—Rental in Sheffield Free Library, 1624. Small detached buildings are now called *out-shots* in the district. An *out-shot* kitchen is a kitchen which does not form part of, or is not included under the same roof as, a house. It forms a separate building annexed to the house.

OUTSIDE, *adj.* excessive.

'He gave an *outside* price.'

OVEN CROFT ALLOTMENT, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

OVER, *adj.* higher.

This word is common in Derbyshire place-names. Thus we have *Over* Haddon and Nether Haddon, *Over* Shatton and Nether Shatton. It occurs amongst the names of fields.

OVER, *adv.* very.

'They were not *over* pleased.' 'He was not *over* civil.'

OVERCATCH, *v.* to overtake.

OWD, *adj.* old.

OWDALL COMMON, in Wadsley. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 302. See OWLINGS COMMON.

OWD LAD, *sb.* the old lad, the Devil.

OWEM, *sb.* an oven. *Hunter's MS.*

In Derbyshire an oven is called an *oun* [oon]. I never heard Hunter's word, and think it must be a mistake.

OWKDACIOUS, *adj.* audacious.

'He wer the most *owkdacious* chap at I ivver saw.'

OWLDER, *sb.* the alder. H.

OWLER, *sb.* the alder.

This word is found in place-names in the neighbourhood, as *Owler Bar* on the road to Chatsworth, *Owler Carr* Wood in Norton parish. See *alnetum* in Maigne D'Arnis, and *Alder* in *New Eng. Dict.* See also CAR. *Aldyr Kyr* in *Prompt. Parv.* is explained as *locus ubi alni et tales arbores crescunt.*' 'The *Oller* greave.'—*Harrison.* '*Owler* Inge' in Ecclesfield.—*Ibid.* 'The *Owler* carr' in Bradfield.—*Ibid.*

OWLET HOUSE, at Dore. O. M. See ULLAT.

I believe it is now called *Holt* House.

OWLINGS COMMON, in Wadsley. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 302. See OWDALL COMMON.

OWN TO, *v.* to confess.

'He wouldn't *own to* it.'

OWT, *sb.* aught, anything.

OWT-LIKE, satisfactory.

'Do you mean to sell that house?' 'Ah, mun, if t' proice is *owt like*,' that is, if the price offered is satisfactory.

OXSTONE DALE, a place on the moors west of Dore.

PAAND [parnd], *sb.* a pound sterling.

PACK, *sb.* a number of persons.

'I'll turn 'em out, all the *pack* on 'em.'

PACK-AND-PRIME ROAD, a packhorse road across the moors.

This word is found in Ecclesfield parish. Mr. Smith, of Barnes Hall, aged 90 (1886), often uses it.

PACKMAN'S LANE, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* The O. M. has '*Packman's* bridge' near Treeton.

PACK-THREAD, *sb.* nonsense, rubbish.

'It's all *pack thread.*'

PADDED, *past part.* trodden on.

Snow is said to be well *padded* when a path has been trodden thereon.

PADLEY FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

Cf. *Padley*, near Hathersage. M.E. *padde*, a toad, frog. See TODE HOLE.

PAINES or PAINS FLATT, the name of fields in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See FLATT.

'Field, plain. "I salle dy in the *payne.*" MS. Lincoln A i. 17, f. 132.'—*Halliwell.* Bateman mentions 'a field called *Painstor*' upon Alsop Moor.—*Vestiges*, p. 67. It may probably be divided as *Pain-stor.*

PAIRMENT, *sb.* loss, harm, damage.

'A gardener will say that his plants will take no *pairment* under such and such conditions.'—L.

PAIR OF STAIRS, a flight of stairs.

PALM [pome], *sb.* the bud of a sallow.

PALM SUNDAY. 'The Sunday before Easter, when children gather the fruit of the palm, and carry them in their hands as palm tree leaves, with this rhyme :—

Palm Sunday, palm away,
Next Sunday's Easter Day.'
Hunter's MS.

PAN, *v.* to unite, fit, settle.

'To *pan* boards together.' 'He *pans* to work.' New boots are said to *pan* well when they fit well.

PANCAKE BELL, *sb.* a church bell rung at Dronfield and other places at eleven o'clock on the morning of Fasten or Shrove Tuesday.

PANCHEON [panshun], *sb.* a large, shallow, earthenware vessel to hold milk, &c.

PANSTONE PANS, a landmark or place on the moors west of Dore.

PARADISE SQUARE, an open square in Sheffield.

Oughtibridge's View of Sheffield shows that trees were planted here. The word *Paradise* was formerly a name given to the pleasure grounds of large houses. At Wedmore, Somersetshire, is a field called *Paradise*. In the parish registers of that place this field is in 1617 called *Pardis*.

PARCER, *sb.* a tool for boring holes; a drill.

'*Parser*, to bore with. *Persover; foret.*'—*Palsgrave.*

PARGE, *v.* to plaster.

It is only used with reference to the inside of a flue or chimney.

PARGET, *v.* to plaster the inside of a chimney.

PARING-SPADE, *sb.* an instrument used for clearing stubble from land after harvest.

This instrument is rarely used, but it is well remembered by farmers in the district. It consisted of a pointed spade with one edge turned up. The handle, which was about eight feet long, fitted into a cross bar, and this cross bar was supported by a leathern thong put round the neck of the man who used the spade. He wore a pad, and pushed the spade before him. The spade did not penetrate deeply; I am told that it only 'took the skin off' the land. The stubble and weeds thus turned up were afterwards made into heaps and burnt. Landlords objected to the burning of turf on the ground that injury was thereby done to the land. The process was called *floating*. See FLOAT and FLOATED FIELD. At Ashbourne this instrument is called a *float*. Sometimes a rope is affixed to the *float* so that a boy can pull. I am told that after the enclosure of commons in this district, sixty or seventy years ago, the earth of the enclosed lands was pared with a *paring-spade*, and burnt. The ashes served for dressing.

PARKIN, *sb.* a cake made of oatmeal, treacle, sugar, and butter.

It is used as a synonym for *tharf-cake* (*q.v.*), and is eaten on the 5th of November. See THARF-CAKE.

PARKIN HAGGE.

'Item a meadow called *Parkin Hagge* lying between Rivelin Firth,' &c.—*Harrison.* Parkin is not an uncommon surname in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. There was a deer park here. Probably the word is *Park ing*, park meadow.

PARLOUR BREAD, *sb.* a name given to ordinary white bread.

I have been told that Mr. G——, of Norton, who died about 1825, at the age of seventy or upwards, did all, or nearly all, the ploughing for farmers in Norton parish. So little wheat was grown that the farmers had only a 'land' or two ploughed in order to grow enough wheat for their own private consumption, or to make into *parlour bread*. Towns were supplied from the wheat-growing districts. See LASH.

PARLOUS, *adj.* perilous. H.

PARSLEY PEAT or PEEAT, *sb.* a kind of wild parsley. *Alchemilla arvenis.*

It occurs as *Parsley*, *Pert*, *Piert*, and *Perk* in Britten and Holland's *Plant-Names*. Mixed with the roots of the garden parsley, it is made into a 'herb tea,' and used as a tonic.

PARSON'S CROSS or PARSON CROSS, in Ecclesfield.

'*Parson's crosse* lane.'—*Harrison.* See CROSS. In the Statute of Westminster, ii., c. 34, are these words: 'Quia multi tenentes erigunt cruces in ten*ementis* suis, aut erigi permittunt, in preiudiciu*m* dominorum suorum vt tenentes p*er* priuilegium Templariorum et Hospitaliorum tueri se possent contra capitales dominos feodorum; statutu*m* est quod hujusmodi ten*ementum* capitalibus dominis aut regi incurratur, eodem modo quo statuit*ur* alibi de tenement*is* ad manum mortuam.'—Rastall's *Collection of Statutes*, 1577, f. 91, *verso*. It appears that tenants of manors were in the habit of erecting crosses on their lands, and so claiming sanctuary thereat from Knights Templars and Hospitallers, and that to resist this encroachment of the Church this Act was passed. By this Act these crosses became forfeited to the lord or to the Crown. See BANNER CROSS and CROSS.

PARSON'S NOSE, *sb.* the caudal extremity of a fowl, goose, &c.

It is sometimes called the *Pope's nose*.

PASH, *sb.* a heavy fall.

'A great *pash* of water.' Cf. M.E. *paschen*.

PASTE-PIN, *sb.* a rolling pin for pastry.

PATRICK STORS, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See STORRS.

PATTERN, *sb.* 'means of subsistence; and generally used with the word *scanty;* as *pittance* is, which may be the same word in this use of it.'—H.

PATTERNE FLATT, a field near 'Cockshott rowe,' in Shirtcliffe. *Harrison.* It contained ten acres.

PAUM [pome], *sb.* the palm [of the hand].

PAUNCH, *v.* to take out the entrails.

'I *panche* a man or a beest, I perysshe his guttes with a weapon. *Ie panche.*'—*Palsg.*

PAX-WAX, *sb.* the strong tendon in the neck of an animal.

PAY, *v.* to beat.

PAY-BERRING, *sb.* 'a funeral at which the persons attending are expected to offer some small contribution, usually a shilling, towards the expenses.'—*Hunter's MS.* See BIDDING-FUNERAL.

PEACH-HALL, a place in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

PEAKLEY HILL, near Holmesfield. O. M.

PEAL, *sb.* a noise.

'They lead a sad *peal*,' equivalent to 'they make a great noise.'

PEARES HOUSE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

PEARL, *sb.* a cataract in the eye. *Hunter's MS.*

PEARL.

'Item the *Pearle* pasture lieing between Stannington Wood North and Rivelin Water East and South.'—*Harrison.* 'A broket or *pirle* of water.'—Leland's *Itinerary*, ed. 1769, iii. 132.

PEASE LANDS. 'A piece of arable land called *pease* lands lying in Middle field.'—*Harrison.*

PEAT [peeart], *adj.* pert, saucy, forward.

'She answered me in such a *peat* manner.' The word is pronounced in two syllables (peeat). 'There was with this yong *peate* an old woman, a Sicilian also.'—Painter's *Palace of Pleasure*, 1575, vol. i., novel 37.

PEATE PITS.

'Item a peice of morish ground called *Peate pitts* . . . abutting upon Crookesmoore.'—*Harrison.* Harrison mentions a 'peate house' at Stannington. See MOSPITT, and PITTY FIELD.

PECK, *v.* to cough sharply.

'He's got a nasty *peckin'* cough.' '*Pett*, a short, little cough.'—*Banks.*

PECKE HALL, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

PECKETT. 'Sampson Peckett' is used to express a person of great consequence.

'Thah thinks tha'rt *Sampson Peckett*, does ta?'

PECKISH, *adj.* hungry.

PEEACH, *sb.* a perch; a measure of land.

PEEAK [peeark], *v.* to perch or roost as birds do.

PEEAK [peeark], *sb.* a perch.

'Aw shot him on't *peeak* i' that lum.'

PEECH.

'Item another close called the Mill *peech*' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* See *Peach Hall* above. This appears to be the same word as 'piece,' which is used in the sense of field. '*Pecia terræ*, modus agri; *pièce de terre*.'—*Maigne d'Arnis.*—See PEEACH.

PEEL, *sb.* 'the iron shovel used in baking to put bread or anything that is baked into the oven.'—*Hunter's MS.*

PEEL END, the sharp end of a hammer head.

PEEP or PIP, *sb.* the pistil of a flower. See PIPS.

PEER, *sb.* a pear.

PEG, *v.* to walk.

'He can *peg* away,' meaning he is a good walker.

PEGGY, *sb.* See MAIDEN.

PEG-LEG, *sb.* a wooden leg.

PEGS, *sb. pl.* the teeth.

PEN or PIN, *sb.* a feather just sprouting through the skin. '*Penne*, penna.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

PEN-FLESH, *sb.* skin roughened by cold or emotion. See GOOSE-FLESH.

PENNY, *adj.* Fowls are said to be *penny* when their skins are full of sprouting feathers, rendering them difficult to pluck. The word also means poor, starved, the condition of having *pen-flesh*, *q.v.*

PENNY HOP, a rude dance which formerly took place in the common taverns of Sheffield, usually held after the bull-baiting. See Wilson's note to *Mather's Songs*, p. 74.

PENNY-PRICK, *sb.* 'a game consisting of casting oblong pieces of iron at a mark. It is an old game, once played by people of fashion.'—H.

PENNY RENT, a field near Ranmoor, containing 1 rood and 35 perches.

'Item a meadow called *penny rent*.'—*Harrison*.

PENNY RYAL, *sb.* penny royal, *mentha pulegium*.

PENT, *v.* to paint.

PEPPED, *past part.* of to peep.

PEPPER ALLEY, a street in Sheffield, now removed, which ran into Fargate and lay about midway between Norfolk Row, then called Tucker Alley, and New Church Street.

Pepper is found as a surname in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. In *Notes and Queries*, 7th S., iv. 373, it is said that *Pepper Alley* and *Pepper* Street, as names of low parts of towns and villages, are quite common all over England.

PEPPER GANG, the name given to a body of men who sell inferior horses for sound ones.

There is a Cheshire proverb—'When the daughter is stolen shut the *pepper-gate*.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*.

PERISH, *v.* to kill, to starve with cold.

'I'm nearly *perished* wi' cold.'

'*Perished*,' frost-bitten.

PERRIGREE WOOD, a wood near Sheffield.

It is at Woodend, south of the station at Ecclesall. I have since been told that its proper name is '*Perrigoe Wood*,' and that a family called *Perrigoe* lived in the district.

PETCH, *sb.* a patch.

PETCH, *v.* to patch.

PETE [peet], the name Peter.

PETER WOOD, near Fulwood. O. M.

'*Peter* Close,' a field in Carlton, near Barnsley. Also 'Long *Peter*' and 'Square *Peter*' in that village. Halliwell, quoting the *Archæologia*, xxx. 411, gives *peter* as the cowslip, *primula veris*.

PETTY, *sb.* a privy.

PEWIT, *sb.* the lap-wing or green plover. *Vanellus cristatus*.

This word is *pywipe* in Lincolnshire. Compare the Scotch *peesweep* and *peeweep*. Land is said to be poor where there are many *pewits*. The bird is so called from the cry *pewit*, or *peeweep*, which it makes.

PEY [pay], *sb.* a pea.

PEYHAM or PEYHAM'S BANK, a place near Walkley. Sometimes written *Pegham*. *Harrison*.

PEY-SWAD, *sb.* the pod of a pea.

PHILPOT MEADOW, a field in Cold-Aston.

PICK, *v.* to vomit.

When a cow casts her calf she is said to *pick* it.

PICK, *v.* to throw.

'He *picked* him down.' 'I holde a grote I *pycke* as farre with an arrowe as you.'—*Palsgrave*.

PICK-A-BACK. To ride *a pick-a-back* is to ride or be carried on a man's shoulders.

PICKER, *sb.* one who throws, as hay with a fork, &c.

PICKER HILL, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison*.

PICK-FORK, *sb.* a pitch-fork.

PICKIN'-HOIL, *sb.* a hole in the wall of a barn through which hay and straw are thrown.

PICKLE, *sb.* a mess, a condition of trouble or disgrace; used in a humorous sense.

'Now in what *pickle*, think you, was the Leach?'—*Harrington's Ariosto*, xxi. 60.

PICKLES, *sb. pl.* the name of fields in Cold-Aston.

They are sometimes written *Pighills*. Halliwell gives '*Pightle*, a small meadow; any small enclosed piece of land.' See PINGLE.

PICKOW.

'Item *Pickow* meadow lying next unto the lands of Mr. Jessop east, and the last piece west, and the first piece north, and Brookow land south-east.' *Harrison.*

PICKS, *sb. pl.* the diamonds on cards. H.

PIE [poi]. 'As right as a *poi*' means as right as possible.

PIG, *v.* to crowd together; 'to *pig* together' means to sleep together.

PIG-COIT, *sb.* a pig cote, pigsty.

PIGGIN, *sb.* a wooden pail for milk with a handle on one side.

''Prentices ate their porridge out of *piggins*.'—L.

PIGH HILL. 'A meadowe called *Pigh Hill*.'—*Harrison.* Pighills are fields in Cold-Aston. See PYE BANK.

PIG-HULL, *sb.* a pigsty.

PIG-NUT, *sb.* the earth nut. *Bunium flexuosum.* Called *Swine-bread* in Inverness-shire.

PIKE, *v.* to choose, to select.

PIKELET, *sb.* a thin round cake, made of flour, eggs, milk, and yeast.

PIKESTAFF.

There is an expression 'as plain as a *pikestaff*.'

'I've lost my cap.' 'There it is as plain as a *pikestaff*.'

PILE, *sb.* the plain side of a knife.

'I'll toss thee up; mark or *pile*,' as we should say 'heads or tails.' The *mark* is the figured side of a knife, or that which has the maker's mark. 'The head of an arrow. Mark and *pile* are used of a knife, as head and tail of a coin, or *recto* and *verso* of the leaf of a book.'—H.

PILL, *v.* to peel.

PILLGARLIC, *sb.* a poor, ill-dressed person; an object of pity or contempt.

It is usually associated with the adjective 'poor,' as 'Poor *pillgarlic*.'

PILLOLES.

'A close of pasture called *Pilloles* lying next Darnall Brooke.'—*Harrison. Pill* holes. 'From S. Juste *pille* or creke to S. Manditus creeke is a mile dim.'—Leland's *Itinerary*, 1769, iii. 29. 'The channels through which the drainings of the marshes enter the river are termed *pills*.'—*Halliwell.* Cf. *Pilsley* in Derbyshire; *Pilley* in Tankersley.

PILLOW-BERE, *sb.* a pillow case. H.

PIME, *v.* to peep.

I have only heard it in the phrase 'to peep and *pime*.'

PINCH, *sb.* a game which consists in pitching half-pence at a mark.

Some colliers were lately fined £1 each and costs for playing at *pinch* on Sunday.

PINCH MILL, near Wickersley. O. M.

PINE, *v.* to starve.

'"He *pined* her," that is, he did not give her sufficient food.'—*Hunter's MS.*

PINGLE, *sb.* a small field.

The *pingle* is generally land of choice quality. 'Item the said Katherine Webster holdeth the *Pingle* lying next,' &c.—*Harrison.* The Scotch crofters have their *pendicle*, which corresponds with *pingle*. 'Pinfold *pingle* lying in near field.'—*Ibid.* It contained twenty-six perches.

PINK, *v.* to wink, to half shut the eyelids.

PINK, *sb.* a small fish.

'*Pinks* and gudgeons are the prey which the school-boy aspires to take when he goes to the shallow brooks with thread and a crooked pin as his fishing tackle.'—*Hunter's MS.*

PINNER, *sb.* a pinder.

PINNER or PINNY, *sb.* an apron or pinafore worn by children, usually made of diaper or holland.

PINS, *sb. pl.* the legs.

'Knocked off his *pins*.'

PINSON, *sb.* a pincer.

'A pair of *pinsons*.'

'*Pynsone*, tenella.'—*Prompt Parv.* O.F. *pinçôn.*

PINSTONE STREET, a street in Sheffield.

It is called *Pinson* Street in Gosling's map of Sheffield, 1736. The change from *Pinson* to *Pinstone* may be a case of interpretative corruption, from a supposed connection with Penistone, or the surname Penistone, which occurs in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The street was once called *Pincher* Croft Lane (Leader's *Reminiscences of Old Sheffield*, ed. 1875, index). See the preceding word. See SOWMOUTH and PANSTONE PANS. An obelisk or monolith which is, as I write these lines, being erected at the head of this street has no connection with any previous stone or monument. I am informed by an old man that when he was a boy the street was commonly called '*Pincher Croft* Lane.'

PIPE, *v.* to take notice of.

'*Pipe* his *kuss*,' *i.e.*, take notice of his mouth. A detective is said to *pipe* round a public-house when in search of a culprit.

PIPES, *sb. pl.* blood-vessels.

PIPS, *sb. pl.* detached blossoms of cowslips. See PEEP.

'*Pips*, and sometimes *peeps*, of flowers; the small eye.'—H.

PIPWORTH LANE, near Eckington. O. M.

PISS-A-BED, *sb.* the large yellow dandelion. *Leontodon Taraxacum.*

PITCH-AN'-TOSS, *sb.* a game played with coins.

The players throw at a mark called a *mot*.

PITCHER CROFT, a field in Dore.

Pitcher is frequent as a field-name in this village. Halliwell gives *pitcher*, the pollard willow. There is no mention of such a tree in Britten and Holland's '*English Plant Names*.' The *Pitcher Crofts* consist of damp land. Two streams of water flow through them.

PITTY FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* Perhaps *peaty*. See PEATE PITS, and MOSPITT.

PITYARD.

'Thomas Bland a *pytyeard*, ijs.' Rental in Sheffield Free Library, 1624. Probably a tan-pit.

PIZE, *v.* to strike, to knock.

'*Pize* him o'er.'

PIZE, *sb.* a blow.

PIZE-BALL, *sb.* a game at ball.

Sides are picked, as for example, six on one side and six on the other, and three or four marks or 'tuts' are fixed in a field. Six go out to field, as in cricket, and one of these throws the ball to one of those who remain 'at home,' and the one 'at home' strikes or *pizes* it with his hand. After *pizing* it he runs to one of the 'tuts,' but if before he can get to the 'tut' he is struck with the ball by one of those in the field, he is said to be *burnt*, or out. In that case the other side go out to field.

PLACKLING MAGATHA, a field in Norton.

The first word appears to be a diminutive of A.S. *blæc*, M.E. *plecke*, *placke*, an area, open space. See MAGATHAY.

PLAICH or PLEACH, *v.* to intertwine.

Hedges are *pleached* or *plashed* when, in order to make them stronger, they are intertwined with boughs.

PLAISTERER, *sb.* a plasterer. *Hunter's MS.*

PLANETS. 'Rain is said to fall in *planets* when it falls partially and violently.'—H.

PLANT, *v.* to hide; to deposit stolen property.

'Springing the *plant*' is fetching it away. A word used by burglars.

PLATE, *sb.* a trick, device.

'We'n seen many a *plate* as thah kno's nowt abaht.'—*Bywater*, 120. 'Wa but o kno on a dacent *plate* or two.'—*Ibid.*, 121. I have heard this: 'Somebody will make a good *plate* of it,' *i.e.*, a good thing of it. 'I've a *plate* for a quart of beer' means I have the means of getting a quart of beer. The plan of a house, &c., was formerly called the *plate*.

PLATTS. 'A tenement called the *Platts*' in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

The word occurs in the neighbourhood as a surname. A.S. *plot*, a patch of ground. Stratmann refers to Goth. *plats* (ἐπίβλημα).

PLEASEN, *v.* to please. L.

PLECK, *sb.* an area, place.

A woman said 'You never saw such a *pleck* in your life.' She meant a dirty place. A.S. *plæc*, M.E. *plecke*. Cf. Meadow *Pleck* in Derbyshire.

PLEUGH [plew], the pronunciation of plough.

PLOUGH-BULLOCKS [plew-bullocks], *sb. pl.* plough-stots.

The men who are called the *plew-bullocks*, or *plough-bullocks*, and who represent ploughmen, go about on *Plough*-Monday, the Monday next after Twelfth-day, from house to house, drawing a *plough* without its share. If money is not given to them they threaten to put the share in, and *plough* the 'door-stone' up. One of the men who drives the *plough* has a bladder fastened to the end of a whip. They generally come at night. The one who carries the whip is very gaudily dressed in women's clothes.

PLOUGH-MONDAY, *sb.* the Monday next after Twelfth-day.

PLUMBLEY, a place near Ridgeway. O. M.

POBS or POBBIES, *sb.* a child's dish of warm milk and bread.

POCKARD [pockerd], *adj.* pock-marked, having traces on the face left by the small-pox.

POD or PODDY, *sb.* a child's shoe.

POD, *sb.* a small pointed knife with a short handle.

PODDEL, *sb.* a puddle or a small pool.

Sometimes called 'a *poddel*-hole.' M.E. *podel.*

PODGY, *adj.* dumpy, small.

POGGS, fields in Bradfield.

'Thomas Masden for the *Poggs* £10 - 00 - 00.'—*Harrison.* Elsewhere 'Thomas *Marsden*;' this name being still often pronounced as here first written. '*Pogg* bank' in Bradfield, *ibid.* In Mr. Sleigh's *Derbyshire Words*, *Pugmire* is given as a quagmire. A family called *Pogmore* lived near Ridgeway about fifty years ago. There is a place called *Pogmore* near Barnsley. '*Pug*, a kind of loam. Sussex.'—*Halliwell.* Stratmann gives '*pugges* . . . . of corne' from *Palladius on Husbondrie*, 3, 179. *Pog-moor* in Silkstone, near Barnsley.

POI, the pronunciation of pie.

POINTON WOOD, near Bradway. O. M.

Adjacent are '*Pointon* lodge' and '*Pointon* lane.' A family of this name formerly lived in Bradway. Cf. *Pointon* Cross, near Hucklow in Derbyshire.

POISE [poiz], *v.* to kick.

POISON-BERRY, *sb.* an ill-natured or malicious woman.

I have never heard it applied to a man. 'Old *poison-berry*' is a term applied to a woman who slanders or speaks ill of her neighbours. In botany *poison-berry* is the fruit of *Taxus communis.*

POKEY, *adj.* very small.

POLL, *v.* to cut the hair.

POLL. 'Upper *Poll* field' in Dore.

Pole, a stake or rod, is pronounced *poll* in this district. See POWL.

POLLED. A cow which has no horns is said to be *polled.*

POLONY, *sb.* Bologna sausage.

POO, *v.* to pull. 'He *pood* his boots off.'

POOLE, *sb.* a bird of some kind?

'Pheasants, and great store of partridges and moore game in abundance both black and red, as moore cockes, and young *pooles* upon the moores.'—*Harrison.* '1740. 25 Augt. I mett Sir Winsor [Hunloke] Doct. Burn on moors then, and we killed a large *poole* and a little *blackpool* near and on Leas ofen.'—Memorandum Book of George Mower, of Barley Woodseats, near Dronfield. I have not heard the word used, and possibly the word in the MS. is *poote* and not *poole.* See POULT.

POP, *sb.* an effervescent beverage; ginger beer.

POPE'S-EYE, *sb.* a round piece of fat in the middle of a leg of mutton or of a ham.

POPPET or POPPY, *sb.* a term of endearment; used with reference to a child.

PORKET, *sb.* a young pig fattened for the butcher.

PORTER, *sb.* a rivulet in Sheffield parish.

'Besides these two rivers there are other rivers called *Porter* water, & Loxeley water, & Riveling Water.'—*Harrison.* He also mentions *Porter* lane. Cf. O. Icel. *parta, partera,* to part, divide. The river-name *Sheath,* now *Sheaf,* means 'divider,' the stream which divides.

PORTOBELLO, a place in Sheffield.

POSNET, *sb.* a round saucepan. 'A pot for boiling.'—H.

'Slapt her hand into a *posnitful* o melted butter.'—*Bywater,* 34. It is properly, I believe, applied to a saucepan, with iron feet, swung by a chain from the chimney over a fire. M.E. *posnet.*

POSS, *v.* to push with the head as a calf does.

Clothes in a *maiden-pot* are said to be *possed* about by an instrument called the *peggy.*

POSS, *sb.* a push.

POSSET, *v.* to vomit as a child in arms does when he is overfed.

POTE, *v.* to push, or kick.

A man who is restless in bed is said to *pote* with his feet.

POT-KNURS or POTTIES, *sb. pl.* white glazed marbles used in the game of marbles.

POT-MARJORAM, *sb.* marjoram; *origanum vulgare.*

POT-SEAR, *sb.* a broken piece of pottery.

POT-SITTEN.

Burnt milk which adheres to the bottom of a saucepan is said to be *pot-sitten.* The word is also applied to a dirty, unwashed person. 'A *pot-sitten* fellow.' It is applied to anything very dirty.

POTTER, *sb.* a poker for the fire.

POTTER, *v.* to poke; to make a feeble attempt.

'*Potter* the fire.'

POTTERED, *pa. p.* perplexed.

POTTLE, *v.* to make a feeble attempt.

'I *pottled* a bit.'

POUCE, *sb.* a filthy, dirty fellow.

'*Pouse,* used for extreme worthlessness. "It's only *pouse.*"'—H. 'It's all *pouse*' means 'it's all rubbish.'

POUCHER, *sb.* a poacher. Pronounced like pouch, a bag.

Prof. Skeat derives *poacher* from *poche* a pouch or bag, a derivation which this form of the word seems to render certain.

POUCY [powsy], *adj.* poor, paltry, contemptible.

POULT or POOT, *sb.* any young bird.

In Derbyshire a water hen is a 'water *poot*,' and a grouse a moor *poot*.

POVERTY-BELLS, *sb. pl.* the game of quoits.

POVERTY-BOX, *sb.* a cradle.

POWER, *sb.* a multitude; 'a *power* of people.'—H.

POWLE or POW, *sb.* a pole.

On the road between Owler Bar and Fox House is a wooden pole called 't' wooden pow,' said to have been formerly used as a guide over the trackless moors in deep snows. 'As long as a May *powl*.'—*Bywater*.

POWK, *sb.* a stye on the eyelids; a pimple or pustule.

PRATE, *v.* to make a noise as a hen does.

Hens are said to *prate* when they go about in search of food.

PRATTY, *adj.* pretty. M.E. *prati*, A.S. *prætig*.

PRAY YER, I beseech you.

PREFERMENT, *sb.* probation.

Young unmarried women are said to be on their *preferment* when they are waiting to be *preferred* by some young man. 'If yo'd been a young woman now on your *preferment* I'd have overlooked it.'

PRETHEE, prithee.

PRIAL, *sb.* three of one sort, a trio.

'A *prial* of horses.'

'This resolute *prial* fought on battle royal.'

Mather's Songs, 10.

PRICKLE, *v.* to prick. L.

PRIDE OF THE MORNING.

'When slight rain falls early in the morning of a day devoted to a summer excursion in the country, a hopeful person will say "It has set in for a fine day." "No," says the more desponding companion, "it is only *the pride of the morning*."'—*Hunter's MS.* Derbyshire lead-miners speak of the pride of the vein.

PRIEST HILL, near Whiteley Wood.

I am told that John Priest lived at or near this place in 1807. It is the same place as *Civer* [seiver] *hill*, *q.v.* 'On the 1st of September, 1846, was opened an apparently large barrow near Taddington, called *Priestcliffe* Lowe.'—Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*,' p. 95. Cf. *Priesthorpe* in Bingley near Bradford. A field near Great Hucklow in Derbyshire is called *Priest acre*.

PRIG, *v.* to steal.

PRIMINY MIMINY.

'Don't talk in that *priminy miminy* way,' *i.e.*, speak naturally.

PRINCE'S FEATHERS, *sb.* the spotted navel-wort. *Hunter's MS.*

PRIOR GATE, the old name of High Street, Sheffield. So called in Gosling's Map, 1736.

The Priors of Worksop were impropriators of the Church at Sheffield. Harrison, in 1637, speaks of 'the *high street* which leadeth to Barker's poole.' 'Item 2 cottages, a barne, and a garden lying in High streete in Sheff. towne.' —*Ibid.*

PRITTLE-PRATTLE, *sb.* tattle; small talk.

PRIZE, *sb.* the price, as of goods.

PRIZE, *v.* to force open, as a box-lid is forced open by a lever.

PROD, *v.* to poke.

'He wer *proddin* a tooad wi' a stick.'

PROG, *sb.* '*viaticum;* but especially used for such provision as a boy takes to school.'—H.

PROG, *sb.* one who provides victuals; a caterer, provider.

PROTE, *v.* to poke.

PROUD, *adj.* precocious.

Wheat is said to be *proud* when it springs up too early. Cf. *proud*-flesh.

PROUD TAILOR, 'a long narrow insect with beautiful wings.' 'A gaudy insect with wings.'—H.

[P]SALTER LANE, a suburban road in Sheffield.

At the end nearest Banner Cross is a hill called [*P*]*salter* hill, where are some large stone quarries. The elder-tree, *sambucus niger*, loves stony ground. A few elders may yet be seen growing on this hill. In an Anglo-Saxon glossary of the tenth century (*Wright-Wülcker*, 278, 11) *sambucus* is glossed as *saltere*. Harrison mentions a field in Ecclesfield called *Salter inge*, and there is a little valley near Holmesfield called *Salter Sitch*. There can, therefore, be no doubt that this rare and interesting word means the elder-tree. Hunter, in *Hallamshire*, p. 204, writing of Banner Cross, says: 'The name might tempt an antiquary to wild conjectures, especially when he stands on the basis of an old stone cross still remaining, and looks along *Salter* (perhaps *Psalter*) Lane.' This was published in 1819, and I am afraid that this unhappy guess, or rather joke, of Hunter's is the origin of the vulgar affectation which has prefixed a *p* to this word, and invented a story to explain why it was called *Psalter Lane*. It is said that the canons of Beauchief, a monastery about four miles distant, were accustomed to meander down the road singing *psalms!* This is about as reasonable as to derive *Oughtibridge* from *There-Ought-to-be-a-Bridge*, and I should not have mentioned the story had I not found it generally received as the truth. A quarryman at *Salter* Hill told me that some years ago a number of stones made hollow in the centre, and which from his description I have no doubt were querns, were found here. *Salter* Hill is at Brincliffe, which in 1279 is spelt *Brendeclyve*, *i.e.*, Burnt Cliffe. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 106.

PUDDING LANE, the old name of King Street, Sheffield.

According to Gosling's Map of Sheffield, 1736, it was the street which ran parallel to the shambles. The shambles are still there, and meat is sold, but cattle are not killed there. The meaning is obvious. In the statutes relating to the streets of London it was ordered that 'the *pudding*-cart of the shambles shall not go afore the houre of nine in the night, or after the hour of five in the morning.'—Stowe's *Survey of London*, 1633, p. 667. In Harrison's time (1637) there were seventeen shops in the Sheffield butchers' shambles.

PUDDINGS, *sb. pl.* entrails, intestines.

PUFFLE, *v.* to swell.

'It's all *puffled* up.'

PUKE, *v.* to be sick.

PUKE, *sb.* an emetic. H.

PULL. Used in the expression *to pull a face*, to make a grimace.

'He *pulled* a face as long as a fiddle.'

PULTICE, *sb.* a poultice.

PUMMEL, *v.* to thrash.

PUMMER, *sb.* anything very large.

PUNCH, *sb.* a kick with the foot.

PUNCH, *v.* to kick with the foot.

PUNCH-CLOD, *sb.* a plough-man, a clod-hopper. H.

PUNCHEON, or PUNCH, *sb.* a pit-prop, an upright piece of timber used to support the superincumbent strata in coal-mining whilst the coal is being got.

'Item a spring wood called Crooke wood [*Cooke* wood?] wherein they get *punchwood* for the use of the coalepits. Some part thereof is above 32 yeares growth and some part newly cut downe, and every yeare cut as occasion serveth.' This was near Shirecliffe Hall. *Harrison.*

PUND, *sb.* a pound weight.

PUNISH, *v.* to hurt.

'This boot has *punished* me all day.'

PUNKY, *adj.* dirty.

PUNKY, *sb.* a chimney sweeper, or any dirty, black person.

Children are told when they are naughty that '*punky* will fetch them.'

PUR, *sb.* a push or thrust.

'He gave him a *pur* in the side with his thumb.'

PURE or PURELY, *adj.* well in health.

'How is she?' 'She's *purely*.' *Poorly* coming so near to it in sound and orthography denotes the opposite. *Pure* is also used as an intensive word. '*Pure* well' is very well.—*Hunter's MS.*

PUSH-PIN, *sb.* a child's game.

Two pins are laid upon a table, and the object of each player is to push his pin across his opponent's pin. This, as will be found on trial, is by no means an easy thing to do.

PUT-ABOUT, vexed, annoyed.

PUTHER, *sb.* smoke, steam.

A variant of *pother*.

PUTTEN, past participle of to put.

PYĀNOT, *sb.* the peony. The *a* is long. *Pæonia officinalis*.

PYE-BANK, *sb.* the name of a street in Sheffield.

It occurs in Gosling's Map, 1736. There was formerly a family called *Pye* in Sheffield. 'Imprimis *Pay banke* field (ara*ble*) next unto the two last pieces east and north and next unto *Payhame* banke in p*art* west and con*taining* 9a. 0or. $23\frac{1}{10}$p.'—*Harrison*. A meadow called '*Pigh hill*,' *ibid*. *Pye Banke*,' '*Pye Banke* hill,' *ibid*. *Pye greave*, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See PIGH HILL.

PYNOT, *sb.* a magpie.

The magpie was regarded as a bird of ill omen. If a magpie crossed a man's path he used to say—

'I crossed the *pynot*, and the *pynot* crossed me:
The Devil take the *pynot* and God save me.'

It was considered good luck to meet two magpies, but bad luck to meet one.

QUALITY, *sb.* gentry.

QUARREL, *sb.* a stone quarry.

'For leadynge of xx lods of stone from the *quarrel* to the brydge vijs.'—*T. T. A.*, 10.

QUAUNCH, *adj.* squeamish, fastidious.

A Sheffield man who had arrived at an inn was asked what he would take for supper. He said, 'I feel rather *quaunch* to-neet; do us a red herrin'.'

QUAWK, *v.* to make a noise as a bird does.

QUEE-CALF, *sb.* a female calf. See WYE CALF.

QUEER STREET.

When a man is in any difficulty he is said to be 'in *queer street*.' A man wrote thus: 'As I am in *queer streets* no doubt you might give me some valuable information.'

QUEST, *sb.* an inquest.

QUEST, *v.* to seek.

'"How is it there's no sport to-day?" Huntsman: "Dunno, sir, unless it be the hounds can't *quest.*"'—L. The huntsman seems to have used the word rather loosely, for hounds can always *quest*, *i.e.* seek, but they often lose the scent.

QUIET, *adv.* the pronunciation of *quite*.

QUILT, *v.* to beat, to thrash.

QUOIT GREEN, a place in Dronfield.

In a deed which I have seen, dated 1664, it occurs as 'a piece of waste land called the *Cote* Green.' It appears to have no connection with the game of quoits. 'A cote (coyt); *capana*, *est prava domus*, *casa*, *casula.*'—*Cath. Angl.* 'A meadow called *Koyt* croft lying betweene a com*m*on called pitts moore and the lands of Mr. Bright.'—*Harrison.* 'A close of pasture with a *coate* in it' in Bradfield.—*Ibid.* *Cote* field, near Castle Dyke, *anno* 1807. This is pronounced *Coit* field.

RACE.

The word occurs in '*mill race*,' a narrow stream which supplies a water-wheel. It is also used for the channel or excavation in which the fly-wheel of an engine turns. A.S. *rǽs*, a course, channel, stream.

RACK, *sb.* a piece of iron to hang a spit on.

RACK AND RUIN, destruction.

RACKAN-HOOK, *sb.* the iron hook by which the posnet or iron saucepan was hung to the *rackan* or vertical piece of iron in the chimney.

Hunter gives the word as *reckon-tree*. *Hunter's MS.* A.S. *racente*, M.E. *rakente*, O. Icel. *rekendi*, a chain. The *posnet* would, no doubt, frequently be hung in the chimney by a chain.

RACKAPELT, *sb.* an idle rascal.

RACKER WAY, a road at or near Stannington.—*Harrison.*

RACKETY or RACKETING, *adj.* noisy, boisterous.

RACK O'T EE, the rack of the eye. M.E. *rake*, a path?

A man was setting out a walk in a garden without the help of a line. On being asked whether he ought not to use a line, if he wished the walk to be straight, he said he could do it 'by *t' rack o't ee*.'

RACK UP, *v.* to choke up.

RADDLE, *sb.* red earth used in marking sheep.

Mather has a song (p. 46) entitled '*Raddle-neck'd Tups.*'

RADDLE, *v.* to cheat.

'He *raddled* him out of a shilling.'

RADDLE-HOLE, *sb.* a yellow nodule or flaw in a stone.

RAFFLE, *v.* to ravel, to entangle.

RAFFLIN', *adj.* loose, worthless.

RAG. 'To get one's *rag* out' is to get into an excessively bad temper.

RAGAMUFFIN, *sb.* a blackguard, a low worthless fellow.

RAGG CLOSES, in Ecclesfield.

'Two closes known as the Cow Close, or *Ragg* Closes near Tricket Lane and Hartley Brook.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 318. Cf. *Ragwood*, in Wedmore, Somersetshire. *Wragg* is a common surname in the district. See MALLY WRAGG LANE.

RAGGED-ROBIN, *sb.* the meadow-lychnis, *lychnis flos-cuculi.*

RAIN, *sb.*

'A line across meadows where has formerly been a hedge or a road is called the *rain*.'—H. See Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1st ed., p. 381. *Rainstorth* near Cowley. See RAYNE HOLME.

RAISIN HALL, a place near Sheffield. *Harrison.*

'*Rasing* banke.'—*Ibid.* Perhaps O. Icel. *rás*, A.S. *rǽs*, a channel, course, stream, and *eng*, a meadow. See RACE. I cannot find, however, that there is any stream near *Raisin Hall.* Britten and Holland give *raisin* as *ribes rubrum*, quoting Markham's *Country Housewife's Garden. Reason Haule*, 1624. The word is found as a surname in Yorkshire.

RAKE, *sb.* a strip of land.

A farmer will say 'a *rake* of bad land runs across that field.' M.E. *rake.*

RAMMELL, *sb.* the trimmings of a hedge. See RUMMELL.

Harrison mentions a field called '*Remell banke*' in Ecclesfield.

RAMMY, *adj.* of a disagreeable smell.

RAMMY-HIDED, *adj.* having an offensive skin.

RAMS, *sb. pl.* wild onions. *Allium ursinum.* M.E. *hramsen*, Swed. *rams.*

RAMSCAR FIELD, a place near Ranmoor. *Harrison.*

There is a *Ramshaw* wood near Unston, Dronfield.

RAMSHACKLE, *adj.* dilapidated.

RANDANNING or RANTANNING, *sb.* the punishment elsewhere known as 'riding the stang.'

I have known it used in the case of a man who had beaten his wife. A procession was formed, and tin cans beaten. Verses were recited, beginning—

'Ran dan, dan,
With an old tin can.'

The delinquent was, if possible, seized, and having been carried in a cart round the village, shot up in a horse-pond. Compare Cotgrave: '*Charivaris*

de poelles: The carting of an infamous person, graced with the harmonie of tinging kettles, and frying pan musicke.' *Ran tan* is said to be equivalent to *rahnd tahn*, round town, round the village, but this may be only a popular etymology. Many years ago a man living in a village near Sheffield was *ran-tanned* for setting fire to his own house with intent to burn himself and his wife to death. The man was carted round the village in the usual manner, and finally the cart was 'shot up' in a pond. In this case the cart went over and completely covered the man, so that it was only with great difficulty that he escaped death by water instead of by fire. In Cheshire *randan* is coarse flax.

RANDING, *sb.* a narrow frieze running along the edge of a knife handle. See RANMOOR.

RANGE, *sb.* a strip of land.

RANK, *adv.* extremely.

'A *rank* bad man.'—H.

RANMOOR or RANDMOOR, *sb.* the name of a fashionable suburb of Sheffield.

It stands on high ground at the very limit of what was once the cultivable ground. A field in Dore is called 'Upper Long *Rand.*' '*Ranne moore.*'—*Harrison.* The meaning of *Ranmoor* depends upon the question whether the real form of the prefix is *Ran* or *Rand.* If the latter, then it is A.S. *rand*, the edge, so that the meaning would be 'Edgemoor.' If the former, it may either be M.E. *ran*, part, division, or M.E. *ran*, O. Icel. *rann*, a house. See RANDING.

RANTY or RANTYPOLE, *sb.* a plank or pole, balanced evenly, upon which children rock up and down in see-saw fashion.

RAP AND RING.

'It is said of a covetous person that he lays hold of everything that he can *rap and ring.*'—*Hunter's MS.* 'All that ever he can *rappe and rende* is lytell ynoughe to marye his doughter.'—*Palsgrave.*

RAPE, *sb.* a rough file, a rasp.

RAPES WOOD, near Crookes. O. M.

RAPSCALLION, *sb.* a low vagabond.

RARE, *adv.* very.

'He used to be *rare* and fond o' carrots.' 'A *rare* cheap farm.'

'O think its a *rare* good thing at we han a National Debt.'—*Bywater*, 259.

RARE, *adj.* underdone, as applied to meat. *Hunter's MS.*

RASP, *sb.* a raspberry. *Rubus Idœus.*

RASPING, *sb.* a thrashing.

RATCH, *v.* to stretch, to tear.

'He *ratched* his brat,' *i.e.*, tore his pinafore. 'These socks won't *ratch*,' *i.e.*, stretch. Boys at Christmas sing 'We have a little purse made of *ratchet* leather skin.'—L.

RATCHEL, *sb.* gravelly stone; thin scraps of stone on the surface of the ground.

Ratchelly soil is a soil containing many small stones.

RATTLER, *sb.* a great falsehood.

'It's a *rattler* o'll uphoud the.'—*Bywater*, 151.

RATTON, *sb.* a rat.

RATTON, *v.* to take away a workman's tools; or to destroy his tools so that he will be unable to work.

'The verb to *ratten* is a purely Hallamshire word, though the notoriety of trades' outrages has tended to bring it into general, but inaccurate, use. Properly it does not apply to bodily injury, but is confined to the removal or destruction of tools, with a view not of felony, but of stopping work. To maim a man is not to *ratten* him; but to take away his wheel-bands is. The etymology of the word is a mere matter of conjecture. Some trace it to the sarcastic pretence that when a man's tools disappear the rats have taken them. To *rat* is in general, or at least frequent, use, to describe desertion from one's side, the person so deserting being called a *rat*. Printers call offices in which the workmen are not in the union, *rat* offices.'—L. Stratmann gives M.E. *ratten*, to wound, to mangle. Professor Skeat has an article on the word. He derives it from the preceding word *ratton*, a rat, the sense being to do secret mischief, as rats do.

RAUM, *v.* to reach, to stretch after. M.E. *râ̂men.*

RAVE, past tense of to rive.

RAVEN, *v.* to wander in search of food.

Guinea fowls are said to go *ravening* about for food.

RAVENTWORTH, in Bradfield.

Mentioned in a deed of 1344. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 406.

RAVER.

'*Raver* Tree feild lying between Carter Knowle,' &c.—*Harrison.*

RAWGATE.

'A common called *Rawgate* hill' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* See Row.

RAW HILL, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See Row.

RAYLES, fields formerly lying in Sheffield Park.

'Elizabeth Skelton for the *Rayles*, £10-0-0.'—*Harrison.* The O. M. has 'The *Rails*,' near Stannington. 'Long *Rails* bottoms,' 'The *Rails*,' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

RAYNE-HOLME, a field in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* See Rain.

RAYTHER, *adv.* rather.

REACH, *v.* 'to make the convulsive effort in sickness.'—H.

READING LANE, near Eckington. O. M.

Redding lane, near Barlborough.

READY, *v.* to make ready, to prepare, to put on suitable apparel. H.

READY, *v.* to comb the hair.

READY-COMB or READYING COMB, *sb.* a comb for the hair.

REAMER, *sb.* an excellent thing of its kind.

A man said of his bicycle 'Isn't it a *reamer*?' A good fire is said to be a '*reaming* fire.'

REAP UP, *v.* to revive.

'To *reap up* old grievances.'

M.E. *ripen*? Stratmann gives *ripe up*.

REAPS WOOD, near Tinker Lane, Crookes. Also 'Lower *Reaps*,' at the same place.

REAST, *sb.* the outer and rancid part of long-kept bacon or ham.

'I *reest*, I wax of ill taste.'—*Palsgrave*.

REASTY, *adj.* rancid, as bacon, &c. M.E. *resti*.

REASTY [reeasty], *adj.* A horse which will neither move backwards nor forwards is said to be *reasty*.

RECKLESS, *sb.* the flower known as *primula auricula*.

RECKLIN, *sb.* the youngest child, pig, &c.

'The little ill favoured pig of a large litter.'—*Hunter's MS.*

RECKON, *v.* to think.

RED HILL, a place in Sheffield.

'John Trippet for black lands & *Red Hill*, £5-0-0.'—*Harrison*. 'A meadow called *Red Hill*.'—*Ibid.*

REDINEYS, a field at Fulwood.

'Imprimis, a pasture called *Redineys*, lying next Fullwood Booth towards the east, and Rivelin Firth towards the north, south, and west. This piece is reserved for the red deare, except eight cow gates and a horse gate, which two of the keepers hath in regard of their office, and cont*aineth* 73a. 2r. 27p.' *Harrison*.

RED ROBIN, *sb.* the red-breast.

REDSCOPE PLANTATION, near Kimberworth. O. M.

RED SKY. It is said that

A red sky at night is the shepherd's delight;
A red sky in the morning is the shepherd's warning.

See *Rainbow* in Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*.

REE, *v.* to cleanse winnowed corn.

REEADY-MAD-EEASY, *sb.* a child's first reading book.

This word was used by a schoolmistress at Dronfield. It was not a jocular term, but the real name by which she described the book. She was called 'old *Dawky* B——.' Children were only taught to knit and spell in her school. It is not easy to see how *reading* can have become *reeady*, but the phrase doubtless means 'reading made easy.'

REECHY, *adj.* smoky. L. A variant of *reeky* from *reek*, to smoke.

REED BREAD. Large, thin, hard cakes made of oatmeal are so called. The bread is the same as oat cake except that it is thinner and baked hard. It is also called *snap-and-rattle*, *q.v.* It is usually kept on shelves suspended beneath the ceiling of the farmer's kitchen.

REEN SIEVE, a sieve used in cleansing winnowed corn.

REEVE. 'Wildmoor Stone Reeve' is a place on the moors west of Dore. See REVEL WOOD.

REGESTER, *sb.* a register. The accent is on the penultimate.

People speak of a *regester* of birth, marriage, &c., 'A regester; *register*.' —*Cath. Angl.*

REGINALD CROFT, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

REIGHT, *adj.* the pronunciation of right.

REIKE, REYK, or REICH, *v.* to reach. A.S. *rǽcan*, M.E. *rǽchen*.

'*Reik* me a leet, Bil, me poip's aht.'—*Bywater*, 22. '*Reich* them puffcakes an poiklits offat range end.'—*Ibid.*, 162. 'Shoo axt me to *reyk* her t' bread an butter.'—*Ibid.*, 244.

REMELL BANKE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison*. See RAMMELL.

RENATHORPE HALL, a place in Ecclesfield.

'*Renathorpe Hall*, alias Hadfield farme.'—*Harrison*.

O. Icel. *reynir*, the rowan-tree, *ornus*, or mountain ash. The word occurs in Icelandic place-names. 'These names mark places with small rowan-groves at the time of the Settlement,—the only sort of tree, except the dwarf birch, which was found in Icel. . . . . The rowan was a holy tree consecrated to Thor.'—*Cleasby and Vigfusson*. Cf. *Renishaw* near Eckington.

RENDER, *v.* to melt. Applied to fat.

RENER HOUSE, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison*.

O. Icel. *reynir*, the rowan-tree.

RENISHAW, near Eckington. See RENATHORPE.

RENTS.

When boys are playing at marbles an outsider sometimes rushes in, and crying out '*Rents*' runs away with the marbles. Cf. '*rynt*, *roint*, *runt*, to get out of the way,' in Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*.

RESIANT, *sb.* an inhabitant.

I have only seen this word in a MS. 'Custom of the manor of Hathersage, 1656.

REVEL WOOD, near Wickersley. O. M.

There is *Revel* Grange, Stannington. Thomas de *Ryvel* in a document of 2 Edw. III. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 124. Roger de *Rivill* in 1161, *ibid.*, p. 399. See REEVE. Cf. *Revel Orchard*, and *Revel Batch* in Wedmore, Somersetshire.

REVET, *sb.* a rivet.

'They shackn t' *revvits* aht befoor they getn em to't warehas.'—*Bywater*, 24. 'I *revet* a nayle, *je riue*.'—*Palsgrave*.

RICE, *sb. pl.* 'sticks used in gardens to support pease and beans or any deciduous plants.'—H.

RICHMOND, a place near Handsworth. O. M.

RICKET FIELD, in Bradfield. O. M.

I have seen the word in a Bradfield deed about 400 years old.

RICKETY, *adj.* lame, weak, ill-nourished.

The word is applied to ill-fed children. A table is said to be *rickety* when it is unsteady.

RID, *v.* to clear land.

'It's full o' gorse, an niver been *ridded*.'

RID, *v.* to get through.

'To *rid* work.'—L.

RIDE-AND-TIE.

When two people agree to ride a horse in turn, the method of travelling is called a *ride-and-tie*. When one has ridden the horse for some distance, he ties him to a gate, &c., and, walking on, leaves his comrade to ride the horse and overtake him.

RIDING, *sb.* a cleared road through a wood.

I have heard of a '*riding* of land' in Derbyshire, but do not know its meaning.

RIFF RAFF, *sb.* the mob; also worthless odds and ends.

RIFFLER, *sb.* a small curved tool, cut like a file at the edge.

RIFT, *v.* to belch, to eructate. M.E. *riften*.

RIG or RIGGIN, *sb.* the ridge of a house; also the top of a hill.

RIG, *sb.* a raised road. L.

RIG, *sb.* the first furrow in ploughing.

The making of the first furrow is called 'setting the *rig*.'

RIGGIN STONES, the topmost stones of the ridge of a roof.

RIGHT.

'I have no *right* to pay' means 'I ought not to pay.'

RIGHTEN, *v.* to set right. L.

RIG-TREE, *sb.* the highest beam in the roof of a house.

RILE, *v.* to vex, irritate.

RIM, *sb.* the hoop of a barrel, &c.

A child's hoop, used as a plaything, is called a *rim.*

RIMSEY, *adj.* lascivious.

Mather, p. 84, has a song entitled 'The *Rimsey* Old Man.' I know of no other instance, and have not heard the word in use.

RINCH, *v.* to rinse.

RINDER, *v.* to counter-sink, to let the head of a screw in.

RINDER, *sb.* 'an instrument used for bevelling the sides of a round hole.'—H.

RING-A-RING-OF-ROSES, *sb.* a child's game.

A number of children stand in a ring hand in hand. They move round singing—

'A ring a ring of roses,
A pocket full of posies,
Ashem, Ashem. All fall down.'

Then they fall either on their knees or flat on their faces. They then get up and begin singing again. *Ashem* is said by some to express the noise made by sneezing.

RING HEDGE. 'A piece of arable land . . . abutt*ing* upon the *ring hedge.*'—*Harrison.*

A farm is now said to be in a *ring fence* when it lies within one circuit and not in detached portions.

RINGINGLOW, a place on high ground about six miles from Sheffield.

'A great heape of stones called *Ringinglawe*, from which one Thomas Lee had taken and led away a greate sort of stones; being by one sicke or brooke which parts Derbyshire and Hallamshire.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12. The word means 'Ring Meadow Barrow.' At this place there must have been a circle of stone or earth connected with a barrow. Very old people call it *Ring low.* Bateman opened a 'large chambered tumulus near Monyash called *Ringham low.*' See a full description in *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 93. He mentions also a barrow near Kenslow called *Ringham low.*—*Ibid.*, p. 64. He also mentions *Ringinglow* near Brampton.—*Ibid.*, p. 294. See FOLDRINGS.

RING-TAW, *sb.* a marble marked with a red ring, used in the game of marbles.

RIP, *sb.* a worthless man; a reckless spendthrift.

RIPSTITCH, *sb.* a harum-scarum person.

RISEN-ON, *p. pa.* swelled.

A cow which has eaten too much grass, and become, in popular language, 'burst,' is said to be *risen-on.*

RISING OF THE LIGHTS, *sb.* the disease known as the croup.

RIVELING WATER, the stream now called the *Rivelin.*

'He holdeth the Holme lying between *Riveling Water,*' &c.—*Harrison.* See REVEL WOOD.

RIZ, *past. part.* risen.

'The bread has *riz.*'

RIZZUM OF CORN, a single stalk of corn with the ear upon it.

'I cannot personally vouch for this.'—*Hunter's MS.* The word is common. A *rizzum* of straw is the same thing as a *rizzum* of corn except that in the former case the wheat has been beaten out of the ear.

ROAN or ROAD, *adj.* mixed.

This word is used of streaky bacon; fat streaked with lean.

ROAR, *v.* to weep.

ROBINET or ROBINUT, *sb.* a redbreast or robin-redbreast.

'A robynett; *frigilla,* Auis est.'—*Cath. Angl.* Mr. Bagshawe has heard the following couplet in Derbyshire:—

'Robinets and Jenny wrens
Are God Almighty's cocks and hens.'

ROBIN FIELD.

'Item another close of pasture called *Robin feild* lying betweene Oxspring lane east and the lands of James Darwin west and abutt*ing* upon the last peice north and Ranne moore south and contain*ing* 4a. 1r. 11p.'—*Harrison. Robin field* contained altogether 7a. 1r. 39p. Harrison also mentions 'the *Robin field* near Pits moore.' '*Robin* croft' near Unstone. 'Stephen Fox for *Roberte* land xxijd.' Rental, 1624.

ROBIN HOOD'S BOWER, in Bradfield. See HAGGAS.

In the churchwarden's accounts of St. Helen's, Abingdon, under the year 1566, we find eighteen pence charged for setting up *Robin Hood's Bower.* Brand's *Popular Antiquities.*

ROBIN-RUN-I'T-HEDGE, *sb.* the plant bedstraw. *Galium verum.*

ROCHER, *sb.* a rock.

In describing the fine trees, which in his time grew in Sheffield park, Harrison says: 'They grow out of such a *rocher* of stone that you would hardly thinke there were earth enough to nourish the rootes of the said trees.' 'Imprimis the *Rocher* (woody grounds) lying betweene the *Rocher* and Westnall com*m*on,' in Bradfield, and containing eight acres.—*Harrison.* The O. M. has 'Cliff *Rocher,*' near Bradfield.

ROGER.

'*Roger* house,' '*Rodger* wood,' and '*Roger* field' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* Cf. *Rogerthorpe* in Badsworth, near Pontefract.

ROID, ROYD, a common place-name about Sheffield. See RoodES and Royds Mill.

'Little Hen *Royd*' and 'Hern *Royd*' are fields in Carlton, near Barnsley.

ROIL, *v.* to rub.

'Look at thy coat; tha's been *roilin* agen that wall.'

ROKE, *sb.* a flaw or defect in a piece of stone, metal, &c.

ROKY, *adj.* having flaws or defects.

ROKY, *adj.* cloudy, foggy.

ROLLESTON WOOD, near Gleadless. O. M.

ROLLICK, *v.* to romp.

ROOASTED, *past part.* roasted.

ROOD.

'Item a piece of land called the *Rood.*'—*Harrison.* It contained 1 rood and 24 perches. 'The *roode* land lying in Townefield,' Bradfield.—*Ibid.*

ROODE HOOLE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

ROODES, a field in Bradfield.

'A piece of arable land called the *Roodes.*' *Rhodes* and *Rodes* occur as surnames in the district. 'An intacke called the *Roades*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* This word appears to be the *rood* which forms the fourth part of an acre. Four strips of land called *roods*, laid side by side, formed an acre. But see Royds Mill.

ROOKHEAD.

'Item the *Rookehead* lands lying betweene the lands of Rich. Woodhouse,' &c.—*Harrison.*

ROOMTH, *sb.* room.

ROOSING, *adj.* ample, large.

'A gret *roosing* fire.'

ROOT, *v.* to tear up the ground, to search, to rummage.

'A swyne that is founde eating of corne that groweth in the field, or *wrooting* upon the tilled groundes, let it be lawful for any man to kill the same.'—Holinshed's *Chronicles* (Scotland), ed. 1577, vol. i., 181. M.E. *rôtin.* 'Whoy, prethe, wot wor ta *rootin* for?'—*Bywater*, 255.

ROPER HILL, near Fulwood.

ROPS, *sb. pl.* the intestines. A.S. *roppas.*

ROSE CROFT, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*
Cf. *Rose* Field in Ecclesall. See Row.

ROSE OF YORK AND LANCASTER, *sb.* a variegated rose having the colours red and white.

ROSING, *sb.* a rose-shaped ornament on the rivets of a knife handle.
It takes the shape of a conventional rose, and is formed by affixing to the rivet by means of a smaller rivet a thin piece of silver, &c., previously moulded or stamped into the shape of a rose.

ROSSIN or ROSSIL, *sb.* resin.

ROTE, ROWT, or RAWT, *v.* to roar, to bellow.
'An whoil t' jackass *roted* he shahted.'—*Bywater*, 42.

ROTE, ROWT, or RAWT, *sb.* a roar.
'A jackass set up sich a *rote* at made ivvera hair on his heead stan streit.'—*Bywater*, 42.

ROTTEN SPOT, a small field at Greystones, near Sheffield.

ROTTEN-STONE, *sb.* 'a light stone found in the Peak; in its powdered state much used in the polishing of iron used in the manufactures of Sheffield.'—*Hunter's MS.*

ROUND-LEGS, *sb.* a bow-legged man.
'*Round-legs* to Wadsley went
With burying cakes he was sent.'
Mather's Songs, 80.

ROUNDSEATS, at Dore. O. M. Pronounced *Runsetts.*
Mr. Gomme regards 'round hill fields' as relics of ancient places of assembly. *Primitive Folk Moots*,' 1880, p. 255.

ROVE, *v.* to unknit, as stockings.

ROW.
'Item Broadfield lying between the last piece north & a *Row* of wood south & a pasture called the Clough in part west and con*taining* 8-00-20.'—*Harrison.* 'Item a spring wood of 24 yeares groweth called Cockshott *rowe*,' containing 51 acres.—*Ibid.* 'The *Rowe* and part of the banke,' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* See RAWGATE, and cf. Rawmarsh and Rowley.
þe playn, þe plonttez, þe spyse, þe perez
& *rawez* & randez, & rych reuerez.
Alliterative Poems (Morris), p. 4, l. 104.
The O. M. has 'Great *Roe* Wood' and 'little *Roe* wood,' near Norwood. Cf. *Raw* in Horton, near Settle.

ROY. *Roy* = roid.

'Wm. Shertcliffe, gent*leman*, holdeth Ecclesfield Hall and p*art* of the demesnes belonging prior *roy* the long & short lands in the Townefields the corne mill & chiefe rents due there by the y*earl*y rent of lxxli. not paid.'—*Harrison*. He mentions 'Prior *roy*' several times. Compare the neighbouring village of *Royston*. The O. M. gives the word as 'Prior *Royd*.' See ROYDS MILL.

ROYALLS or RYALLS WOOD, near Povey, Eckington.

Ryalls occurs as a surname in the district.

ROYDS MILL, in Sheffield.

Roid is a somewhat common field name. O. Icel. rjóðr, a clearing, from ryðja, to clear.

RUBBAGE or RUBBIDGE, *sb.* rubbish.

RUBBIN'-STONE, *sb.* a small stone for rubbing floors.

RUCK, *sb.* a heap, a crowd.

Some houses in Cold-Aston are popularly known as 'the *ruck* o' bricks.' 'There wer *rucks* at naburs cum in to look at him.'—*Bywater*, 198. M.E. *rûke*.

RUCK, *v.* to wrinkle or crease.

'His coat *rucks* up.'

RUCK, *sb.* a family, clan.

'He comes on a bad *ruck*.'

'*Reek*, a family, clan, or neighbourhood.'—*Banks*.

RUCKLE, *v.* to wrinkle.

RUCKS AN YEPS, rucks and heaps; topsy-turvy.

RUFFLE, *v.* to rattle, to rumble.

RUFFLE-TOPPIN, *sb.* a person with a rough head of hair.

RUM, *adj.* odd, eccentric.

RUMBLING CLOUGH. 'A ditch called *Rumbling Clough*.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

RUMBLING STREET, a road in Barlow, near Dronfield.

RUMBUSTICAL, *adj.* eccentric. A slang word.

RUMMELL, *sb.* small chippings from stones. See RAMMELL.

RUMPUS, *sb.* a disturbance.

RUN, *v.* to curdle, to turn to whey.

When milk is put into a saucepan over a fire and it curdles it is said to *run*.

'This pudding's all *run*; it's all gone to whey and cruds.'

RUNAGATE, *sb.* a gossip, a man who is always attending to other people's business.

RUN HIS COUNTRY.

When a man absconds so as to avoid his creditors, he is said to *run his country*.

RUNT, *sb.* a sort of pigeon.

RUNT, *sb.* a Highland heifer, ox, or bullock.

RUSH BEDS, near Wickersley. O. M.

RUSHEY MEADOW. *Harrison.*

There is a field bearing this name at Greenhill.

RUSSIA-DUCK, *sb.* a sort of linen used for farmers' smocks.

RUSTLINGS FARM, near Endcliffe. O. M.

RUSTY, *sb.* a boy's game.

See *Ships* in Easter's *Huddersfield Glossary* (E. D. S.). The game of *ships* there described is exactly the same as *rusty*.

SABBOTH, a Christian name.

The Sheffield Parish Register records the death 19th September, 1720, of '*Sabboth* Lockwood.'

SACK or SECK, *v.* to dismiss from work.

SACYMORE or SECYMORE, *sb.* the larger maple. *Acer pseudo-platanus*.

SAD, *adj.* heavy, as bread is when improperly leavened.

'Sadde; *solidus, firmus.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

SAD-IRON, *sb.* a smoothing iron.

SADNESS, *sb.* earnest.

'In good *sadness*.'

SAFE, *adj.* certain, sure.

'He's *safe* to come.'

SAFE-GUARD, *sb.* 'a protective over-dress worn by women when riding on horseback. . . . It occurs in the will of a Hallamshire yeoman, John Hay, of Haldworth, in 1675, and in another will of the reign of Elizabeth occurs "my riding *safe-guard*."'—*Hunter's MS.*

SAID [sed], quiet, satisfied.

'Now be *said*.'

Cf. A.S. *sehtian*, M.E. *sauhten*, O. Icel. *sâtta*, to make peace.

SAIM or SEAM, *sb.* lard, fat. M.E. *seim*, Ital. *saime*.

SAINT ANTHONY'S HILL, a place at Crookes. O. M.

There is also an *Anthony* Field at Dore. *Anthony* was the patron saint of hogs and swineherds. 'I have behest a pygge to *Saynt Antony*.'—Horman's *Vulgaria*, cited in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 29. The oak forests in the neighbourhood of Sheffield were convenient for the feeding of swine. One pig from each litter was usually vowed to this saint. See ANTHONY FIELD and STEPHEN FIELD. 'Ther is in the hands of Petur P*ar*kyne of *Sant Antony* moneye xjs. & ijd.'—*Ecclesfield Churchwardens Accounts*, 1535-6. *St. Anthony's Well* in Crookes is also marked on the O. M. The patronship of animals belongs to *St. Anthony* of Padua. 'Voveasque sacellis exta et candiduli divina tomacula porci.'—*Juv.* 10, 34. This Withals, p. 230, translates: 'And dedicate or vow thou to the chappels the whole entrailes and bowels of a white hog.' One of the bells of Darfield Church has this inscription: 'Ut campana bene sonat Antonius monet.' Pegge (*Beauchief Abbey*, p. 203) says that the common belief was that the bells of this monastery went to Darfield.

SAINT HELEN'S LANE, at Walkley.

'Item a peice of pasture called the Pitts lying betweene the lands of the late Geo. Greaves north & Jno. Macham in p*ar*te & Rich. Woodruffe in p*ar*te south & abutt*ing* upon the last peice east & *S. Hellen's lane* west.'—*Harrison. Helen* is said to have been the daughter of a British king and to have been the mother of Constantine the Great. It was pretended that she discovered the true cross. 'This saint gives name to numerous wells in the north of England.'—Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kal.*, i. 336.

SAINT IGNA, the name of a field near Whirlow Bridge.

I confess to some astonishment at seeing the words '*St. Igna*' in a list of field-names of Dore, made about 1820, to accompany a map of that village. The surveyor was Mr. Fairbank, and he is not likely to have invented a fanciful name. St. Ignace's day was December 17. 'At Sandwick, in the Orkneys, it is usual, by a very ancient custom, for every family to kill a sow, whence this day is called *Sow Day*. As to the custom it has probably some reference to the heathen worship of the sun, to which, among the northern nations, the male of this animal was sacred.'—Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kal.*, i. p. 82. '*St. Igny* has been evolved by French peasants out of the Celtic name Sentiniacum.'—Taylor's *Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 268. This field is about a quarter of a mile to the west of Whirlow Bridge on the north side of the road. A field called *Hogs Den* is adjacent or near to *St. Igna*.

SAINT MICHAEL'S FIELD, in Ecclesfield.

'One of the open townfields near the Sheffield road is known as *St. Michael's Field*.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 266. There was a chapel of *St. Michael* in this village. *Ibid.*

SALARY, *sb.* celery.

SALLET, *sb.* salad.

SALLET, *sb.* a stroke on the head by an antagonist's fist.

SALLY SLARTER, the name of a rustic game.

A number of young men and girls form themselves into a ring, and a girl sits in the middle of the ring apparently weeping. They march round, singing—

Sally, Sally Slarter,
Sitting by the water,
Crying out and weeping
For a young man.
Rise, Sally, rise,
Dry up your eyes;
Turn to the east,
Turn to the west,
Turn to the young man
That you love the best.

The disconsolate one chooses the young man whom she loves best, and then they sing—

So now you've got married,
I hope you'll enjoy
Your sons and your daughters;
So kiss and good-bye.

Then one of the men sits weeping in the middle of the ring, and the verses are repeated, changing '*Sally*' to 'Billy' or some other name, and 'man' to 'girl.' See SLART. The following variation of the first part occurs:—

Sally Water, Sally Water,
Come sprinkle your can;
Who do you lie mourning
All for a young man?
Come choose of the wisest,
Come choose of the best,
Come choose of the young men
The one you love best.

As regards the rimes 'good-bye' and 'enjoy' compare the following couplet from Charles Balguy's translation of the *Decameron*, 1741, p. 513:

'Whilst thus employ'd, an equal *joy*
I find, as tho' himself was *by*.'

Balguy was born at Derwent Hall, Derbyshire.

SALTER INGE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See [P]SALTER LANE.

Cf. *Salterforth* near Skipton, *Salterhebble* in Halifax, and *Saltersbrook* in Penistone.

SALTER SITCH, near the Peacock Inn, between Sheffield and Baslow. See [P]SALTER LANE and SITCH.

'Whereas complaint hath been made to us by Thomas Ragg concerning the pits at the *Salter Sitch* that they be very dangerous both for man and beast therefore if they be not secured before the eleaventh day of November next we do amercy them twenty shillings.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1708. My explanation of *[P]salter Lane* on p. 181 contains an error, which is referred to in the Addenda.

SALVE, *v.* to flatter.

'I *anoynte*, I disceyve by flatterynge. *Ie oyngs.*'—*Palsgrave.*

SAM, *sb.* payment for a number of people.

A man who pays for glasses of ale all round is said to *stand sam.*

'With gle and with gam
Com go we alle *sam.*'
Towneley Mysteries, 34.

Stratmann suggests a connection with Gk. ἅμα.

SAM, *sb.* the butt or fool of a party.

SAM, *v.* to pick up, to collect together; also to stick together. A.S. *samnian*, M.E. *samnien.*

'In he cums, taks coffin off at table, sets it onto t' flooar, *sams* table up, taks it away, an pops it for mooar ale.'—*Bywater*, 122.

'That butter does not *sam* together in the churn.'

'They tell me servants is *sammed* up in Australia.'

The word is sometimes used as a substantive. A woman in Sheffield said she 'had no *sam* in her mouth,' meaning that she had not enough power to chew her food.

SAMEL YARD, near Bell Hagg. O. M.

'*Samel*, gritty, sandy.'—*Halliwell.*

SAM'L, the pronunciation of Samuel.

SAMMING, *sb.* the thickening of porridge. See LITHNING.

SAMMY, *sb.* an advantage; something to boot.

It is used in the game of leap-frog. A line is drawn on the ground from which the leap is made. When a boy wishes to go within the line he asks for some *sammy.*

SAMPLER, *sb.* a piece of needlework done by a schoolgirl on canvas, containing the letters of the alphabet, the numerals up to ten, a verse or two from the Bible, or some moral precept or precepts in prose or verse. Underneath are written the name and age of the maker, with the date. They are common in farm-houses, and are not unfrequently framed and hung up as pictures in the farmer's parlour.

SAMPSON, *sb.* a drink, or beverage.

'But o, mo stars, they drink some *samson.*'—*Bywater*, 192. I have heard of a man being advised 'to drink some black *sam* to make him as strong as a bullock.' I am told that *sampson* is a medley of eggs, milk, &c.

SAMPSON FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

SAMSON TRAP, *sb.* a mouse trap which kills the mouse by a piece of wood falling over it.

SANCOME, *sb.* a quagmire. H. See SANKY.

It occurs in Stannington as *sank-holme*, a flat, spongy piece of ground.

SANDS.

There is a place in Sheffield near the Don called 'Mill *Sands*,' where in Harrison's time were numerous small gardens, some of which are shown in Gosling's map one hundred years later.

SANDS PAVIOURS, a place in Sheffield near Firth College. It is sometimes called *Sans Paviours.*

SANKY, *adj.* boggy, spongy. See SANCOME.

'A soft *sanky* place.'

A gentleman tells me that he has seen Will o' the Wisp on Moscar Flat in a *sanky* place.

SAP, *sb.* ale.

'O'd rather a popt em for sum *sap.*'—*Bywater*, 151.

SARCH, *v.* to search.

SARVE, *v.* to serve.

SARVE OUT, *v.* to retaliate.

SATE-ROD or SET-ROD, *sb.* a pliant stick of hazel or willow used to hold the stamp mark or engraved piece of steel by which a die is struck. One man twists the *sate-rod* round the mark and holds it whilst another strikes it on the top with a hammer.

SATTLE, *v.* to settle or lower. See SETTLE (2).

SAUCE, *v.* to scold.

SAUFFLING, *adj.* foolish, weak.

'A soft, *sauffling* fellow.'

SAUGH [sawf], *sb.* the sallow willow.

SAUP, *v.* to absorb or drink.

'Sowpone, or *sowpe. Sorbeo, absorbeo.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SAUTER [sooata], the pronunciation of a place in Beighton which appears in books as *Sothall.*

SAVAGE ACRES, fields in Dore.

In 1820 these fields were in the occupation of Thomas Savage. *Savage* Field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. A farmer living at Ashover in Derbyshire has several times, in my hearing, applied the word *savage* to land. I understood him to mean 'rough,' 'hard,' 'difficult to work.'

SAVORY [savvery], *adj.* savoury.

SAW FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See SAUGH.

Sawcrofte occurs in Sheffield in 1624. Cf. *Saw-Wood* in Halifax.

SAWNEY, *sb.* a simpleton.

SAY, *sb.* voice, influence.

'He's no *say* in the matter at all.'

SAY or SAGE, *v.* to saw. M.E. *sazen.* The *g* is hard.

SAYNER, the pronunciation of the surname Senior. It is also pronounced *Saynior* and *Sennior.*

SCADDLE, *adj.* timid.

'Skadylle; *ubi* wylde.'—*Cath. Angl.*

SCAFE [scaif], *sb.* the little wheel which runs in front of the coulter of a plough.

SCALDING OF PEAS.

During the French Wars, in the early years of this century, when flour was 7*s.* a stone, poor people used to beg a '*scalding of peas.*' These were field peas in their shells over which hot water was thrown.

SCAMP, *v.* to do one's work carelessly and badly. O.F. *escamper.*

SCAMP, *sb.* a great rascal.

SCANTLINGS, *sb. pl.* thin pieces of wood.

SCAR, *v.* to frighten. M.E. *skerren.*

SCAR, *sb.* the face of a rock bare of vegetation. H. Cf. *Scarcliffe* and *Scargill.*

SCAR-CROW, *sb.* an effigy fixed up in a corn-field to frighten crows away from newly-sown corn.

SCARDLE, *v.* to dare one to do anything.

SCARDY, *sb.* a coward.

'Eh, thah art a *scardy;* daren't thah go dahn t' lane by thysen?'

The word is used by children.

SCARE, *sb.* an uproar, a disturbance.

I am told that in a country inn, near Sheffield, is a room called the '*scare*-room,' which is the scene of an occasional row.

SCHABBED, *adj.* scabbed.

'We lay a paine upon any person or persons that shall turn any *schabbed* horse upon the moor.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls,* 1741. This spelling is frequent in these rolls. 'One scabbed sheepe marres a whole stocke.'—*Withals,* p. 581. The word is not now used.

SCHOLLARD [scollard], *sb.* a scholar.

Mr. Bardsley mentions the surname *Scolardesson, i.e.,* scholar's son.—*English Surnames,* 2nd ed., 593.

SCONCE, *sb.* a small cake.

SCONE, *sb.* a triangular cake.

SCOPPERIL, *sb.* a teetotum. Sometimes called a *scop-a-diddle.*

'A scoperelle; *giraculum.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

SCORCH, *v.* to grind the rough edge off; to scarify.

SCORE HOUSE, near Eckington.

SCOTCH, *sb.* a square piece of wood put under a cart-wheel to prevent it from going downhill when the cart is resting. See HOP-SCORE and BUTTER-SCOTCH.

SCOTLAND BALK, near Kimberworth.

Adjacent are *Barber Balk* and *Barber Wood.* Cf. *Scotland* and *Scots Bank* in Wedmore, Somersetshire, and *Scotland Street* in Sheffield. Cf. O. Icel. *skatt-land*, a tributary land, a dependency. '*Balk* is also used for long and narrow courses of earth marking the separations of properties. Thus what is called in some places the Roman Rig, an ancient road long disused, is elsewhere called *Scotland Balk* and *Barber Balk.* The common idea seems to be a continuous line.'—H. *Barber* is here M.E. *barbar*, a foreigner. See examples of the word used in this sense under the word BARBER-BALK in the Addenda. In old records *Scotia* means Ireland. The Scots, a conquering Irish sept, gave their name to *Scotland Balk* in Kimberworth.

SCRAG, *sb.* the neck.

SCRAG, *sb.* offal, remnant.

SCRAGGY, *adj.* lean.

SCRAMBLE, *v.* to collect; to pull or rake together with the hands.

SCRAN, *sb.* food.

SCRANNEL, *sb.* a lean person.

SCRANNY, *adj.* thin, lean, meagre.

'A *scranny* dog.'

SCRAPLINGS, *sb. pl.* chips of stone.

SCRAPPLE-CAKE or SCRATTLE-CAKE, *sb.* oat-cake, baked hard and thin.

Scrapple-cake seems to be the same thing as the *knap-cake*, which is the first cake baked on a bakestone. It is very brittle, and the baker *knaps* or breaks it, and gives the pieces to children.

SCRAPS, *sb. pl.* the renderings of lard.

The word occurs as *craps* in Easther's *Huddersfield Glossary.*

They are also called *craplings* and *scraplings* in Sheffield.

SCRAT. See OLD SCRAT.

Scrat is Skratti, the demon of Norse mythology.

SCRAT, *v.* to scratch.

SCRATH LANE, a road in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

'A *Scrath Lane* lying next Southall Greene' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* '*Scrath* Springe lying next *Scarth* Banke in Ecclesfield.'—*Ibid.* I take this to be the A.S. *scræf*, a den, cave, layer. The *Wright-Wülcker* Vocabularies have '*Spelea*, vel *spelunca*, scræf,' '*crypta*, scræfe,' 'scræfu, *concauas petras.*' Deep lanes worn down to the rock are common in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. White, in his *Natural History of Selborne*, describes 'two rocky hollow lanes in that parish. They are bedded with naked rag for furlongs together. In many places they are reduced sixteen or eighteen feet beneath the level of the fields.' (Letter V.) The O. M. gives '*Scraith* Wood' in Ecclesfield. As regards the change from *f* to *th*, or from *th* to *f*, compare the river-name *Sheath* or *Sheaf.*

SCRAT HOUSES, the name of some houses at Whirlow.

Canon Taylor refers to 'Scratta Wood on the borders of Derbyshire.'—*Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 222. 'Mr. George Ambleton, grocer, of Ashford, near Bakewell, was driving up *Scratter* hill, near Wardlow, when his horse ran into a snowdrift.'—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, March 8, 1888. 'Going by the sense, *schrat* appears to be a wild, rough, shaggy wood-sprite, very like the Latin faun and the Greek satyr, also the Roman *silvanus* (Livy, 2, 7).'—Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, ii., p. 480.

SCRAUP, *v.* to scrape.

SCREAK, SCRIKE, or SCRAWK, *v.* to scream. M.E. *schrîchen*, O.L. Germ. *scrîcon*, Swed. *skrîka.*

SCREED, *sb.* a narrow strip of land.

I have heard the word applied to a bit of woodland, a mere fringe, 'spinney,' or plantation adjoining a field. M.E. *schreade*, A.S. *screade*, a segment. See CAP-SCREED.

SCREW, *sb.* salary.

SCREW-PINE, *sb.* a joiner's tool.

SCRIMATREE, *sb.* a 'runagate' boy; a boy who climbs trees.

'He's a regular *scrimatree.*

SCRIMPY or SCRIMPED, pinched.

A dress is said to be *scrimped* when it is short of material.

SCRINGE, *v.* to flinch.

SCROGGY, *adj.* rough, bushy. See SHROG.

Stratmann gives 'The wei was *scroggi*' from the *Gesta Romanorum*

SCROIL, *v.* to clean or rub down.

SCROME or SCRIM, *v.* to climb; to climb awkwardly.

'He *scromed* o'er t' wall.'

SCRUFFT, SCRUFF, or SCUFT, *sb.* the nape or back of the neck.

SCUD, *v.* to climb a hill by going round it.

SCUD, *sb.* a light, rapid shower.

SCUFFLE, *v.* to do one's work hurriedly and improperly.

SCUFFLE, *sb.* a quarrel.

SCUFFLER, *sb.* a sort of plough with a pointed share, used for removing weeds from a turnip-field.

SCUFT, *v.* to seize one by the neck; hence to strike, to thrash.

SCUG, *sb.* the declivity of a hill.

SCUMMER, *sb.* a fire-shovel.

SCUNT, bankrupt. Used in games with marbles.

When a boy has lost all his marbles he is said to be *scunt*. See BONK. The word appears to be a variant of *skinned*, which is used in the same sense.

SCURRY, *sb.* a hurry.

SCURRY, *v.* to hurry; to hasten.

SCUTCH, *v.* to strike with a thin stick or a whip.

SCUTTER, *v.* to scatter.

'To *scutter* nuts among children.'

SCUTTER, *v.* to run quickly.

'He can *scutter* if any one runs after him.'

SEAM, *sb.* a stratum or bed of coal.

SEARCHIN', piercing, as a cold wind is.

SEATS, a suffix in local names, as *Wood-seats*, *Moor-seats*, *Thorn-setts*.

A.S. *set*, a cattle-pen, stall, also an entrenchment, dwelling. The Epinal Glossary, printed in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, has 'stabula, *seto*.' *Woodseats* in Norton is called in a deed dated before 1350 '*le Wodesetes*. Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 124.

SEAVENSTONES.

'A place where certeine stones are sett upon the ends and haveing markes upon them called the *Seavenstones*.'—Document in Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12. The 'marks' were probably runes.

SECK, *sb.* a sack. O. Icel. *sekkr*.

'Eighteen penneth a trimmins al mak as much ale as a *seck* a malt.'—*Bywater*, 124.

SECONDS, *sb. pl.* flour of inferior quality.

The word is also applied to any articles of an inferior kind.

SEED, *v.* saw, preterite of to see.

'Whear wor ta when ta *seed* it?'—*Bywater*, 55.

SEEING-GLASS, *sb.* a looking-glass.

SEELY, *adj.* weakly.

'This I have seen in a small list of Hallamshire words made a century ago.'—*Hunter's MS.* Stratmann quotes M.E. *sêli*, poor, miserable, from *Havelok*, 477. I have not heard the word.

SEET, the pronunciation of sight.

SEE THEE [si tha], look, behold.

'*See thee*, look what stays I've getten.'
Mather's Songs, 90.

SEE TO, *v.* to attend to.

SEET-UNSEEN, unseen by the eyes.

A person who buys an article without having seen it is said 'to buy it *seet-unseen*.'

SEG, *sb.* the piece of wood at which the players strike in the game of hockey. A Derbyshire word.

SEG, *sb.* a castrated bull or pig.

SEIVER HILL. See CIVER HILL, *ante*, p. 43, and in the Addenda.

This local name is sometimes pronounced *Seaver Hill*. I am told that rushes grow abundantly both upon the hill and on land adjacent to it.

SELLOAK SPRING WOOD, in Cold-Aston.

An ancient family called *Selioke* lived for many generations in the adjacent village of Norton. A.S. *sǽl*, or *sǽlig*, M.E. *sǽl*, *sêli*, good, and A.S. *ác*, M.E. *oke*, an oak. The will, dated 1515, of Roger Eyre of Holme near Chesterfield bequeaths 'all my yren att John *Selioke* smethes, & all my interest there, & all my wodde at Brownforth the next fall.'—*Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Soc.), vol. v., p. 66. A sacred grove or a 'holy oak' seems to be implied by this word, *sǽlig* being used in the sense of 'blessed.'

SEMBLY TUESDAY, *sb.* Easter Tuesday.

'So called because on this day there was the weapon-show of the tenants of Hallamshire in the Wicker, often called *Sembly* Green. I have given an account of this custom of the manor of Sheffield in my work on *Hallamshire*, p. 237.'—*Hunter's MS.* 'Within this mannor is kept a Court Barron once every three weekes & a Court Leet twice every yeare, whereof the chiefest court is kept upon Easter Tuesday (which is there called *Sembly Tuesday*).'—*Harrison.*

SEN, *pron.* self.

SER, *v.* to set.

So we have GER, to get.

SERRUP, *sb.* syrup.

SESSMENT, *sb.* a rate or tax.

'Item wee p*r*esent John Moore for making a reschew vppon John Cooke being the constable and John Wattes the thirdborowe for gatheringe a *cesement* for the Queene.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1597. The word is still used.

SET, *v.* to stare.

SET, *v.* to sharpen.

Razors are said to be *set* when they are sharpened and made ready for use. A saw is *set* by having its teeth adjusted by bending them to the right and left.

SETCUP LANE, near Eckington.

Some fields at Carlton near Barnsley are called *Sidcops*, from A.S. *sîd*, broad, and *cop*, the head, top. Cf. '*Sidcop* Nurseries,' near Matlock. *Setcup* may be an interpretative corruption. *Cop* = hedge bank in Cheshire.

SET-POT, *sb.* an iron cauldron fixed in brickwork, and used for boiling clothes, &c.

SETS, *sb. pl.* the edge-stones which divide a footpath from the road. See SETT LANE.

SETTERDAY or SETDAY, *sb.* Saturday.

Stratmann quotes *Seterdai* from *Langl.*, 5, 14.

SETT LANE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

He also writes it '*Stett Lane.*' If *stett* is the correct form, it appears to be O. Icel. *stétt*, a pavement. See SETS, SEATS, and SETCUP LANE.

SETTLE, *v.* to thrash soundly.

'Now let him alooan, or else aw sall *settle* thee,'

I have also heard: 'I'll *settle* his *hash* for him,' meaning 'I'll give him a good thrashing.'

SETTLE or SATTLE, *v.* to lower.

'It's toime to go into t' church; they're *sattlin* t' bells.' 'Satlynge, *bassacio*.'—*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 440.

SET UP, *v.* to delight, to please.

'Eh, that lad of mine he wor *set up* wi' that box o pents at yo ged him!' —L.

SEVENS, a great number.

'There were *sevens* of them.'

SHACK, *sb.* a moment, a short space of time.

'They'll smash yer ribs in a cupple a *shacks*.'—*Bywater*, 277. See SHAK. 'A couple of *cracks*' is used with the same meaning.

SHACKLE-BRAINED, *adj.* weak-minded.

'He blacks him and calls him a *shackle-brained* elf.'
Mather's Songs, 23.

SHADOW, *sb.* a knife without a *bolster*, *q.v.*

SHADY HALL, near Eckington. O. M.

Shady Hall is an old house lying under the brow of a rather steep hill, and thereby shaded from the sun. Cf. A.S. *sceadu-geard*, shade dwelling.

SHAFFLE, *v.* to move in a lazy way; to delay, to put off.

SHAFFLER, *sb.* a lazy, procrastinating fellow.

'Schaveldowre, *discursor*, *vacabundus*.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SHAFFLING, *adj.* idle.

SHAG, *sb.* a share.

The word is used by schoolboys. If a boy keeps pigeons a friend will say 'I'll go *shags* with thee,' meaning 'I'll join you in partnership.'

SHAK, *v.* to shake.

SHAK, *v.* to crack, break, splinter.

A piece of ivory is said to be *shakked* when it is full of cracks. 'The house was shortly after so blowen with pouder that more than the one halfe of it fell straight downe to dust and rubbish, the rest stood all *to shaked* with riftes and chinkes.'—Holinshed's *Chronicles*, ed. 1577, i. 1617, col. 2. '*Shake*, a fissure in the earth.'—*Sleigh*. With this meaning the surname Shakespeare, which occurs in the West Riding Poll Tax Returns of 1379, would be equivalent to Breakspear. Wycliffe, in 1379, thus translates *St. Matt.* xii. 20, 'He shal nat breke to gidre a *schaken* reed, and he shall nat quenche smokynge flax, til that he cast out dome to victorie.'

SHAKEBAG [shackbag], *sb.* a worthless, improvident fellow.

SHALE, *v.* to depart.

'Now, my lad, *shale!*'—L. M.E. *schailin*, to depart. *Prompt. Parv.*, 443. 'To *schayle*, degradi, et degredi.'—*Cath. Angl.*

SHANDRY, *sb.* a one-horse carriage.

SHANDRYDAN, *sb.* an old broken-down carriage. Sometimes called *shandra-dan.*

SHANK'S MARE. To 'ride on *shank's mare*' is to walk.

SHANT, *sb.* a pint.

'A *shant* o' booze' is, I am told, a pint of beer. It appears to belong to the vocabulary of thieves.

SHANTY, *sb.* a small house. It is also applied to a small carriage.

SHAPE, *v.* to set about, to begin in a workman-like manner.

'Now man, *shape*.'

SHARE, past tense of to shear.

SHARE or SHERE BRIDGE, *sb.* a bridge in Sheffield.

'Allads, Jack, but dusta kno at they'd a social fiddlin festival a Wissunday at *Share Brig*?'—*Bywater*, 296. This bridge was at the bottom of Dixon Lane. 'Pd. to Wm. Wormalle for mending of *Shere Brydge* the xxv daye of Iuene ixs.'—*T. T. Accounts*, 1572, p. 39. The word *share* or *shere* here means 'boundary.' 'The passage into the town from the Park is over the Sheaf Bridge, or, as it was anciently and is now commonly and properly called, the *Shear Bridge*.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 192. See SHARROW and SHEAR.

SHARP, *adj.* Land which is light, or sandy, and which is easily worked is said to be *sharp*. The crops upon this land are soon ripe, and are early.

SHARPEN, *v.* to cause to hurry.

SHARPS, *sb. pl.* the refuse of flour; very coarse flour.

Sharps are sometimes called 'thirds.'

SHARP-SET, *adj.* hungry.

SHARROW, *sb.* a suburb of Sheffield. See SHEAR.

Professor Skeat explains this word as '*Share-how, i.e.*, boundary hill, *hill* dividing two *shares* of somebody's land or lands' (*Notes and Queries*, 6th S., xii. 175). *How* may mean a mere mound. There is a *Sharrow* near Ripon often mentioned in Fowler's *Memorials of Ripon* (Surtees Soc.). See SHARE or SHERE BRIDGE. A deed, dated 1647, relating to property in Dronfield, mentions 'a close called the *Share* Carr.' 'For Loscar wheele on *Sharrow* Moore £01 - 10 - 00.'—*Harrison*. Harrison often mentions '*Sheramoore* Lane.' 'Item a dole lying in *Sharrow* Moore Feild in Ecclesey Byerley.'—*Ibid.* 'A meadow called *Sherrafield*.'—*Ibid.* The *how* appears to have been *Sharrow Head*. Bateman mentions a '*Shar* low' at Bradbourne in Derbyshire.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 294. The how, low, or barrow would be a convenient landmark or mere. Cf. *Shard-low*, near Derby.

SHAW CARR, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

SHAW TREE FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

SHEAL, *v.* 'to shed, as applied to things solid. Children *sheal* their teeth.'—*Hunter's MS.*

SHEAR or SHARE, *v.* to reap, as corn, &c., with a sickle. A.S. *gesceran*, to cut.

The word is more frequently pronounced *share* than *shear*. The original sense of the word seems to have been 'to divide.' Sheep-*shearer*, and the surname *Shera* occur in the district. *Shere-man*, the sheep-clipper, is found in the surname *Sharman*.

SHEAR-COCK, *sb.* a storm-thrush.

The bird is called *shred-cock* in Derbyshire.

SHEATH, *v.* to shield, screen, protect.

A belt of trees is said to be planted on the side of an orchard to *sheath* the cold wind off. I have only heard this word once.

SHEATH, the old and correct name of the river now called the Sheaf.

'Sheffeild towne is scituated close unto the parke & an ancient faire castle thereto adjoyning, mounted upon a little hill, & at the foot thereof are two rivers meeting together, but the river of Donne drowns the name of the other river called the *Sheath*.'—*Harrison*. See the Introduction. Harrison invariably spells the river-name as *Sheath*. It is remarkable that the *Cath. Angl.* should give 'a schefe (schelde A); *texa* (*techa* A).' 'A case, a *sheth*, a scabbard, *theca*.'—Baret. *Sheath* of course means division. Cf. the river *Schelde* which divides Holland and Belgium. *Th* frequently becomes *f* in this dialect. Thus *swarth* becomes *swarf*. So we have *frump* and *thrump*, a gossip, *furrow* and *thurrow*. The boundaries of the monastic park at Beauchief are thus described in the *Necrology* of that house, the date being probably about 1250. 'Et fundamentum abathie que sic incipit a quintinwell per rivulum qui descendit in aquam de *Scheth* et per filum aque de *Scheth* usque ad le broke et sic ascendendo per le lebroke (*sic*) usque ad tachelforth et sic de tachelforth usque ad hulstorth et de hulstorth per montem usque ad Grenhyll hege et de le Grenhyll usque quintinwell. Isti sunt lymites fundacionis abathie de Bewchiff.'—*Cotton MS., Caligula*, A. viii.

SHEATH BRIDGE, *sb.* an old bridge over the Sheath.

'To Nich'as Atkenson for mending the wall at the *Sheathe Brydge*, xiijs. iiijd.'—*T. T. A.* 64.

SHEDDLE, *v.*

Bywater explains this word 'to take the benefit of the Act'—I presume an old Bankruptcy Act. Probably mere slang from *schedule*. 'Cheat and *sheddle* when ya loik.'—*Bywater*, 178.

SHEDER [sheeder], *sb.* a female yearling sheep. So *heder* [heeder] a male yearling sheep.

SHEEAF, *sb.* a sheaf. Plural *sheeavvs*.

SHEEN, a stream running from Beauchief Abbey into the Sheath.

'A small rivulet of water near the abbey, called, 45 Eliz., the *Sheyne* or *Sheene*, and running into the Sheaf.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 39. The word is not now known, the stream being nameless.

SHELCOCK, *sb.* a kind of thrush.

Telle-cok in *Wright-Wülcker* Vocab., 762, 26. '*Shirl-cock*, a thrush.'—*Sleigh*. '*Shirl-cock* in Derbyshire is the Throstle or Song Thrush.'—Pegge's *Anonymiana*, ed. 1818, p. 107.

SHELVINGS, *sb. pl.* the rails of a waggon; the moveable rails projecting from the sides of a cart to increase its capacity for holding hay, &c.

SHEPPALE BARN, near the Peacock Inn between Sheffield and Baslow.

SHEPPEFIELD, a field in Sheffield.

In a rent book, dated 1624, of the estates of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, in Sheffield, I find this entry:—'John Rawson for *Sheppefeild* in lea*se* xls.'—MS. in Sheffield Free Library. It is said by some that *Sheffield* is a corruption of *Sheepfield*, and this field-name certainly supports that view. See, however, my remarks in the Introduction, and see SHEATH above.

SHEP-STARLING or SHIP-STARLING, *sb.* a starling.

Said to be so called because he alights on the backs of sheep and hunts amongst the wool for the insects which are found there. This bird is called a *shepster* or *shipster* in Cheshire, *stare* being the old word for starling.

SHEREGRASS or SHEREGRESS, *sb.* a coarse grass.

'A schergrysse (Scheregresse A) *carex*.'—*Cath. Angl. Cladium mariscus*. See FOX GRASS.

SHERE OFF, *v.* to depart, to depart quickly. See SHERRY.

SHERRAFIELD, a place in Sheffield. See SHARROW.

'Tho. Badger for *Sherrafield* £2 - 12 - 6.'—*Harrison.*

SHERRY, *v.* to depart. See SHERE OFF.

'Now, my lad, *sherry*.'—L.

SHERTCLIFFE or SHIRTCLIFFE, the spelling of the present *Shirecliffe* Hall given by Harrison.

The O. M. gives a *Shirtcliffe* Wood near Handsworth. See SHIRT HILL.

SHERWOOD LUM, near Horsley Gate, Dronfield. See SHARROW and LUM.

It means 'the dividing wood,' 'the boundary wood.' The word occurs as a surname in Sheffield.

SHIELD, *v.* to shelter. H.

SHIELD, *sb.* shelter.

SHIFT, *v.* to provide for oneself.

SHIFT, *v.* to change one's dress.

SHIFT, *sb.* a woman's shirt, or under-garment.

'Shoo wer workin in her *shift* sleeves.'

SHIG-SHOG, *sb.* a jog-trot.

SHILL or SHEAL, *v.* to shell, as peas, beans, &c.

To '*schyl* oysters,' in Pegge's *Forme of Cury*, p. 153. '*Schillin*, excorticare.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SHINDY, *sb.* a quarrel, disturbance.

SHINTY, *sb.* a boy's game, called 'shinney' by Halliwell, and played as described by him.

During the game the boys call out '*hun* you, *shin* you.' It is called *shinny* in Derbyshire.

SHIPPON, *sb.* a cowhouse.

On March 20, 1885, a house in Dronfield was advertised to be let with 'garden, stables, *shippons*, and other farm-buildings.'—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph.* A.S. *scypen*, M.E. *schupene*, a stable. *Schipne*, *schepne* in Chaucer.

SHIRE GREEN, a place in Ecclesfield. Harrison mentions *Overshire Green*. See SHIRLE HILL.

SHIRL, *adj.* shrill.

'*Shyrle* as ones voyse is—*trenchant*.'—*Palsgrave*.

SHIRLE HILL [shirl hill], a place near Sharrow.

This word is not the name of a modern house but of a small cluster of houses on a slight eminence near Salter Lane. It applies, of course, to the whole eminence. I am told that in the title deeds of a field which adjoins or forms part of this hill, the said field is called *Shirley*. I have no doubt that this is the correct form, so that *Shirle* is *Shir-le*, *shir* or *shire* having the sense of 'division.' Hence *Shir-le* is 'the dividing meadow-land.' Cf. *Shire Green* in Ecclesfield. And see SHIRT HILL and SHARROW.

SHIRT HILL, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

Shirt occurs as a surname. See SHERTCLIFFE. A.S. *sceard*, a sheard, division. O. Icel. *scarð*, an empty, open place. I take it to have been a piece of common or piece of boundary land lying between two open fields or two sets of plough-lands.

SHITHER, *v.* to shake.

SHIVE, *v.* to slice.

'To *shive* onions.' '*Shive* a piece off that cucumber.'

SHIVE, *sb.* a slice. M.E. *schive*.

SHIVERER, *sb.* a horse which has a lameness in the loins.

SHIVERS [shaivers], *sb. pl.* thin slices.

SHIVS, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats. See SHOODS.

SHOAL, *adj.* a flood or overflow of water in meadows by the side of a stream.

A *shoal* of water is always shallow, as in the meadows about Oxford.

SHOG, *v.* to jog.

'I saw 'em go off, *shoggin'* oop t' lane.'

SHOG-TROT, *sb.* the jolting trot of a horse.

SHOO, *pron.* she.

SHOODS, *sb. pl.* the husks of oats. Sometimes pronounced *shudes*.

SHOOK, *past part.* of to shake.

SHOON, *sb. pl.* shoes. M.E. *scheôn*, *schôn*, *shoon*.

SHOOT, *sb.* diarrhœa in cattle.

There is also a verb 'to *shoot*,' to have diarrhœa.

SHOOT, *v.* to weld a piece of iron to the blade of a table knife.

The piece of iron so welded is afterwards forged into the 'bolster' and 'tang.' See SHOT and BOLSTER.

SHORE, *sb.* a sewer.

SHORT, *adj.* light and crisp, as biscuits are when properly made.

Wrought-iron is said to be *short* when it breaks in an even manner and not in a 'tensile' way. Cast-iron always 'breaks *short*.'

SHORT, *adj.* deficient.

'*Short* of work.'

SHORTENING, *sb.* lard, butter, &c., put into cakes to make them light and crisp.

SHORT LANDS, fields in Dore. 'Long lands' are fields in the same village.

SHOT, *pa. p.* welded.

'*Shot* chicken carvers.'—*Table Blade Forger's Statement*, 1810. See SHOOT.

SHOTNAL, in Ecclesfield.

'Anciently *Shotten Hill*.'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 400. Stratmann gives M.E. *schutte*, (with plural *scutten*, from Laȝamon, 27046) an archer. *Shooter* was a common surname in Ecclesfield. Gatty's *Ecclesfield Registers*. In Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*, 1845, p. 63, it is said that 'Hall mentions a company of archers who met King Henry VIII. at *Shooters Hill* on a May day morning, where they discharged their bows in his presence, &c.' Cf. *Shooters* Hill in Rossington, near Bawtry. In Peacock's *Lincolnshire Glossary* I find the following:—'*Shoot*, *v.* to pare sods with a paring spade (obsolescent). "It is laid in paine that none of the said inhabitantes shall grave or *shoote* any bagges beneath Micle howses or Tripling howses or beneath any sik betwene them."—*Scotter Manor Records*, 1599.' See FLOAT and PARING SPADE. 'Bagges' in the above record means peat cut for fuel. *Shotten* may, therefore, be pared or *floated*, and a *shooter* may be a turf-digger. But see ARCHER FIELD, *ante*, and the Introduction.

SHOTTAKER.

'Item *Shottaker* (past*ure*) lieing betweene the lands of Wm. Barb*er* in parte east and Stannington Wood north and west.'—*Harrison*. In open-field husbandry the 'larger divisions are called "*shots*" or "furlongs," and in Latin documents *quarentenæ*, being always a furrow-long in width.'—Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 4.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON, a field in Dore.

There is also a field of this name at Steel Bank, Walkley.

SHOULDERS, *sb. pl.* the two sheaves which cover a shock of wheat in a field.

Halliwell has *holders*.

SHREW, *sb.* the dormouse.

SHROG, the name of a small wood and also of a field in Cold-Aston. M.E. *scrog*, a bush.

'Item a *shrogg* wood called Tofts lying at the west end of the last piece betweene the lands of Rich. Bacon, &c.'—*Harrison.* The O.M. has '*Shrugs* Wood' near Wickersley. See SCROGGY.

SHUD, *sb.* a shed.

'Two bayes of a barn and a *shud* near to the said barn.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1688. M.E. *schudde.* See OUT-SHUTS. *Shud* is still used in the district.

SHUDE HILL [shewd hill], a street in Sheffield.

SHUT, rid, quit.

'To get *shut* of.' 'Has he getten *shut* of his pig?'

'Given to Susan Stokham being at her time & ready to labour to get *shute* of her, 1s.'—Borough Accounts of Doncaster in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, p. 150.

SHUTHER, *v.* to shudder.

SHUTLES, part of the demesne lands in Sheffield in 1624.

'John Boardman for the *Shutles* xij*li.* xiijs. iiijd.' Rental, 1624. 'John Boardman for the *Shuttles* £12. 13s. 4d.'—*Harrison.* 'On the 3rd of June was examined a mutilated barrow in a plantation upon Parwich Moor, called *Shuttlestone*, which had originally been four feet in height.'—Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 34. Cf. *Shuttleworth.*

SHUTS.

Some fields in Dore are called 'Nether Long *Shutts*,' and there is a 'Long *Shutt* Wood' in that village.

SHUTS, *sb. pl.* shutters.

SHUTTANCE, *sb.* riddance.

SHUTTLE, *sb.* the door which regulates the supply of water to a water-wheel.

SHUTTLE-BOARD, *sb.* a battle-door.

SHY, *v.* to throw.

SIB, *adj.* friendly, on good terms.

'They're very *sib.*' A.S. *sibb*, M.E. *sib.*

SIBB FIELD, a field in Ecclesfield.

'A close called *Sibb Field* lying betweene the lands of Rich. Brownill south east and Rasing Banke south west.'—*Harrison.* See GEST FIELD. Compare Icel. frið-land, 'a peace land or friendly country used in the laws of old freebooters who made a compact not to plunder a country, on condition of having there a free asylum and free market. Such a country was called *frið-land.*'—*Cleasby and Vigfusson.* A.S. *sibb*, concord, agreement. In commenting upon the destruction of the *Mark* or *Markland* Kemble says, 'On the first meeting of the herdsmen one of three courses appears unavoidable: the communities must enter into a federal union; one must attack and

subjugate the other; or the two must coalesce into one on friendly and equal terms.'—*Saxons in England*, ed. 1876, i., p. 48. It appears to me that this word *sibb* clearly implies a 'federal union' between two adjacent *marks*, or between two adjacent tribal settlements. See MARK LANE and SIB.

SICH, *adj.* such.

SICH-LIKE, *adj.* such like, of the same kind.

SICK, *adj.* tired of, wearied by.

SICK, *sb.* a ditch, a trench, small valley.

'The *Sick* Farm' is the name of a farm in Norton parish. Twenty Well-*sick* is the name of a place near Beauchief. In both places is a narrow gully or stream. O. Icel. *sík*, a ditch, trench. The word is common in the local names of this district. See SITCH.

SICKER FIELD, a field in Sheffield. *Harrison.* Compare WICKER.

Instead of *Sick-car* it may be the A.S. personal name *Sicga*. Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 513. There was a Norse hero called *Sigarr*.

SICKLEBROOK, a place near Eckington.

There are only two houses here. They adjoin a little valley through which a stream flows.

SICKLE-SHINS, *sb. pl.* a term applied to a man with bent or crooked legs.

SIC SIC, *interj.* a cry used to call pigs to the trough. H.

I have heard *sec sec*.

SICUT FIELD, a field in Sheffield several times mentioned by Harrison.

The last syllable of this word appears to be *hood* = wood. See HUTCLIFFE and SICK. Mr. Bagshawe, however, tells me that a place in Castleton spelt *Sitch-gate* is pronounced *Sicket*. It is a gate at the bottom of a *sitch* or ravine.

SIDE, *v.* to put away, to make tidy.

'*Side* away the dinner pots.'

SIDE or SIDISH, *adj.* proud, cold.

'I met Mrs. —— in the town, and she was very *side*.'

'Bishop Kennett remarks that, in Lincolnshire and in the north, the following expressions were in use: a *side* field, *i.e.*, long; a *side* house or mountain, *i.e.*, high; and, by metaphor, a haughty person was called *side*.'—Note in *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455. A.S. *síd*, broad, great, vast.

SIDE LANE.

'Alice Wood for not makeing the *Side Lane* yate vijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1615.

SIDE-WIPE, *sb.* a rebuke.

'That's a *side-wipe* for him.'

SIDLE, *v.* to go sideways.

'Then gave him a kick that made him *sidle.*'
Mather's Songs, 75.

SIGHT, *sb.* a large quantity.

'There was a *sight* o' rooks i' t' field.' 'A long *sight* better.'

SILE, *v.* to rain hard.

'It fairly *siled* down.'

SILE, *v.* to pour through a sieve. *Sye* in Derbyshire.

'To syle; *colare.*'—*Cath. Angl.* Mr. Leader gives as a variant *soil.* M.E. *sîlen*, Swed. *sîla.*

SILE, *sb.* a strainer for milk. *Sye* in Derbyshire.

'A mylke syle; *colatorium.*'—*Cath. Angl.* O. Icel. *sîa.*

SILE OFF, *v.* to run away, to decamp.

SILVER HILL, a place in Ecclesall.

Silverwood occurs as a surname in the district. Mr. Peacock, in his *Lincolnshire Glossary*, mentions '*Silver Hill*, land in the township of Holme, 1815.' Canon Taylor mentions *Silver Holm* on Winder Mere; also *Silver Hill* and *Silver How*. *Words and Places*, 6th ed. Cf. A.S. *cilfor-lamb*, *cilfer-lamb*, a female lamb. '*Lamb* Croft' and such like field-names are common in the district. There is a *Lamb Hill* in Handsworth. In the dialects of the west of England *cilfor* survives as *chilver* or *chilver hog*. Amongst some agricultural dialect words of the County of Wilts (*Arch. Review*, i., p. 34) *chilver hogs* is said to be 'the name for sheep from Christmas to shear time.' See LAMBERT KNOLL in the Addenda. The fact that *cilfor* has become *chilver* in the dialects is, of course, an objection to this explanation, as it must have been so pronounced in A.S. times. I am told that, about 70 years ago, a discovery of silver coins was made in this place, and that the name was unknown till then. This is commonly believed in the district, but I have noticed that people are apt to invent stories of this kind in order to explain words which they do not understand. *Chilver*, not being understood, would be easily changed by interpretative corruption to *Silver*. There are several wells in Derbyshire called *Silver Wells.*

SIMON HILL.

'Great *Simon Hill*,' and 'Little *Simon Hill*' occur amongst the field-names of Ecclesall in 1807. In Cheshire *simon* is 'a log for a fire.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*. 'Item a payne sett that William Christopher shall ley forth a peece of the lorde's wast which hee hath taken in beinge in the nether end of the *Symon* acre before the feast day of Thannunciacon of our blessed lady vpon paine of xs.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595. '*Simonis Judæ non decet currere nudæ*, at the feast of Simon and Jude thou must not goe naked, that is, goe warme in winter.'—*Withals.*

SIMPER, *v.* to simmer. *Hunter's MS.*

'I *symper* as lycour dothe on the fyre before it beginneth to boyl.'—*Palsgrave.*

SIMPER, *v.* to cry, to begin to cry as a spoiled child does.

SIN, *adv.* since.

SINGLET. See CINGLET.

SINGLE-TEN, *sb.* the tenth card.

A player at whist will say: 'I've neither ace, face, nor *single-ten*.'

SINK, *sb.* an outlet for dirty water from the kitchen. Often called the *sink-hoil*.

'When crossing the *sink* she was forced to jump.'
Mather's Songs, 14.

SINK-STONE, *sb.* the stone slab in a kitchen upon which dishes, &c., are washed.

SINNER-GROWN, *adj.* having stiffened sinews.

About 50 years ago one R. of Norton having been disappointed in love remained in a garret to the end of his life. He was never shaved, and his finger nails grew into his flesh. He sat doubled up in a corner. He lived for many years after this disappointment. He was a frightful object to look at. He refused to see any one, and his food was left outside his door. He took the food when the bringer of it left it. He was said to be *sinner-grown*. It means *sinew-grown, i.e.*, having the sinews stiffened from disuse. There is a saying: 'You'll sit while [till] you're *sinner-grown*.'

SIPE, *v.* to drink.

'Come *sipe* up, an' let's be goin'.'

SIPE, *v.* to soak, to saturate.

SISCAR, near Unstone. O. M.

SIT, *v.* to adhere firmly, to be burnt.

'That milk has *sit*.'

There appears to be a verb *sitten*, to burn, for I have heard 'thah's *sitten* t' porridge ageean,' that is burnt it. See POT-SITTEN.

SITCH, *sb.* a dyke, ditch, or ravine.

Near Horsley Gate, Dronfield, are Bole Hill *Sitch* and Salter *Sitch*. Each is at the bottom of a valley watered by a stream. *Sitch=sick*. Cf. *Dick=Ditch*. '*Sytche*, a ditch.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*. The word is commonly used in this district.

SIT-FAST, *sb.* a hard swelling.

'He's got a *sit-fast* in his arm.'

SITHERS, *sb. pl.* scissors.

'We'll groind her *sithers* for nowt.'—*Bywater*, 208.

SIXES-AND-SEVENS, in confusion.

'They're all at *sixes-and-sevens*.'

SIXT, *adj.* sixth. A.S. *sixta*, Lat. *sextus*.

SIZES, *sb. pl.* the Assizes.

'*Syse*, or *a-syse*, dome of lond.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SKEER or SKARE, *v.* to clear out.

'*Skeer* the ashes out of the fire.'

O. Icel. *skîra*, M.E. *skêren*, to cleanse.

SKELLERED, warped, as wood is when exposed to heat.

SKELP, *v.* to beat or whip. See OLD SKELPER.

To *skelp* scythes is to beat them until they are thin.

SKEN, *v.* to squint.

SKEP or SKIP, *sb.* a basket made of willow. A small wicker basket in which horse-corn is carried to the manger.

SKERRICK, *sb.* a small thing, a bit.

Bywater defines it as 'a trifling coin.' 'Withaht bein a *skirrick* better for't.'—*Bywater*, 22. 'It'll never do him a *skerrick* o' good.'

SKERRY, *adj.* gravelly, slaty, stony. See SCAR (2).

Poor thin land with little soil upon it is said to be *skerry*. *Skerry* is an adjective formed from *scar*. It is frequent in Irish local names. In this word the two letters *r* are pronounced separately and distinctly.

SKEW, *v.* to fly sideways.

SKEW-BALD, *adj.* pie-bald.

SKEW-BRIDGE, *sb.* a bridge which crosses a road obliquely, not at right angles to the road.

SKEWED, twisted.

'He's *skewed* with drink' = confused with drink.

SKEW HILL, in Ecclesfield. O. M.

SKEW-WIFT, aslant, not straight.

SKILLET, *sb.* a small saucepan.

'In the will of Ellen Roberts of Sheffield, 1665—to daughter Jane Trippett a great brass pan, one *skillet*, one silver cup, &c.'—*Hunter's MS.* The word is still commonly used.

SKILLYGALEE, *sb.* water gruel.

SKIM-DICK, *sb.* cheese made from milk which has been skimmed.

SKIMMER, *sb.* the sand martin.

SKIMP, *adj.* scanty, short.

'They give *skimp* weight.'

SKINNERTHORPE, near Osgathorpe, Sheffield.

Skinthorpe in 1395. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 66. Perhaps the mark of abbreviation was omitted after the letter *n* by the copyist. A.S. *scinnere*, a magician? It might be objected to this derivation that *scinnere* would become *sheener*. We have, however, *scrog* and *shrog*, &c. The trade-name *Skinner* is too modern a word to be admitted as an explanation of this local name. See WHEELA WOOD.

SKINNY, *adj.* mean, stingy.

SKIT, *sb.* a satire, burlesque, sneer.

SKITTER, *v.* to hurry over.

SKITTER-WIT, *sb.* a harum-scarum fellow.

SKREIK OF DAY, *sb.* 'the peep of day; first dawning of the morn.'—H.

SKULE [skewl], *sb.* the pronunciation of school. Cf. O. H. Germ. *scuola*, school.

SKULK, *sb.* an idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

SLAB, *sb.* the piece which is sawn from a tree in squaring it for the saw.

SLACK, *sb.* the loose or wide part of a man's trousers.

SLACK or SLECK, *sb.* small coals. See SLECK.

'The small coal which *slakes* or quenches the more vigorously burning pieces.'—L.

SLACK, *adj.* slow. A.S. *slæc*, languid.

'How's business?' 'Very *slack*.'

An oven difficult to heat or slow to cook is said to be *slack*.

SLACK HOUSE. M.E. *slac*, *slak*, a ravine, a hollow.

'Imprimis a tenement in Owlerton in the parish of Sheffield called *Slacke House*.'—*Harrison*. It was occupied by Richard *Slacke*. In the same neighbourhood Harrison mentions 'two cutlers' wheeles called *slack* wheeles standing on the Lord's lands.' In Northern English it means a hollow. 'Nether *Slack*' in Ecclesall.

SLACK-WATER, *sb.* a deficient supply of water in a dam. H.

SLAKE, *v.* to lick with the tongue.

SLAKE, *v.* to wipe over with a brush, &c.

SLAKY, *adj.* careless.

'Tha's made a *slaky* job of it.'

SLAMMAK or SLAMMAKING, *adj.* ill-shaped, ugly, out of proportion, unnatural.

A '*slammaking* fellow' is a slovenly, awkward man.

SLAMMAK, *sb.* coarse or sour oat-cake.

'Let's see, *slammak* wer won, an Flat-dick wer anuther.'—*Bywater*, 33. Bywater is here describing the various names by which oat-cake was known.

SLAP, *v.* to slop or spill.

SLAPE, *adj.* slippery.

SLARE, *v.* to rub or wipe; to daub or spoil; to work in a dirty, slovenly way. *Slore* in Derbyshire.

SLARE or BLARE, *v.* to put out the tongue.

SLART, *v.* to splash with dirt. See SALLY SLARTER.

Slort in Derbyshire.

SLATE DOLE, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

SLATHRIG, a field name.

'A piece of pasture called *slathrig* lying in Crosgate field' containing 1a. 2r. 215p.—*Harrison.* O. Icel. *slǽttr*, plain, flat, or *slétta*, a plain, level field, and *hryggr*, a rig, ridge. See RIG. Cf. *Slitting* Mill, near Eckington.

SLATTER, *v.* to scatter.

SLATTERING, *adj.* lingering, tedious.

I have heard of 'a *slattering* harvest,' and 'a *slattering* hay-time.' It means a tedious, long-continued harvest, &c.

SLATTERY, *adj.* slovenly.

SLATTOCK, *sb.* a joint of beef cut from the hock of a cow, &c., and used for making stews.

SLECK, *v.* to quench.

SLECK, *sb.* See SMITHY SLECK.

SLED, *sb.* a sledge.

SLED, *v.* to draw timber with a chain.

It is equivalent in meaning to *snig*, *q.v.*

SLEER, *v.* to sneer.

SLEET, *v.* to let slip, to let loose.

'To *sleet* a dog at a hare.'

'Item we amercie Roberte Woodhouse for *sleating* cattle upon the common.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1617. The word occurs frequently in these court rolls. M.E. *slǽten?*

SLIKE or SLOIKE, *adv.* probably.

'Are you going to work to-morrow?' '*Slike* I am.' 'Does ta love me?' said a girl. '*Sloike* I do,' the man replied. It appears to be equivalent to 'such like;' or it may be 'it is like.'

'Lo, my tokyns shal be *slyke*.'
Towneley Mysteries, 59.

SLING, *v.* to blow the nose with the fingers. L.

SLINK, *v.* to cast a calf from the uterus prematurely.

SLINK, *sb.* a calf cast before its time.

SLIPPER, *sb.* a drag for a cart-wheel.

SLIPPIN, *sb.* a hank of worsted.

'A raffled *slippin*' is an entanglement.

SLIPPY, *adj.* slippery.

SLIPPY, *adj.* quick.

'Look *slippy*' means 'be quick.'

SLIP-SIDE, the near side.

SLIVE, *v.* to skulk about, to spend time idly.

'To *slive up* to a man' is to ingratiate oneself into his favour, in a sneaky way.

SLOB, *v.* to walk ungainly.

'Then came *slobbing* home in a large pair of shoes.'
Mather's Songs, 14.

SLOBBER, *v.* to fit loosely.

A pair of boots are said to *slobber* at the heels when they fit loosely.

SLOBBER, *v.* to eat food in a slovenly way.

SLOCKEN, *v.* to saturate with mire, to overcome.

'T'oud lad were comin' o'er t'moor i't snow, and he were *slockened* in a bog.' 'When I heard of my father's death it quite *slockened* me.'

SLODE LANE, a road leading from Cold-Aston to Eckington.

See *slothe* in the *Prompt. Parv.*, where, amongst other meanings, is this: '*Slothe*, where water stondythe after reyne. *Colluvium*, *colluvies*, *vel colluvio*.' The road is wet and dirty. See SOG LANE. As, however, *Slode Lane* is in a valley, it may be A.S. *slæd*, M.E. *slæd*, *slade*, a valley. I think, however, as the lane is wet and often full of water, *slode*=*slothe*.

SLODES DOLE, a small field near Oxclose in Dronfield parish.

It is also the name of a place south of Stubley in Dronfield.

SLOG or SLUG, *v.* to beat.

'He's *slogged* him before.'

SLOME, *v.* to wipe a thing over lightly and carelessly.

'She *slomed* the table o'er.'

SLOME, *v.* to wander aimlessly. M.E. *slumen*, to slumber?

SLOMER, *sb.* the cleaner of a locomotive engine.

SLOPE, *v.* to run away in debt, to sneak away.

SLOP-HOIL, *sb.* a puddle.

SLOPPY or SLAPPY, *adj.* wet and damp as the ground is after rain.

SLOT, *v.* to insert; as 'to *slot* a dagger into a sheath.'

SLOTS, *sb. pl.* interchangeable razors or surgical instruments, &c. (numbering from two to seven in a set, with only one handle), which *slot* or slide into one handle.

SLOUGH [sluff], *v.* to break.

A man was said to have *sloughed* his heart by over-straining.

SLUDGE, *sb.* mire.

'His church must have been overhead in the *sludge*.'
Mather's Songs, 54.

SLUR, *v.* to slide.

SLUR, *sb.* a slide on the ice.

SLUSH or SLOSH, *sb.* thin mud; mud mixed with snow.

SLUTHER or SLUTTER, *v.* to slide; to walk in an ungainly manner. M.E. *sliderin.*

'Wa, then, o'd *slutter* o'er t' Persian Gulf.'—*Bywater*, 196.

SLUTTERBUCK, *sb.* a sloven, a slattern.

A washerwoman at Ecclesfield said: 'I don't believe in doing things in a hurry; there is never anything done well that was done in a hurry. I don't reckon anything of these *slutterbucks*.' The *Prompt. Parv.* has 'sloturburgge, slotyrbugge, *cenulentus*, *maurus*, *obcenus*, *putibundus*.'

SLUTTER-PUDDING, *sb.* a term of contempt applied to a slovenly, careless person.

SMALLFIELD, a place in Bradfield. Harrison writes it *Smawfield.*

SMALL LANDS, fields in Dore. A.S. *smæl*, narrow.

SMATCH, *sb.* a taste or flavour of anything.

SMEECLIFFE WOOD, near Horsley Gate, Dronfield.

Cf. *Smeaton*, near Pontefract. 'Item that everie customary tenaunte within the said manor haue vsed tyll abowte xxti yeres nowe paste, by the custome, for everie tofte or toftsteed that he hath within the said manor, to come hymselfe or sende one able hedger to hedge one daie in the yere at *Smeycliff* hedge, (beinge p*ar*cell of the lorde's demesnes) after such tyme as the lorde's offycer doth geve conveynyent warneinge to hedge the same. And every one that doth make defalte and come not, or send not, is to be am*er*cied two pence. And those p*er*sones that come there to hedge haue bene vsed to haue of the lorde's charges two gallons of good ale and two penyworth of bread there for theire recreac*i*on; but abowte xxtie yeres nowe paste, at the request of the lorde's bayliff, and by agreement betwene hym, (for or on the behalfe of the lord) and the copiholders of the said manor, yt was agreed, appoynted, and sett owte howe mvch and what p*ar*te of the said hedge eche copieholder should once in a yere make, and to bee noe more charged with the same hedge for that yere; accordinge to which agreement the copiholders haue eu*er* since yerely amended the same hedge, and meane soe to contynewe, if yt stand with the lorde's likeinge, and if not then they offer to p*er*forme theire auncyent custome for the same hedginge.'—*Custom of the Manor of Holmesfield*, 1588. This hedging at Smeecliffe seems to have caused a good deal of trouble to the tenants of the manor, for there are frequent entries about it in the court rolls. Tenants are constantly being fined for not doing their share of the hedging, although the steward never fails to remind them of the gallons of ale and the bread which will be their reward. In the *Rectitudines Sing. Pers.* it is said to be the duty of the *geneat* or villein 'to cut deer-hedge and keep it up' (deorhege *cedere et stabilitatem observare*).—Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 130. In 1615 the following entry occurs in the rolls: 'The jurie doe p*re*sente that the smoke of two leade mylnes now in the tenure of Mr. Thomas Eyre and Mr. Gervaise Eyre hath done some hurte within a wood called *Smeakelyffe*, and that there is a wayer made for the s*er*vice of the upper lead mylne within the said woode called *Smeaklyffe*, and that the wayer made for the vse of the nether leade mylne is made in the watercourse.' Bateman opened a barrow on Archford Moor called *Smeet* Low. *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 154. 'Forby gives Smeath, signifying in Norfolk an open level of considerable extent, for instance Market *Smeath* (pronounced Smee), famed in the sports of the Swaffham coursing meeting. An extensive level tract near Lynn, formerly fen, is called the *Smeath*. . . . A.S. smœth, *planicies*,' a plain. *Prompt. Parv.* The ground is hilly, so that if *smee* = smooth, it must refer to a smooth surface, or some smooth or level place in the wood.

SMELT, *sb.* the mesentery gland of a pig. See MELT.

SMILER, *sb.* a large hammer.

A half-witted man who broke stones on the road in Norton used to call his largest hammer *smiler*. At Dore the word is used for the largest hammer in a blacksmith's shop.

'Nah, lad, bring *smiler*.'

The word is commonly used in the villages about Sheffield. It appears to be the same word as the Greek σμίλη or σμῖλα, which Liddell and Scott explain as a knife for cutting, a sculptor's chisel, &c. In Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiq.* σμίλη is defined as a chisel or celt, *dolabra*. In the Dict., engravings of *dolabræ* from different collections in Great Britain are given. They resemble the head of a large hammer.

SMILTING HOUSE, in Holmesfield, 1588. A place where lead was smelted.

SMITE, *sb.* a very small portion, a mite. L.

SMITHEREENS, *sb. pl.* fragments.

SMITHERS, *sb. pl.* fragments, small particles.

'I'll knock thee into *smithers*.'

SMITHERY, *sb.* a smithy.

Smethey occurs in 1624.

SMITHUM, *sb.* the smoke and dust arising from a quarryman's pick when he strikes a stone.

SMITHY, *v.* to forge. A.S. *smiðian*.

SMITHY-SLECK, black oxide of iron consisting of thin scales or laminæ detached from iron or steel by means of heat.

A piece of iron or steel when heated in the fire gives off a kind of blister which flies off when the smith hammers the iron.

SMITTLE, *v.* to infect.

SMOCK, *sb.* a woman's shirt or chemise. M.E. *smoc*, O. Icel. *smokkr*.

'Rose Turner of Sheffield, widow, 1621, left to her sister Margaret Wood "a workie day gown, a partlet, a vaile, a *smock*, and a coverlet, white and black." Emote Smith of Clowfield gave to Emote Webster "my best ruff or partlet, with a *smock* of the new cloth," and Elizabeth Ibbotson of Cliff Top in Bradfield in 1668 left to each of her granddaughters as much linen each as would make them a *smock*.'—*Hunter's MS.*

'Come lass, get thy *smock* on.'

SMOCK-FROCK, *sb.* a long outer garment of linen worn by a peasant. It is ornamented with thread-work on the breast and on the back between the shoulders.

Farmers' men-servants used to buy new *smocks* at the fair held just after 'Martlemas.' They were of blue colour, but now they are drab. Only butchers wear blue *smock-frocks* now.

SMOOK, *v.* to smoke.

'Yo can sit yo dahn and *smook* yer poip.'—*Bywater*, 20.

SMOOR or SMORE, *v.* to smother. A.S. *smorian*, M.E. *smoren*.

'The fire's *smored* up wi' sleck.'

SMUDGE, *sb.* small coal.

SMUSE, *sb.* a hole in a hedge or wall through which rabbits and hares pass.

Cf. O. Icel. *smuga*, a narrow cleft to creep through.

SMUSE, *v.* to set a 'snickle' for a hare, &c.

SMUSH or MUSH, *v.* to crush.

SMUSH, *adj.* smart, well-dressed.

SMUT, *sb.* corn turned black in a field.

The *smuts* are the 'deaf ears' of wheat which do not arrive at maturity, and turn black. This is caused by some parasitic fungus.

SNACK, *sb.* a small portion of anything.

'A *snack* of bread and cheese.'

SNAFFLE, *v.* to snuffle.

A man said of his fowls when they had the *roup*, 'They *snaffle*, and their bills is sloughed like.'

SNAG, *v.* to snarl, chide, quarrel.

SNAIDY, *adj.* mean, insignificant.

'A *snaidy* pennyworth of pudding.'

A.S. *snǽd.* A cabman said of some men who had displeased him: 'They're a lot of *snaidy* beggars.'

SNAITH or SNATHE, *sb.* the crooked handle or shaft of a scythe. A.S. *snæd.*

SNAITHING, a field name.

Three fields in Cold-Aston bear this name. It is also found at Ranmoor as *Snaithing* Brook, *Snaithing* Lane. 'Great *Snaithing*' and 'Little *Snaithing*' in Cold-Aston, and *Snaithing* Wood at Ecclesall. 'Item a close called *Sneathing* lying next the lands of Ulisses Fox north & next *Sneathing* Lane east.'—*Harrison.* A.S. *snǽd*, a bit, piece, slice; O. Icel. *sneiðr.* See BITT and ING. *Snaithing* may thus be *Smallfield*, a place which is found in Bradfield. Cf. A.S. 'snœding hus, *popina*,' a victualling-house, place of refreshment, tavern.—*Wright-Wülcker*, 185, 1. See SNITHE below. The O. Icel. *sneiðingr*, the equivalent of *sneiði-gata, a zig-zag path* up a fell side, may express the meaning in *Sneathing* or *Snaithing* lane. *Snaithing Wood* is a small wood of about four acres detached from the great wood known as Ecclesall Wood. '*Snaid, snoed* (Teut.) a separated piece of land, from the old Ger. *sniden* and modern Ger. *schneiden* (to cut), *e.g.* Eckschnaid (the oak snaid); Hinterschnaid (behind the snaid); Snaith, in Yorkshire; Snead, Montgomery; Sneyd, co. Stafford; Sneaton (the town on the snaid).' *Blackie.*

SNAKE, *v.* to steal.

SNAKE LODGE, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

Cf. '*Snake* Lane' in Wedmore, Somersetshire.

SNAP, *v.* to snarl, chide.

SNAP, *sb.* a light meal.

Workmen use it of dinner or tea. In Derbyshire the time for meals is called *clocking-time.*

SNAPE, *v.* to slope, to taper off to a point.

A blacksmith is said to *snape* a piece of iron to a point when by hammering or some other process he tapers it off to a point. Under the word *snape*, a dolt, impostor, charlatan, Cleasby and Vigfusson give as a secondary meaning 'the pointed end of a gimlet, pen, pencil, or the like, which may be the primitive sense of the word.'

SNAPE HILL, a hillside in Dronfield. See SNAPE.

Norden, in his *Surveyor's Dialogue*, 1608, speaking of certain kinds of heath, says that some grows 'in sandy and hot grounds, as betweene Wilforde Bridge and *Snape* Bridge in Suffolke' (pp. 235-6). *Snape Hill* is a steep hill-side, and two roads go up it meeting at a point. *Snape* Bridge would thus be a bridge with a high arch or slope. Of this kind of bridge many examples remain.

SNAPS, *sb.* a horizontal vice.

SNARL, *sb.* a knot, a tangle.

SNARL, *v.* to twist, to entangle.

'I *snarle*, I strangle in a halter or corde, *Ie estrangle*.'—*Palsgrave*.

SNARL-KNOT, *sb.* a very intricate knot.

SNATCH or SNACK, *sb.* a small portion of anything.

'A *snatch* of bread and cheese.'

SNAVEL, *v.* to talk through the nose.

SNEAP, *v.* to reprimand, to snub.

O. Icel. *sneypa*, to outrage, to dishonour, to chide.

SNECK, *sb.* the lever which raises the latch of a door.

SNECK, *sb.* a corner or a jutting piece of land.

SNEE or SNY, *v.* to abound, swarm. See SNILE.

'I heard the other day of a room which "fair *snied* wi' lops."'—L.

SNEW, past tense of to snow. M.E. *snîwen*, A.S. *snîwan*, to snow.

People say '*snewed* up' for snowed up.

SNICK, *v.* to make a cut or notch.

SNICKER, *v.* to smile wantonly.

SNICKLE, *sb.* a snare, a noose to catch hares.

SNICK-SNARL, *sb.* twisted thread.

SNIDGE, *sb.* a small piece.

'A *snidge* of bread.'

SNIDGY, *adj.* very small.

'A *snidgy* bit of meat.'

SNIFTER, *v.* to snow slightly.

'It *snifters.*'

It is generally used of the beginning of a snow storm. See SNITTER.

SNIG, *v.* to cut awkwardly or unevenly.

SNIG, *sb.* a small piece, or part of a load.

'What a *snig* of a load you've brought.'

SNIG, *v.* to draw a small load.

SNIG, *v.* to trail or move trees along the ground by means of a chain drawn by a horse.

SNIG, *sb.* a branch of a tree or pole put through both wheels of a cart, or through the hind wheels of a wagon, to act as a break when going down hill.

The pole is sometimes called the *snig-tree.*

SNIG HILL, a street in Sheffield.

To *snig* a load of anything up a hill is to take up the load in two or more instalments. For instance a load of timber might be left at the bottom of the hill. Each portion brought up would be called a *snig.* The incline of the hill is not great, and the hill is small. *Snig Hill* thus appears to mean 'Little Hill.' I think this is really the meaning, there being no proof that timber was ever dragged up the hill by instalments.

SNIGGER, *v.* to laugh in a silly way.

SNIGGLE, *v.* to cut awkwardly, leaving a jagged edge.

'Ah nivver saw a butcher cut up meit so badly in my life. He *sniggled* it so. Ah could a cut it up better wi' a rusty fire-shovel.'

SNILE, *v.* to swarm, to abound.

A wasp's nest is said to '*snile* wi' grubs.' See SNEE.

SNIRP, *v.* to shrink, to shrivel up.

A man's pig had died. Its owner said: 'it had etten a hot 'tato and *snirped* its rop.'

SNITCH, *v.* to reveal a secret; to tell tales.

SNITCHAM, *sb.* 'a game at cards in common use scarcely differing from the game called Casino.'—*Hunter's MS.* I have never heard the word.

SNITHE, *v.* to cut. A.S. *snîđan*, O. Icel. *snîđa*, M.E. *snîđen*, Germ. *schneiden.*

'A payne sett that Margery Ragg shall before the last daie of May next *sneath* and lopp the Boybrooke Lane whereby people may haue free passage vpon payne and forfeiture of xijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1628.

'*Snithe* a piece off with thy knife.'

SNITTER, *v.* to snow. M.E. *sniteren.* See SNIFTER.

This appears to be a very rare word in Middle English. Stratmann quotes 'þe snâu *snitered*' from *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, supposed to have been written in Lancashire about 1360.

SNOB, *sb.* a shoemaker. Commonly used.

'Has ta heeard t' news?' 'No, what is it?' 'Whoi, Bill at Dick's has married Sall at *snob's*.'

At is here equivalent to the French *chez.* 'Bill at Dick's' is equivalent to 'William living at Richard's house.'

SNOOZE, *sb.* a brief slumber, a nap.

SNOOZLE, *v.* to lie close together.

SNORT-HORN, *sb.* the pith or inner part of a cow's horn which is of a spongy nature.

When cows have been fighting and a piece of the horn is knocked off the *snort-horn* will bleed. It is then bound up with a cloth. In describing a bull-baiting, or rather a cow-baiting, which took place in Scotland Street, Sheffield, Mather observes of one of the injured cows:—

'Tidswell bled hard at her *snort-horn.*'

Songs, p. 76.

SNOT, *sb.* mucus from the nose. O. Dutch *snot*, *snut.*

SNOT, *sb.* a niggardly person.

SNOTTY, *adj.* impudent; also selfish, niggardly, short-tempered.

'You're very *snotty* this morning.'

SNOW-BROTH, *sb.* a mixture of snow and mud.

'Is not this cold sufferance of his able to quench the violent heat of Love's extremity, and having so much *snow-broath* to help it?'—*Boccaccio D.*, 8, Novel 7. English trans., 1684, p. 357.

SNUDGE, *v.* to beg in a sneaking way.

'He began a *snudgin* after a farmer's dowter till he *snudged* her to t' church.'—*Bywater*, 241.

SNUDGE, *sb.* a sneaking, sponging fellow.

SNUZZLE, *v.* to nestle.

SO, *interj.* a word of encouragement given to horses and cows to keep them quiet.

Old Peggy T. of Povey had acquired the habit of milking the cows after it was dark. To cure her of this bad habit one of the farm servants tied a bull up in the cow-house, when she approached him in the usual way:—'*So*, my lady, *so*,' &c. The meaning of the word is 'gently.'

SO AND SO, moderate, of a fairly good sort.

SOANT [saunt], *sb.* a fool, a simpleton.

'Thah art a *soant.*'

See SOON. This word is probably a variant or corruption of *saint.* The modern word *silly* from A.S. *sælig*, happy, blessed, may be compared.

SOAR, *sb.* drainage, black mud.

SOAR-HOLE, *sb.* a reservoir for drainage.

SOFT, *adj.* foolish, silly.

'As *soft* as grains.'

SOFT-HEEAD, *sb.* a fool.

SOG, *v.* to work hard, to saw.

'He's *sogging* away with a file.'

SOGGER, *sb.* a heavy beast, &c. Also a heavy stroke or blow.

'That's a *sogger.*'

SOG WOOD and SOG LANE, in Cold-Aston.

The lane is very wet, miry, and dirty. Halliwell gives *sog*, a Devonshire word, meaning a quagmire.

SOIL IT, *v.* to hasten, to go off quickly.

SOLE [sooal] or SEAL [seeal], *sb.* a piece of wood put round a cow's neck, by which the cow is fastened to a chain in the cow-house.

It is made of a pliant piece of wood, in shape like the shoe of a horse. The pliant piece of wood fits at each end into a straight piece of wood. It is generally called a *cow-sooal.* '*Soole*, beestys teyynnge.'—*Prompt Parv.* '*Sole*, a bowe about a beestes necke.'—*Palsgrave.* M.E. *sâl*, A.S. *sâl*, O. Icel. O.H. Germ. *seil.*

SOLE, *v.* to fasten cows up.

SOLE-TREE, *sb.* a piece of flat wood laid on the ground into which are fixed upright beams.

'Soo tre, or cowl tre. *Falanga, vectatorium*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SOLLOCK, *sb.* force, impetus. Apparently a diminutive of *soss*, *q.v.*

'He fell down with such a *sollock.*'

SOLL ON, good bye, farewell.

'*Soll on*, owd lad.'

SOMAS CAKE, *sb.* 'soul-mass-cake, a sweet cake made on the second of November, All Souls' Day, and always in a triangular form.'—H.

An old woman in Sheffield used to call St. Thomas's day *Soamless Cake* day. On that day she baked cakes for children. They were of a roundish shape with the edge turned up.

SONCY [sauncy], *adj.* clever, cunning.

'Shoo's a *sauncy* girl.'

SOODLE, *v.* to go unwillingly.

SOON, *adj.* vacant, stupid. See SOANT.

SOON, *sb.* sound, noise. M.E. *son, soun.* A.S. *són.*

I have only heard the word used with reference to the bass violin. 'He made such a *soon* with his fiddlestick.'

SOONER, *adv.* rather.

'I'd *sooner* be a lawyer than a doctor.'

SOP, *v.* to soak up.

'Come *sop* up that gravy.'

SOPER LANE [soaper lane], a small steep road in Dronfield. Perhaps from a surname *Soper.*

'At Mr. Thomas *Soper's* an Apothecary at the signe of the Red Lion by the Gate upon London Bridge.'—*Notes and Queries*, 7th S. iii. 493. '*Sopare*, marchaunt, or chapman. *Saponarius.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SOSS, *v.* to sit down heavily, to fall heavily, to press down heavily.

SOSS, *sb.* a heavy fall.

SOSS, a call to dogs when the huntsman wishes to feed them.

He calls '*Soss, soss, soss.*'

SOUGH [suff], *sb.* a drain for water. M.E. *sough.*

SOUGH [soo], *sb.* the sighing or moaning of the wind in trees, &c.

SOUR, *v.* to leaven.

Fresh dough is put into an unwashed 'pancheon' containing sour dough on its sides, and to hasten the process of fermentation the pancheon is put before the fire. Dr. Tylor speaks of 'the *sour* dough on the uncleaned vessel fermenting into *leaven* (French *levain*, lightning) which starts fermentation through the fresh dough, disengaging bubbles of carbonic acid which expand it into a spongy mass.'—*Anthropology*, 1881, p. 267. Dr. Tylor's derivation of *leaven* is, I think, clearly wrong. Prof. Skeat derives it from Lat. *leuamen*, originally 'that which raises.'

SOUR.

This word is applied to bad grass which cattle refuse or do not like to eat. Harrison gives it as a field name. 'Item *Sower* land (past*ure*) lying, &c.' 'Round *Sour* Leys,' a field in Dore. There is a place called *Sour Leys* in the parish of Helmsley, North Riding. Cf. *Sowerby* and *Sowersett* in the North Riding. See under ALEGAR.

SOUR, *v.* to get money paid for work not yet done. See SUB.

SOURING, *sb.* dough left in the tub from one baking of oat-cakes to another.

SOURS or SOURINGS, *sb. pl.* goods paid for and not yet finished.

'The time when our sons have all got out their *sours*.'
Mather's Songs, 86.

'When does ta mean to get out thy *sours*?'
Ibid., p. 90.

The word is evidently connected with the *sour* dough left in the fermenting vessel.

SOUSE [souze], *v.* to drench with water.

SOUSE [souze], *v.* to eat greedily.

Pigs in a farm-yard are said to *souse* when they eat greedily. 'He is *sousing* it into him.'

SOUSE [souse], *sb.* a sort of brawn, made from the salted head, feet, and ears, &c., of a pig.

'He findeth great store in the markets adioining, beside *souse*, brawne, bacon, fruit, &c.'—Harrison's *England* (ed. Furnivall), pt. 1, p. 150. '*Sowse; succidium, uel succiduum.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

SOWLE, *v.* to lay hold by the ears.

'I'll *sowle* him well by t' ear.'

SOW-METAL or SAR-METAL, *sb.* coarse iron as it comes in ingots from the iron-furnace.

'An inferior kind of cast-iron. The very commonest knives made of it are called *sow-metal* gudgeons.'—L.

SOWMOUTH, the old name of the Fargate end of Pinstone Street.

It was so called, it is said, because it tapered or grew narrower towards Pinstone Street, and thus resembled the mouth of a sow. This, however, is clearly a 'popular etymology.' See COWMOUTH. The word occurs in local names such as Portsmouth. M.E. *mûðe*, door, entrance. Cf. *Cowgate* in Edinburgh; *Cow Gap* in Stannington.

SOWN [soun] PIT SICK, a small valley in Totley near *Newdham Dike* and *Manybrook*.

Newdham and *Manybrook* [menni brook] are printed on the O. M. as *Needham* and *Monybrook*, but I give the words as they are known to the old inhabitants, the modern spellings being doubtless corruptions.

SOWTHISTLE, *sb.* a soft thistle without prickles. *Sonchus oleraceus.*

It is also called a *thow-thistle*, or *thoo-thistle*. The *Cath. Angl.* has '*faw-thistle*, labrum veneris,' and this appears to be the same word. Boys gather this herb to feed their rabbits, and for that purpose they set a high value upon it.

SPADE-BONE, *sb.* a shoulder-blade.

In Tylor's *Anthropology*, 1881, p. 217, it is said that North-American Indian squaws hoed their Indian corn with the shoulder-blade of an elk fastened to a stick. Our early ancestors may have used some such rude instrument.

SPAIK, *v.* to speak.

'If ivver thah heeard a bigger loi e the loif, *spaik*.'—*Bywater*, 23.

SPANKIN', *adj.* dashing, bold.

SPANK-WHEW, *v.* to beat. A word addressed by nurses, &c., to children.

'I'll *spank-whew* you into farthing buttons!' 'I'll *spank-whew* thee, and mak thee cry *spink wink* uppo Bradda [Bradwell] Moor all t' days o' thy loife.'

SPARRABLES, *sb. pl.* sparrow bills, sharp headless nails used by shoemakers for strengthening the soles of boots.

SPARRIB, *sb.* a joint of pork consisting of the ribs separated from the flitch with as little flesh upon the joint as possible.

'*Costelettes de porc.* The *sparribs*.'—*Cotgrave*.

SPAT, *v.* to beat on the hand with a cane. A schoolboy's word.

SPATTLE, *sb.* a wooden spoon used for lifting meal from the meal-tub to the bake-stone. Lat. *spatula*.

SPATTLE, *sb.* spittle. A.S. *spatl*.

SPAW FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

SPEAK, *sb.* a saying, a speech, a thing said, *dictum*.

'Well, I never heard a *speak* like that before.'

SPEAN, *v.* to wean. O. Icel. *speni*, Dutch *speen*, a teat, udder.

'Quen he was *spaned* fra þe pap.'—*Cursor Mundi*, 3018.

SPECKLED, *p. pa.* spotted. M.E. *specklen*, O. Dutch *spekelen*.

SPECKLEDY, *sb.* a spotted taw or marble.

SPEED, *sb.* a disease to which young calves are subject.

It is said that if a man wishes to prevent the disease he must nick the calf's ears before it has seen two Fridays. See *Peg* in Evans's *Leicestershire Words*. Other names for this disease are *Hyam*, *black-leg*, *black-quarter*, *krunk*, and *stricken*. I am not aware, however, that any of these occur in the district.

SPELCH, *v.* to break, to split, to break off.

'That stone's all *spelched*.' 'He's *spelching* lumps off.'

SPELK, *sb.* a splint for a broken bone. It also means a thatch-peg.

SPELK, *v.* to repair anything broken, as a cart shaft, &c., until the wheelwright can attend to it.

SPELL, *sb.* a thin, small splinter of wood, or a slip of paper used for lighting candles. Cf. A.S. *speld*, M.E. *speld*, a torch.

SPELL, *sb.* the trap out of which the *knur* is raised in the game of *Knur and Spell*, *q.v.*

SPERRIT, *sb.* a spirit.

SPETCHES, *sb. pl.* the odds and ends of a piece of leather.

SPICE, *sb.* sweetmeats.

SPICE-CAKE or SPICE-LOAF, *sb.* a sweet cake made with eggs, currants, raisins, &c.

See a recipe for making it in Gervase Markham's *English Housewife*, 1649, p. 129.

'Roundlegs tumbled o'er a wall,
[And] let all his *spice-cakes* fall.'
Mather's Songs, 80.

SPICK-AN-SPAN, *adj.* neat and new.

SPIFF, *adj.* fine, smart.

SPIFFING, *adj.* excellent, capital.

SPIGOT, *sb.* a wooden tap for a barrel.

The narrow tapering end fits into a hole made in the barrel. A wooden screw goes horizontally into the opposite end by loosening which the liquor in the barrel escapes from a hole in the under side. The screw is called the faucet. The *Cath. Angl.* has 'spygott; *clepsidra*.' Horman's *Vulgaria* has 'Wynde flexe about the *spygotte* lest the tappe or faucette droppe.' Cotgrave has '*Pinteur*, a tippler, pot-companion, *spiggot*-sucker.'

SPILL, *sb.* a quantity.

'There was a good *spill* of apples this year.'—H.

SPINDLE-SHANKS, *sb. pl.* thin legs.

SPINDLING, *adj.* thin, poor.

Wheat is said to be *spindling* when it is thin and poor.

SPINKHILL, near Eckington. Cf. *Spink Hall* at Bolsterstone. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 481. *Spink* field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

In 1550 a messuage called Eckylsley Hall and a close called Pypyghell, *alias Spynkpyghell*, are mentioned. (*Yorkshire Fines*, i. 149.) '*Spink* occurs as a surname in the district. Cf. *Spink-well* in Dewsbury. '*Spinc* [spink] is used in several parts of Ireland to denote a point of rock, or a sharp overhanging cliff; but it is employed more generally on the coast of Donegal than elsewhere. It has not given names to many places, however, even in Donegal, where it is the most used. There is a townland in King's County called *Spink;* and near Tallaght, in Dublin, rises a small hill called Spinkan, little *spink* or pinnacle.'—Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 1st series, 4th ed., p. 422.

SPINNEY, *sb.* a narrow strip of land.

It is also applied to a narrow field. Narrow strips of land by the side of the river Derwent are called *spinneys*.

SPINNING GATE, a footpath in Dore connecting the 'Rushley' and 'Causeway Head' roads.

The *gate* or path is slightly raised. The land was wet and marshy. It is said to have been a place where hemp was spun. This is, however, a mere rumour, the accuracy of which is very doubtful.

SPIT, *sb.*

There is a saying 'He's so like his father that he might have *spit* him out of his mouth.' 'He's the very *spit* of his father.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*. '*Non tam ovum ovo simile.* As like as like may be; he is as like him as if he had beene *spit* out of his mouth.'—*Withals*, p. 568.

SPIT, *sb.* the depth which a spade goes in digging.

SPITAL-HILL, *sb.* a place in Sheffield.

There was formerly a hospital at this place. 'A spytelle; *ubi* a hospitalle.'—*Cath. Angl.*

SPITEWINTER, a place near Bradfield.

There is another place of the same name in Ashover parish. They are both on high, cold ground. The *Cath. Angl.* has 'a wyntir haule; *hibernium, hibernaculum, hiemaculum.*' 'Willelmus *Wynter*' is mentioned in the Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. 'The Welsh, in fact, being a *pastoral* people, had two sets of homesteads. In summer their herds fed on the higher ranges of the hills, and in winter in the valleys. So they themselves, following their cattle, had separate huts for summer and winter use, as was also the custom in the Highlands of Scotland, and is still the case in the higher Alpine valleys.'—Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 188. These *Spitewinters* were probably places where the shepherd, ceasing to follow this ancient practice, remained during the winter on the hills. There is a place called *Spitewinter* on very high ground near Moor Hall in Barlow near Dronfield.

SPLAUDER, *v.* to stretch out. Used of the arms and feet.

A man with ungainly feet is said to have *splauder* or *sploder* feet. See SPLODER.

SPLIT, *v.* to depart.

'Come *split*.'

SPLODER, *v.* to splinter on the surface.

To *sploder* is to split horizontally in scales, thin layers, or *laminæ*. See SPLAUDER.

SPLUTHER, *v.* to splutter.

SPOKESHAVE, *sb.* a carpenter's tool for planing uneven surfaces.

SPOLE or SPALL, *sb.* a reel for cotton.

'A cotton *spawl*.'

M.E. *spale*, a splinter of wood.

SPOONEY, *sb.* a simpleton.

SPOON-MEAT, *sb.* soft or liquid food.

SPOUT, *v.* to make a speech.

SPOUT FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

This field is near Whiteley Wood, and I am told that a *spout* comes through a wall there and takes water to the field below. 'John Roberts jnr. for not takeing in the water in the *spoute* in Horsley gate at the accustomed place 3s. 4d.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1669. See TROOK FIELD.

SPOUT HOUSE, a place in Bradfield. See LANDER HOUSE.

SPRAG, *sb.* a piece of wood put in the wheel of a cart to stop it.

It is also applied to a piece of wood used to support the 'roof' in a colliery.

SPRAWT, *v.* to sprawl.

'Kickin' an' *sprawtin'*.'

SPRENT, *sb.*

'Great *Sprent*' and 'Little *Sprent*' are fields in Norton. Halliwell gives *sprunt*, a steep road.

SPRIG, *sb.* a small, headless nail.

It is also called a *brad*, *q.v.*

SPRING, *v.* to show signs of calving.

'Old Cherry won't be long before she calves; she's *springing* fast, and making a famous bag.'

SPRING, *sb.* a copse, or small wood.

'Cook *Spring*,' 'Newfield *Spring*,' '*Spring* Field,' &c. 'A *sprynge* of wodde; *virgultum*.'—*Cath. Angl.* Hunter mentions 'Rawson *Spring*,' 'Broomhall *Spring*.' M.E. *sprung*, O.H. Germ. *sprung*, a grove, wood.

SPRINGE, *sb.* a sharp and sudden pain. The *g* is soft.

SPRINGE, *v.* to dart or throb painfully.

'My foot *springes;* it's like a weather-glass.'

SPRINT, *sb.* a snare for birds.

SPRINT, *sb.* a spurt, or violent exertion made at the end of a race.

A large greyhound at Hazelbarrow was called *Sprint*.

SPRINT, *v.* to spring, to leap forward. M.E. *sprenten*.

SPRINT, *v.* to sprinkle.

SPROTTLE, *v.* to sprawl, to struggle helplessly.

'Put that child down, and let him *sprottle*.'

SPRUT, *v.* to sprout.

SPUD, *sb.* a spittle-staff. Also a common, broad, ill-shaped blade.

'Spudde, *Cultellus vilis.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

SPUD, *sb.* a small potato.

SPUNE, *sb.* a spoon.

SPUNK, *sb.* semen virile.

SPUR, *v.* to ask in church whether there is any just cause or impediment to a marriage. A.S. *spyrian*, M.E. *spurien*, to ask.

SPURRINGS, *sb. pl.* askings at church.

SQUAB, *sb.* a sofa; a wooden settle. See SWAB.

SQUARE-LEGS, *sb. pl.* a 'knock-kneed' man; a man whose knees knock together.

SQUAT, *v.* to splash, to sprinkle, to bedaub with mud.

SQUELCH, *v.* to squash, to bruise.

As an illustration of this word I was told that 'to put one's heel on a rotten apple is to *squelch* it.'

SQUENCH, *v.* to quench.

SQUITTER, *v.* to squirt.

STACK, *sb.* twelve sheaves of corn set up in a field.

I am told that in Stannington a *kivver* is ten sheaves, a *stack* twelve, and a *thrave* twenty-four.

STACK-BROACH, *sb.* a thatch-peg.

'A hard-working, industrious lass knitted me a pair of green stockings upon two *stack-broaches.*'—*Mather's Songs*, 95.

STACK-GARTH, *sb.* a stack-yard.

STADDLE, *v.* to stain.

A knife is said to be *staddled* when it has been dipped in acid, and the acid has been allowed to remain on the blade. When haycocks stand a long time in a field the grass beneath them becomes yellow or faded and is then said to be *staddled.*

STADDLE, *sb.* a stain.

STADDLE, *sb.* a stand or 'brandreth' for a stack. A.S. *staðol*, M.E. *staðel*, a basis, foundation.

STAFFORD, *sb.* a knife whose head or point is not quite round but slightly flattened.

STAG, *v.* to walk quickly.

'He can *stag* away.'

STAG, *sb.* a castrated bull.

STAG-HEADED.

When the top branches of a tree are dead it is said to be *stag-headed*. Cf. *Withals*, p. 111. 'That is crooke-headed, as they say, ramme headed, *curvifrons*.'

STAG-MIRES, in Rivelin. O. M. See MIRES.

A.S. *stæg*, a pond, pool, and *mŷre* (?) M.E. *mȳre*, a marsh. Cf. *Redmires*, red marshes. '*Stagnum*, stæg *vel* meri.'—Epinal glossary in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 98. 'Emma *Stykemyre* vidua.'—Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield, 1379. Cf. *Stagbatch*.

STALE [steyl], *sb.* the handle or shaft of a besom, &c. M.E. *stale*, O. Dutch *stael*. See STEEL.

STALKER, the name of several fields in Ecclesall.

'Great *Stalker* Wood,' 'Nether *Stalker* Lees,' &c. A *stalker* was a fowler, a man who used a stalking horse, but I am not sure that that is the meaning here. This place is near the Sheffield Cemetery. Bateman opened a barrow at *Stakor* hill, near Buxton.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 80.

STALL, *v.* to satiate.

STAMPS, *sb. pl.* boots. A slang word.

STAN' or STAND, *v.* to put, place.

STANAGE, a place on the moors near Fox House.

'Also from *Stanage* after the same rocke to a place called the Broade Rake which is also a meere betweene the said lordshipps of Hallamshire and Hathersedge.'—*Harrison*. Cf. *Hurkling-edge*, Hathers-edge. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12. There is a cave on the Stanage rocks called Robin Hood's cave. Stanage=stone-edge.

STAND BY, *v.* to maintain a point in law.

'Can he *stand by* keeping the machine?' *i.e.* maintain a legal right to it. This is very common in Sheffield.

STAND HILLS, at Dore Moor Top.

Stande in M.E. is a wine-jar. It may possibly here mean an upright stone pillar.

STANDING STONE, a field in Dore.

Perhaps an upright stone pillar is intended. Cf. the Standing Stones of Strathbogie in Huntley, Aberdeenshire.

STAND LEES, fields in Sheffield Park.

'Jane and Thomas Creswicke for *Stand Leas* £9-0-0.'—*Harrison*. There is a place near Wentworth called Woburn (sometimes called *Hoober*) *Stand*. It is a high building with palisades on the top, from which there is a fine view. Cf. *Standgrave* at Handsworth Woodhouse.

STANE WOOD, near Bole Hills, Crookes. The ground is rocky and stony. A.S. *stán*, a stone.

STANG, *sb.* a pain.

STANG, *v.* to benumb with a sharp pain which thrills through the limbs. L.

STANG, *sb.* a pole. M.E. *stange.* O. Dutch *stange.*

Stangs are used for carrying hay or corn. See COCKSTANG.

STANNIFIELD, a field in Cold-Aston. M.E. *stâni*, stony?

STANNINGE BUTT, a field in Bradfield. *Harrison.* Compare the adjacent *Stannington.*

STANNINGTON, a hamlet in Bradfield.

It may be *Stone ing town*, Stone meadow town. In Wiltshire a *stenning* or *steaning* is a stone ford. There was a ford for cows here. See COWFORTH. Kemble believes the word to be patronymical, and to express the name of an ancient mark, the *Stæningas.* I think *Stone ford town* is the best explanation, but it may be 'Stone town' from the A.S. adjective *stǽnen*, of stone.

STAPPEL-PIT, a term used in coal-mining.

It frequently happens that in coal-mining, owing to 'throws' or dislocations of strata, it is necessary to dig a shaft within the mine to recover the lost coal-measure. This is called a *stappel-pit.* Generally it is not perpendicular but inclined, and there are steps. A.S. *stapul*, M.E. *stapel*, a step.

STARCHER, *sb.* a falsehood.

'Here's anuther *starcher.*'—*Bywater*, 265.

STARKEN, *v.* to stiffen.

STARK NAKED, *adj.* entirely naked.

STARKLY, *adv.* with reluctance.

'He pays his money *starkly.*'

STARLING, the name of fields in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Harrison also mentions 'the Shrogg Wood called *Starling* Bushes' in Ecclesfield. There is a place in Norton called *Starnel Greave.*

STARNEL, *sb.* the starling.

STARNELLES, in Ecclesfield.

'In 1719 there was a dispute about a portion of the estate called the *Sternhill* or *Starnelles.*'—Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 288. Cf. *Sterndale* in Derbyshire. '*Tortuus.* This is a crabbed, spightfull, *sterne*, austere crookednesse both in man and beast.'—*Withals*, p. 111. *Stern-hill* is probably rough, or rugged hill.

STATTIS, *sb.* an assemblage for the hiring of farm and domestic servants held at Rotherham, Eckington, Dronfield, &c., in or about the month of November in each year.

A kind of pleasure-fair is held in which there are wild-beast shows, &c. Rotherham *stattis* was regarded by the Sheffield people as one of the most

important events of the year. In Wilson's ed. of *Mather's Songs*, p. 118, is a song called 'Rotherham Statutes,' beginning—

'Sam Firth to Rotherham *statutes* went
With Grace from Birley-Moor,
With Rachel Stones and Dinah Dent,
Who'd ne'er been there before.'

I have heard this song sung. The word written 'statutes' is always pronounced *stattis*.

STATUTE-WORK, *sb.* work done on the highway which the occupiers of land in a parish are bound to render.

STAUPINGS, *sb. pl.* the holes made by horses' feet in land.

STAVER [staiver], *sb.* a stake for a hedge, &c.

STAVES, *sb. pl.* the rungs of a ladder.

STAWGING [storgin], *adj.* simple, foolish, half-witted.

'That gret *stawgin'* mawther fell i't durstead and brok t' gorch.' See STOVIN.

STEANES.

'Item a close of arable land called *Steanes* lying next unto a high way and the river of Don east.' In Owlerton.—*Harrison.* Apparently a variant of *Stones*, which occurs as a surname in the district. A.S. *stán*, O. Icel. *steinn*, a stone.

STEEL, *sb.* the stalk of a flower. See STALE.

STEEL, *sb.* a stile. See the next word.

STEEL BANK, a place in Sheffield.

Nicholas Scargell of Doncaster, alderman, in his will, dated 1585, mentions Hugh Scargell of the *Steel Bank*, Hallam. Harrison mentions '*Steele* Farme' in Stannington. The word occurs as a surname in the district. 'A *stele*, scansile, scandile.'—*Cath. Angl.* *Steel* Croft in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. '*Steyle*, or steyre, *gradus*.'—*Prompt. Parv.* *Steyle* or steyynge vp, *ascensus*, *scansile*.'—*Ibid.* A.S. *stigel*, M.E. *stizele*, a stile. 'A payne sett that noe person or persons shall devirt or turne any vsuall or accustomed pathewaie out of their courses, but shall sett vpp *steeles* in their right and vsuall places, as they haue formerly beene vpon payne of three shillings and fower pence.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1640. 'The meaning of the word *style* has got narrower since it first began to be a word. It means the steep path whereby you climb a hill.'—*Wedmore Chronicle*, i. 289.

STEEM, an abbreviation for Stephen.

'Here's *Steem* at lives at Heela.'
Mather's Songs, 94.

STEEPLE, *v.*

If a drill does not bore properly it is said to *steeple*, *i.e.*, to form a point in the hole.

STEPHEN FIELD, in Dore.

There is also a *Stephen* Hill at Crookes, as well as a *St. Anthony's Hill*, *q.v.* *Stephen* was the patron of horses, as Anthony was the patron of swine. 'Item he holdeth *Steven* Hill, lying next unto *Stevenhill* Lane.'—*Harrison.*

STEPPING-UP-THE-GREEN-GRASS, *sb.* a game.

A number of children stand in a row, and facing them, a few paces distant, stand two other children. The two children advance, hand in hand, towards those in the row, singing:—

Stepping up the green grass,
Thus and thus and thus;
Will you let one of your fair maids
Come and play with us?
We will give you pots and pans,
We will give you brass;
We will give you anything
For a pretty lass.

They answer 'No,' and they sing—

We won't take your pots and pans,
We won't take your brass;
We won't take your 'anything
For a pretty lass.'

The two children then retire and advance as before. They repeat the first four lines and then go on:—

We will give you gold and silver,
We will give pearl;
We will give you anything
For a pretty girl.

The children in the row all answer 'Yes.' Then the two children lead out the first girl in the row and dance round with her, singing:—

Come my dearest [Mary],
Come and play with us;
You shall have a young man,
Born for your sake.
And the bells shall ring,
And the cats shall sing,
And we'll all clap hands together.

So each girl in the row is led out in turn, the last part of the ceremony being called 'the wedding.' A different and inferior version of this game is given in Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, ed. 1886, p. 177.

STEW, *sb.* a trouble, bother.

'To kick up a *stew*' is to make a disturbance.

STEYL, *v.* to steal.

'But suppooas o wer to *steyl* this horse.'—*Bywater*, 63. 'To steyle, *acari*, *furari*, &c.'—*Cath. Angl.*

STICK AND STAKE.

On the 5th of November boys in the villages about Sheffield go begging for coals (*coils*), and repeating the lines:—

'A *stick* and a *stake*
For King James's sake;
Please give us a coil, a coil.'

STICKING-PIECE, *sb.* a piece of meat. It is the part of the neck in which the butcher's knife is stuck.

STIDDY or STITHY, *sb.* an anvil.

STIDDY-STOCK, *sb.* a stand for an anvil.

STIFF, *adj.* dead.

'O'll see thee *stiff* furst, thah drunken swine.'—*Bywater*, 134.

STIFF, *sb.* a ladder. H.

STIFF-LIFTER, *sb.* a slang name for a body-stealer.

STIFLE-JOINT, *sb.* the joint above the hock in the hind leg of a horse.

STILT, *sb.* the handle of a plough or wheelbarrow.

STINGO, *sb.* strong ale.

STIRRINER, *sb.* a trial ball at cricket, &c.

'Send me a *stirriner*' means send me a ball to strike at which is not to count in the game.

STIRRINGS, *sb. pl.* rejoicings.

'The *stirrings* in Sheffield on Saturday night.'
Mather's Songs, 86.

STIVE, *v.* to hurry about, to walk with energy.

Hunter explains it as 'to walk with affected stateliness like Pistol.'

STIVED UP, penned up.

STOCK-DOVE, *sb.* a wood-pigeon.

STOCKWELL GREEN, a place near Bell Hagg.

'Katherine Webster holdeth the Pingle at *Stockwell Green*.'—*Harrison.*

STODDARD, *sb.* a saw by means of which combs for the hair are made.

It has a handle, at the end of which is a piece of wood into which are fixed two parallel saws. Palsgrave has '*stodyll* a toole for a wever—*lame de tisserant*.'

STONE HORSE PASTURE, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

STONE-JAR, *sb.* an earthenware jar.

STONEY, *sb.* a kind of 'marble' made of polished stone, used by boys in the game of marbles.

STONYLAND, in Sheffield.

'Peter Perins for the hey of the *Stonyland* meaddowe at will iij*li.* vjs. viijd.
—Rental, dated 1624, in Sheffield Free Library.

STOOAN, the pronunciation of stone.

STOOK, *sb.* a shock of corn.

STOOL, *sb.* the stump or trunk of a tree left in the ground after a tree has been felled. It is sometimes called the *stoven*, *q.v.*

Britten, *Old Country Words*, vi., gives *stools* as being the same as *moots*, the roots of trees.

STOOP, *sb.* a post. O. Icel. *stólpi.*

An inn at Dronfield is called the Blue *Stoops*, the sign board of which is a picture of three blue posts. The *Prompt. Parv.* has '*stulpe* or stake. *Paxillus.*' 'To Arthur Courtnall and Steevenson for making the little wood bridge there and the *stoopes* oli. 15s. 8d.; for making *stoopholes* 1s.'—*T. T. A.*, 80. Harrison mentions a field in Bradfield, of nearly two acres, called *Stoopes.*

STOOP-AN'-ROUP, *sb.* a complete clearance.

'*Stump and rump*' in Lincolnshire.—Peacock's *Lincolnshire Glossary.* E.D.S.

STOOTHING, *sb.* the lath and plaster work under a ceiling.

I have seen the word used in the pleadings of a recent action. 'Stuthe, *stipa.* To stuthe, *stipare.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

STORM, *sb.* a long-continued frost.

STORMCOCK, *sb.* the missel-thrush, *turdus viscivorus.*

STORRIES, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See the next word.

STORRS, a common place-name near Sheffield.

'Geo. Shawe de *Storres*' in Dungworth.—*Harrison.* O. Icel. *störr*, M.E. *star*, bent grass, coarse grass which cattle will not eat. Lat. *carex.* An elevated piece of land above Ecclesall Church is called 'High *Storrs.*' *Heestorhys* in deed pub. by me in *Derb. Arch. Journal*, iii. 101, *circa* 1280. '*Stare* or segge, *carix.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

STORTH, a common name of fields or places in the neighbourhood of Sheffield.

It is found in the high lands about Ranmoor. There is a *Brown Storth* Wood in Cold-Aston. Several houses near Sheffield are called *Storth* House. See *Hulstorth* in Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 48. 'Simon del *Storthes.*'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, 123. 'Item the new *Storth* (ara*ble*) lying between Bentye lane east, &c.'—*Harrison.* There is no field-name in the neighbourhood of Sheffield so common as this. O. Icel. *storð*, a young wood, plantation.

STOTTED, *p. pa.* stunted in growth.

Cattle which have been fed on bad pastures and are ill-nourished are said to be *stotted.*

STOVEN [stovven], the stump or trunk of a felled tree which is left in the ground. M.E. *stoven*, O. Icel. *stofn.* See STOOL.

STOVIN [stoavin], *adj.* ungainly, awkward.

'What a big, *stovin* lad thah art!' *Stovin* occurs as a surname.

STOVIN [stoavin], *v.* to ramble.

'Where's thah been *stovin* to?' See STAWGING.

There may be a verb *stove*, but I do not know it. This word seems to be a present participle.

STOWPERSTOCKE.

'A stone called *Stowperstocke* which the aforesaid John Stone took away, and thereof made a pig trough.' It was evidently the socket of a stoop, (O. Icel. *stólpi*) pole, or cross. It was used as a boundary stone.—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 11. See STOOP.

STRADDLE, *v.* to stride; to sit astride of; to hold the legs apart.

A woman is said 'to ride *straddle-legs*' when she rides on horseback astride.

STRADE, past tense of to stride.

STRAE [stray], *sb.* straw.

STRAIGHT, *adj.* balanced, right.

'We're *straight* now,' *i.e.*, our accounts are balanced.

STRAIGHTEN UP, *v.* to make tidy.

STRAMMACKING, *adj.* awkward, ungainly.

'A great *strammacking* fellow.'

STRANGER, *sb.* a film or flap of soot hanging on the bar of a fire-grate.

It is said to foretell the coming of a stranger. 'Who's coming to-day?' someone will say, 'there's a *stranger* on the bar.' Sometimes a piece of coal will fly out of the fire with a slight explosion. This piece may contain a round hole in the middle, when it is said to be a *purse*, and to indicate wealth or good fortune. If, however, it is of oval form it is said to be a *coffin*, and to denote a death in the family.

STRAP, *sb.* credit.

'Her clothes which she borrowed or bought upon *strap*.'
Mather's Songs, 14.

STRAPPLE, *v.* to bind, make fast with a cord, strap, &c.

STRATFIELD, near Beighton. M.E. *streit*, narrow? See STRET.

Streatfield occurs as a surname in the district. It may be *street*, Lat. *stratum*, a paved road. The place may be on the line of a Roman road.

STRAVE, preterite of to strive.

STRAW-BEN, *sb.* a common straw hat worn by labourers, &c.

STREAMERS, *sb. pl.* the northern lights. *Hunter's MS.*

STRENTH, *sb.* strength. M.E. *strenþe*.

STRET, *adj.* tight, too small.

'Her dress were that *stret* at shoo couldn't stride o'er t' brook.'

STRICKLE, *sb.* a piece of wood used for striking off an even measure of corn. Also a whetstone to sharpen a scythe.

STRID, *v.* to measure by striding.

STRIKE, *sb.* a bushel of corn.

STRIND [straind], *sb.* a string.

A rope is said to be made of so many *strinds*.

STRIND or STRINE, *v.* to stride.

STRIND or STRINE, *sb.* a stride.

'He takes such long *strinds*.'

STRINES or STRINDS, *sb.* a place in Bradfield.

Hunter calls the place *Strinds*, and says that 'it is near the passage over one of the little brooks which united form the Loxley river, thus resembling the passage over the wharf at Bolton Abbey. That is called the *Stridd*, this the *Strinds*, both being crossed by stepping-stones.'—*Hunter's MS.* Jonah, in the whale's belly, praying for deliverance, says:—

Alle þe gotes of þy guferes & groundeleȝ powleȝ
& þy stryand stremeȝ of *strynds* so mony
In on daschande dam dryueȝ me ouer.

Alliterative Poems, *E. E. T. S.*, p. 101.

Strind, strind (strine), *fossa?—Stratmann.* Dr. Morris thinks the word is the same as *stronde*, a stream. Cf. *Strainds* in Penistone. See STRING FIELD.

STRING, *v.* to strip.

To *string* currants is to unstring them, *i.e.*, to strip the berries off their stalks. L.

STRING-FIELD, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

Cleasby and Vigfusson give as one of the meanings of *strengr*, a string, a narrow channel of water. See STRINES and STRIND (1).

STRINKLE, *v.* to sprinkle.

STRINKLING, *sb.* a sprinkling.

STROP, *v.* to strain the last drops of milk from a cow's udder.

STROPPER or STRAPPER, *sb.* a cow nearly dry.

STROPPINGS or STRIPPINGS, *sb. pl.* the last drops of milk from a cow's udder.

This is considered to be the best part of the milk.

STRUNT, *sb.* the root end of an animal's tail.

STUB, *v.* to root up, as a hedge.

STUBBING-SLASHER, *sb.* a stubbing hook for cutting hedges.

STUBBY, *adj.* short and stiff.

STUCK.

'Item a rood in the *Stuck* (ara*ble*)' in Bradfield, containing 1 rood and 31 perches. Halliwell gives *stuck*, slough, or mire.

STUDDEN, past participle of to stand.

STUMP CROSS, a place in Stannington. *Harrison.*

'*Stump Cross* Dale, a place in the North Field, Kirton-in-Lindsey, 1787.'—Peacock's *Lincolnshire Glossary.* There is a *Stump-Cross* in Dewsbury.

STUMPERLOW, a place near Sheffield.

'A tenement lying in *Stumperlow* called Beighton house.'—*Harrison.* O. Icel. *stumpr*, a stump, and A.S. *hlâw*, M.E. *hlâwe*, a low, a mound, a barrow. See the Introduction.

STUMP JOHN, a landmark on the moors west of Dore.

STUMPT CROSSE LANE, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

STUNT, *sb.* offence.

'To take *stunt*' is to take offence.

STUT, *v.* to stutter, or stammer.

STY or STEE, *sb.* a stile. A.S. *stîgu*, M.E. *stîze.*

SUARTE HALL, in Greenhill, Norton.

'One messuage called *Suarte Hall*, and one oxgange of land called Londweg lond' in a lease dated 1533.—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 77. In a charter of 812 mention is made of 'aliquam terræ partiunculam, hoc est, duarum manentium in loco ubi *sueord hlincas* vocitantur, juxta distributionem suarum utique terrarum ritu cantiæ *an sulung* dictum.'—Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 456. *Suarte* may be A.S. *sweart* black. The name is now lost.

SUB, *v.* to receive or borrow money on account, to get money in advance of wages or on account of work in progress.

This word is used by cutlers and other workmen in Sheffield. See SOUR.

SUCK, a call for calves to come to be fed.

A young calf will *suck* the fingers of the milkmaid.

SUGWORTH, a place in Bradfield.

'Volo quod prædicti Johannes et Ricardus habeant tenementum meum vocatum *Sugworth* in parochia de Bradfeld.'—Will of Arch. Rotherham. Test. Ebor. (Surtees Soc.) iv., p. 145. Cf. *Sugden* or *Sowden*, *i.e.*, sow pasture.

SUKEY, *sb.* a kettle.

'Come, Mary, put t' *sukey* on, an' let's mak some tay.'

I have heard these lines :—

Come, Betty, set the kettle on;
Let's have a cup of tay.
Sukey tak it off again,
We'll have no more to-day.

SUMMAT, *sb.* something.

SUMMER-GOOSE, *sb.* gossamer.

'A quivering of the air just above the heath in damp parts of the moors early in a calm morning in hot weather. The quivering sometimes observable on a brick wall in extremely hot weather may be spoken of by the same term.' *Hunter's MS.*

SUMMER-HOUSE, *sb.* 'a small building usually consisting of not more than two rooms; a kind of banquetting house or pleasure house subordinate to the residence of some opulent person. There were two or three in the neighbourhood; one in the Park, one on Wincobank, but all now fallen into decay.'—*Hunter's MS.*

A small house in Norton Park is called 'The *Summer House.*' The word is also applied to an arbour in a garden.

SUMMERLEY, a hamlet in Dronfield.

'To *summerland* a ground is to lay it fallow a year according to Ray.'—*Halliwell.* 'Curtes, Frances; son of Robert Curtes, mediocris fortunae, of *Somerley*, Derbyshire. School, Southwell. Age 18. Admitted sizar ("servus") of Mr. Leeke Sep. 27, 1596. Surety, the Master.'—Venn's *Admissions to Gonville and Caius Coll., Camb.*, p. 84. 'Somer laylond. *Novale.*' *Prompt. Parv.*

SUMMERWOOD, near Stubley, Dronfield.

Cleasby and Vigfusson have '*sumar-viðr*, wood for charcoal to be gathered in summer, opposed to fuel in winter.' See COLD-ASTON. There is a *Summerwood* near Eckington. O. M.

SUMP, *sb.* a hole or excavation at the bottom of a mining shaft in which the water which trickles down the shaft collects. It is covered over with boards upon which the descending cage or corve alights. The word is equivalent to *swamp.*

SUMS, *sb. pl.* exercises in arithmetic.

SUNFIELD, in Holmesfield.

'The *Sunfeild*, the Heald, the Nether Burr, the little Bur Meadow.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1688. *Sunfield* is mentioned elsewhere in these Rolls. In a glossary of the eleventh century (*Wright-Wülcker*, 396, 39) are the words: '*Eliseum, sunfeld*, þæt is neor*xna* wong.' The editor states that *xna* is unreadable from a stain in the vellum. The word may be compared to *Paradise*, a name sometimes given to fields and pleasure grounds. See PARADISE SQUARE. Cf. *Sunley Rains* in Ripon. There is a field on the Totley Hall estate, in Totley, called *Sunfield.* It slopes to the south. Cf. A.S. *sunn-bearu*, a sunny grove.

SUP, *v.* to drink.

SUP, *sb.* a drink; a small quantity of drink.

'A little *sup* does it.'

SURCHARGE OF COMMONS.

'A payne sett that noe p*er*son or p*er*sons shall hereafter *surcharge* the com*m*ens by keepeing moe beastes and sheepe in the sum*m*er time then his or their coppihould estates are well able to sustaine mainteine and keepe in the winter time, and that whosoeu*er* shall offend hearin hee shall forfeite to the lord of this mannor xxs.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1630.

SURE [sewer], *adj.* sure. Pronounced as in the last syllable of *enure*.

'Louers reapose a certeintie in dreames, and proclayme a *sewer* victorie of thuncerteine object of their fancie.'—Fenton's *Tragicall Discourses*, 1579, fol. 127*a*.

SURRY, *sb.* sirrah.

I once heard a boy say to another boy: 'Come, *surry*, let's go and *bade* us,' which was equivalent to: 'Come, old fellow, let us go and bathe.'

SWAB, *sb.* a sofa. See SQUAB.

SWAD, *sb.* a pod, a husk, of peas, beans, &c.

SWAD or SWADDY, *sb.* a stupid fellow, a fool.

SWAG, *v.* to bend in the middle.

A floor is said to *swag* when it bends under the feet.

SWAG, *v.* to hang down or swell as an overfull pocket or bag.

'His pockets were *swagged* out wi' marbles.'

See SWAY.

SWAG, *sb.* booty; stolen goods.

SWAGE, *sb.* the piece of metal which is used to stamp out a die or mould.

SWAGE, *v.* to bevel or make round the back edge of a knife.

A very common word amongst Sheffield cutlers.

SWAGE, *sb.* a bevel.

'*Swages* is glazed, and t' backs, if they're table polisht.'—*Bywater*, 52.

SWAG-SHOP, *sb.* a shop in which cutlers sold their wares at a great loss.

See Leader's *Reminiscences of Old Sheffield*, 1875, p. 138.

SWALLOW NEST, a place near Aston, Rotherham.

'*Swallows*. Places where a stream enters the earth and runs underground for a space were formerly so called in the parish of Bishopsbourne.'—Parish and Shaw's *Dict. of the Kentish Dialect*. The surname *Swallow* is found in the district.

SWANE GRAVE, in Bradfield. See DAYNE.

The O. M. gives '*Swan* Height' in Bradfield. In Domesday *Sweyn* (Suuen) is mentioned as the possessor of land in *Ateclive* and *Escafeld*. See Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 50. Bateman mentions '*Swains* low' and '*Swans* low' in Derbyshire. *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 295. Cf. *Swanwick*, *Swanthorpe*. 'Johannes *Swaynyng*.'—Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. The Epinal Glossary has '*Swán* subulcus,' a herdsman, swineherd. Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 589. 'Dumas, spinas vel *græfe*,' *i.e.*, thorn bushes. —*Wright-Wülcker*, 225, 24. Cf. A.S. *Swe'on*, the Swedes.

SWANG, past tense of to swing.

SWAP or SWOP, *v.* to exchange.

'Or *swap* 'em for red herrins ahr bellies to be fillin'.'
Mather's Songs, 93.

SWARF, *sb.* the grit which comes from grinding-stones when cutlery is ground wet. See SWARTH. The change from *th* to *f* is common in this dialect. *Sward*, *sword* (as in 'bacon sword'), *swarth*, and *swarf* are variants of the same word.

'Bil get a handful a *swarf*.'—*Bywater*, 288.

SWARM, *v.* to climb a tree or pole.

The word is not used when there are boughs by means of which the tree can be climbed. *Swarm* is only used with reference to a smooth pole or boughless tree.

SWARTH, *sb.* the black incrustation on a kettle, &c.

Hunter says that bacon-*swarth* is the outer skin, or, as we may say, the *sword*, of swine's flesh. See SWORD.

SWASH, SWASHY, *adj.* soft as ripe fruit is.

SWAT, *v.* to throw down heavily; to throw.

'An ommast braiks all t' pavers wi *swattin* dahn his feet.'
Mather's Songs, 93.

'Ahr oud lass sez shoo'l *swat* a buckitful a watter uppat furst chap at cums e ahr hahce.'—*Bywater*, 28. Cf. A.S. *swæð*, a track, footprint.

SWATCH, *sb.* a pattern, an example. Used by tailors, &c., for their patterns.

'Yis, an we'n hed a varra foine *swatch* at march o intellect.'—*Bywater*, 26.

SWATHE, *sb.* a row of grass as it falls when mown.

SWATHE, *sb.* a measure or quantity of land.

In a deed, dated 1625, relating to property at Crigglestone, near Wakefield, I find mention of 'all those foure *swathes* of land lying and being in Crigleston.' The word does not occur in the dialect.

SWAY or SWAY ON, *v.* to press down. See SWAG. M.E. *sweizen*.

SWAY [sweigh], *v.* to faint. Derbyshire. See SWEB.

SWAY-KNIFE, *sb.* a knife with a long handle, the handle being used as a lever, and the end of the knife fixed upon a pivot.

SWEAL, *v.* to melt or drop as a candle does when any foreign body gets into it, or when a piece of the burnt wick falls down into the tallow.

A consumptive man is said to *sweal* away. M.E. *swêlen.*

SWEAT, *sb.* a fit of ill temper.

SWEB, *v.* to faint, to swoon. See SWAY.

A.S. *swefan, swebban,* to fall asleep.

SWEEP, *sb.* a deceiver, traitor, rascal. Connected with M.E. *swike?*

SWEEPS, *sb. pl.* a kind of grass which has a black flower; crow-feet; *luzula campestris.*

SWEETHEART, *sb.* a thin tart made by spreading a layer of jam between thin slices of paste. When brought upon the table it is cut up into squares or strips.

SWEETING, *sb.* a small yellow apple like a *percock!*

'*Swetynge*, appulle. *Malomellum.*'—*Prompt. Paw.*

SWELT, *v.* to over-heat. A.S. *sweltan,* to die.

'Don't churn so fast or you'll *swelt* that butter.'

SWIBER, *sb.* a tool used by blacksmiths, resembling a blunt hatchet.

SWIG, *v.* to drink; to drink heartily.

SWILK, *v.* to splash about.

'The ale *swilked* in the barrel.'

See SWILLOCK.

SWILL, *v.* to wash, as rain does the streets.

SWILL, *v.* to drink immoderately.

SWILL, *sb.* drink, alcohol.

'Thah't awlis ravin after *swill.*'—*Bywater,* 62.

SWILLINGS or SWILL, *sb. pl.* the refuse of food given to swine.

SWILLOCK, *v.* to splash from side to side, as milk does in a barrel. See SWILK.

SWILL-TUB, *sb.* a tub to hold *swillings,* or refuse of food, for pigs.

SWILLY, *sb.* the basin, trough, or dish of a coal-field.

SWINDEN FIELDS, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

'*Swinden* piece,' in Bradfield.—*Ibid.* The *dens*, or wooded valleys, were the swine pastures.

SWINE BACK FIELD, in Cold-Aston.

SWINGE, *v.* to singe. The *g* is soft.

SWINGE, *v.* to scourge. H.

SWING LEE, the name of a field at Hazelbarrow, in Norton. It slopes or hangs down to the wood.

See *swing*, sloping, in Nodal and Milner's *Lancashire Glossary*.

SWINGLE TREE, *sb.* a wooden bar which keeps the chains apart when a horse is drawing a harrow. See WHIPPLE-TREE.

SWINLEY-FORTH-BENTS.

'A tenem*en*t in Morewood called *Swynley Forth Bents* with two dwelling houses and out houses of 6 bayes and a kilne and intacke divided in severall p*ar*ts (mead*ow* and past*ure*) lying between the lands of Francis Wrongsley north and Firney Hill south and abutt*ing* upon Rivelin Firth east and *Swynley Forth Bents* west and cont*aining* 27a. - oor. - 20p.'—*Harrison.*

SWINNOCKE HALL, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison. Scwynok* in 1403. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 149.

Scwynok appears to be 'burnt oak.' See SWINGE and CHARNOCK.

SWIPE [swipe], *v.* to give a swinging stroke as with a cricket bat.

The bat is swung round horizontally, and not in the usual way. A cricketer would say 'he fairly *swiped* it off his wicket.' M.E. *swippen*. Stratmann quotes 'ich wulle mid swerde his hêved of *swippen*.'—*Lazamon*, 878.

SWIPES, *sb.* small beer.

SWIPPLE, *sb.* the stick of a flail.

SWITCHER, *sb.* a pliant stick.

SWITHER, *sb.* a switch.

SWITHER, *v.* to throw with force.

SWORD, *sb.* the skin or rind of bacon. See SWARTH.

In Derbyshire the word is pronounced *sooart*.

SWOT, *v.* to read hard.

A word used by schoolboys.

SWUNG, lame. A horse is said to be '*swung* in the back' when his back has been lamed by overstraining.

SYKE, *sb.* a ditch. H. See SICK.

SYKE, *v.* to sigh. H.

TA, *pron.* thou.

'An when *ta's* said all *ta* can thah stans a chonce a payin the munna all t' days o the loif.'—*Bywater*, 22. I cannot write down the pronunciation of this word. The *ta* in Italian *civita* would nearly express it.

TA [tay], *v.* to take.

TAB, *sb.* the tongue of a shoe.

TACHE [taiche], *sb.* a rest for drilling holes. H.

It has been defined for me as 'a *stake* or rest used by silversmiths, and fixed in the workbench.' It sometimes projects from the edge of the bench.

TACHING-ENDS, *sb. pl.* threads with bristles attached to them; used in shoemaking.

TACK, *v.* to intake, to enclose land.

TACKLE, *v.* to attempt, to take in hand.

TADGE, *v.* to stitch lightly together. See CADGE.

A newly-married couple are said to be *tadged.*

Tach = to attach in Derbyshire.

TADGENETS, the name of a farm and ancient homestead near Padley, Derbyshire. *Tadgeness* or *Tadneys?*

TAGG LANDS, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

He also mentions '*Tag Lands* Wood,' and '*Tag Lands* Inge.' *Tagg* occurs as a surname in the district. Cf. O. Icel. *teigr*, a strip of field or meadow land; a close or paddock. In the Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379, I find 'Johannes *Tagge*,' 'Magota *Tagge*,' and 'Ricardus *Tagge*.' In the will dated 1639 of Nicholas Stead of Onesacker in Bradfield, 'lands at *Tagstones*' are mentioned.—*Yorkshire Diaries*, ed. by Charles Jackson for the Surtees Soc., p. 415. Amongst the ancient Welsh there were a subordinate class of men, without tribal blood, who were not Welshmen, and had no rights of kindred, and were known as the 'aillts' and *taeogs* of the chief on whose land they were settled. 'In South Wales several of these *taeogs*' homesteads were grouped together into what are called a *taeog-trev.*'—Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 191 *et seq.* See TAG-RAG. I have seen the expression 'Irish *teague*' in a manuscript diary written by a Yorkshireman about 1750. If the word means a 'point' it can hardly have given rise to a personal name, though it may refer to a piece of land *tacked* on to a piece already enclosed. It seems likely that both in *Tag lands* and *Tag-rag* we have the word *taeog.* In a deed, however, of 855 a field or place called *Brom-teag* is mentioned.—Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 437. In Kent a *tag* is a sheep of the first year.—Parish and Shaw's *Dict. of the Kentish Dialect.* Compare HAG and HAIGH.

TAG-RAG, *sb.* rubbish, bad workmanship.

'It supplied their wants the better that they had inherited house-plenishing from their parents, which they thanked their stars was not made of *rag-tag.*'—Mrs. Ewing's *Lob-Lie-by-the-Fire*, p. 7.

TAG-RAG-AND-BOB-TAIL, *sb.* the refuse or residuum of the population.

TAHN [tarn], *sb.* town.

TAILLIOR, *sb.* a tailor.

'Hic sissor, a *taylegour.*'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 650, 20.

TAKE, *sb.* a renting, a holding, land demised.

TAKE IN, *v.* to deceive.

TAKE UP, *v.* to clear up. Said of the weather.

TALE IN A TUB, *sb.* a fable, an old wife's tale.

'*Contes de cigogne.* Foolish, idle, vaine, fantasticall stories, *tales of a tub*, or of a rosted horse.'—*Cotgrave.*

TALLY, *sb.*

'In counting any articles which are sold by the hundred, one is thrown out after each hundred, and that is called the *tally*. The number of tallies of course shows the number of hundreds. They are given to the purchaser.'—H.

TALLY-WOMAN, *sb.* a married man's mistress or concubine.

To 'live *tally*' with a woman is to live in concubinage with her. '*Tally-wife*, a woman who lives unmarried with a man.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary.*

TAMMER, *sb.* a climax.

There is an expression in Sheffield for which I cannot account: 'That's *tammer*,' meaning 'that's the climax.' It may be 'that's *the* hammer.' A workman who had finished a piece of work and done it well said 'that's *tammer*,' meaning that it was the best thing of its kind.

TAN, *v.* to beat.

TANCIL, *v.* to beat, whip, or ill use.

TANG, *v.* to sting.

'That bee has *tanged* me.'

TANG, *sb.* a sting.

TANG, *sb.* that part of a knife which fits into the handle.

TANGED, forked.

TANGS or TONGS, *sb. pl.* pincers.

Used in the expression 'a pair of *tangs*.' 'A paire of *tanges* for a smyth, *forceps*.'—*Cath. Angl.* 'Tongs, also prongs.'—H.

TAN OFFICE, *sb.* a tanyard.

'Christopher Capper for a tenement and a *tann office* 03-0-0.'—*Harrison.* The phrase occurs several times in Harrison's *Survey.* It is not now in use. A malt-house or place where malt is kept in Derby is called 'the malt *office*.'

TANSY-PUDDING, *sb.* 'a sweet pudding in which the juice of tansy is a compound. It is eaten on a particular day in spring.'—*Hunter's MS.*

TANT, *sb.* the personal name Anthony.

TANTADLIN, *sb.* a small tart.

'All kinds of *tantadlins*,' *i.e.*, small delicacies. The word is applied to any small tart made of pastry and jam. These tarts are often crossed with shreds of pastry, thus resembling basket-work. Halliwell has *tantablin.*

TANTARIANS, *sb. pl.* black oats.

TANTLE, *v.* to 'dawdle,' to go about slowly.

TANTRUM, *sb.* a rage or passion.

'To get into a *tantrum*' is to get into a rage.

TAP-ROOT, *sb.* a strong root of a tree, which holds it in the ground.

Trees do not derive much nourishment from *tap-roots.*

TASES [taces], *v.* tastes.

'It *tases* strong o' brandy.'

TASSIL or TASSEL, *sb.* a good-for-nothing man or woman.

'A sad *tassel.*' It also means a shapeless, ugly thing of any kind. A man said of a knife 'Oh, what a *tassil!*'

TASTY, *adj.* savoury.

TAW, *sb.* a choice marble.

'Not here used for marbles *(sphæras lusorias)* in general, but only for those more beautifully streaked than others.'—H.

TAX-WAX, *sb.* the tendon of the neck. H.

I never heard it. Hunter probably means *pax-wax*, *q.v.* I am told, however, that *taxy-wax* is occasionally heard in Sheffield.

TAY, *sb.* tea.

'Lig yer shuggar an *tay* uppat shelf.'—*Bywater*, 149. 'Formerly it was pronounced *tay* [tai] just as sea was called *say;* it rimes with *obey*, Pope, *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 8, and with *away*, *id.* i. 62.' Skeat's *Dict.*, *s.v.* tea.

TEAGLES, *sb. pl.* three posts used as a crane for lifting stones, &c.

TEA-KITCHEN, *sb.* a tea-urn. *Hunter's MS.*

TED, *v.* to spread out grass in a hay-field.

Professor Skeat refers this word to Icel. *teðja*, to spread manure, and mentions Icel. *taða*, hay grown in a well-manured field, a homefield.

TEDDED, *past part.* serrated, indented.

Sickles are *tedded* in order to make them cut better. 'Tothyd, or *tod* wythe teethe. *Dentatus.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

TEDDER, *sb.* one who *teds* hay.

The *Wright-Wülcker* Vocab., 587, 46, have 'herbarius, a *teddere*,' and also, 578, 44, 'disgerbigator, a *teddere*.' Each of these curious Latin words seems to mean a haymaker.

TEEATHY, *adj.* fretful, peevish.

It is applied to children. Halliwell has *teety*.

TEEM, *v.* to pour, to pour out.

TEEMFUL, *adj.* brimful.

TEENY, *adj.* tiny, small.

TELLED, past part. of the verb to tell.

TELL-TALE-TIT, *sb.* a tale-bearer, a sneak.

I have heard these lines used by children :—

'*Tell tale tit*,
Thy tongue shall be split,
And every little dog
Shall have a little bit.'

TEMIS, *sb.* a fine sieve.

Hunter gives *tems*.

TENT, *v.* to tend, or look after.

'When I arrived at my cot,
The old gipsy was *tenting* it.'
Mather's Songs, 15.

TENTER, *sb.* a person who tends.

Generally used in the phrase engine-*tenter*.

TENTER CROFT, a field in Dore.

The O. M. gives '*Tenter* Yard Plantation,' near Unthank, Dronfield. *Tenter* Meadow in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. Other examples occur in the neighbourhood. Cf. the town and hundred of *Tenterden* in Kent. At Wedmore, Somersetshire, is a field called *Tentland*, which the inhabitants now pronounce *Templand*. Cf. *Tentergate*, a hamlet in Knaresborough. There is a *Tenter* Street in Sheffield (not marked in old maps) running between Townhead Street and West Bar Green. 'There hath been hard on the farther Ripe of Skelle, a great number of *Tainters* for wollen clothes wont to be made on the town of Ripon.'—*Leland's Itinerary*, ed. 1745, i., p. 89. There is a field of this name near Whirlow Hall, and, as far as I have been able to ascertain, these fields are usually small and adjacent to large houses or villages. Mr. Joyce says '*Tintore* in Queen's County is in Irish *Tigh-an-tuair* [Teentoor], the house of the bleach green,' and he mentions numerous other 'bleach greens.'—*Irish Names of Places*, 1st s., 4th ed., p. 236. Under the word DOWER in the Addenda to this Glossary a 'bleaching yard' in Holmesfield will be found mentioned. These '*tenter* meadows,' or '*tenter* yards,' were probably 'bleaching yards' or places where cloth or linen was stretched on tenter hooks or where linen was bleached. 'One close called le Cames, in Woodcetts, and one medowe called Gildingside, three parcells of medowe in Le Cley land, called *tender medowe* with a

little close in Woodsetts, by lease for ninety years, dat. Candlemas-day, 1454.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 79. 'Richard Speight, dyer, for his *tenters per annum* o—o—6d.'—Rental in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, p. 156. Mr. Joyce's derivation seems to be very far fetched; the so-called Irish word is merely the English word *tenter*.

TENTER-HOOKS, *sb. pl.* the hooks upon which the valances of a bed are hung.

The hooks are sharp, and the valances are hung to them by means of tape. '*Tenterhoke*, houet.'—*Palsgrave*.

TEW, *v.* to harass, fatigue, to oppress with over-work of a profitless kind.

'*Tewing* and moiling' is a favourite phrase. L.

TEW, *sb.* fatigue; labour in vain.

'He made a pretty *tew* of it.'—H.

TEW-IRON, *sb.* a tube of iron put on the nose of a bellows to prevent the nose from being destroyed in the fire.

The tube is surrounded by a hollow casing which contains water. Hunter has '*Turin* the nose of the bellows,' which appears to be an error. The word is often pronounced *tewern*.

THACK or THECK, *sb.* thatch. A.S. þæc.

THACK or THECK, *v.* to thatch.

THACK-BROD or THECK-BROD, *sb.* See BROD.

THARF-CAKE, *sb.* a circular cake made from oatmeal, butter, and treacle.

In Sheffield it is eaten on the 5th of November. See CAKING DAY. As All Souls' Day is the second day of November it may be that the custom of eating *tharf-cakes*, which obtains in Sheffield on the 5th of November, has reference to the soul mass cake formerly eaten on the Feast of All Souls and on that day distributed to the poor. But as these cakes are of a coarse, hard kind, the custom may relate to the old fast of Advent called *La Petite Carême*, *Quadragesima S. Martini*, or little Lent—a fast which one might call the autumnal Easter. A year or two ago I noticed that a shopkeeper in a good street in Sheffield advertised *tharf-cake* for sale by a conspicuous handbill in his window. As a rule I find that people are ashamed of *tharf-cake*. They call it *parkin* instead of using the old word. *Tharf-cake*, and *tharf-bread*, meaning unleavened bread, are common in early English literature. A.S. *þeorf*, O. Icel. *þiarfr*. '*Therf*, wythe owte soure dowe, not sowryd.'—*Prompt. Parv.* On *Caking Day*, which in Bradfield is the first day of November, boys and young men dress themselves like mummers and go to farm houses collecting money to buy *tharf-cake* with. Comparing the A.S. *þearf*, need, and *þearfa*, a poor man, *tharf-cake* may be 'poor cake,' 'poor man's cake,' instead of 'unleavened cake.' See SOMAS CAKE.

THARMS, *sb. pl.* pudding skins, sausage skins.

THAT, *adv.* used for the adverb 'so.'

'My mouth were *that* sore that I couldn't abide.'

THAVE, *sb.* an ewe of one year old which has not borne lambs.

Theeve in Derbyshire.

THAYKETY [theykaty]. The accent is on the first syllable.

When a child has been in mischief and got into trouble, another child will say to him: '*Thaykety!*' meaning 'You'll catch it,' 'You will get severely reprimanded.' *Thickety* is sometimes heard.

THEE, *sb.* the thigh.

It is said that

'If a partridge had but a woodcock's *thee*
'Twere the finest bird that ever did flee.'

Sometimes it is pronounced *thaigh*, *thay*.

'In tokynyng that thou spekes with me
I shall toche now thi *thee*.'

Towneley Mysteries, 47.

THEER, *adv.* there.

THEIRSELS, *pron.* themselves.

THEN, *conj.* than.

THICK, *adj.* dull, stupid.

'*Thick* of hearing.'

THICK, *adj.* intimate, friendly.

'As *thick* as thieves.'

THICKHEAD, *sb.* a dull or stupid person.

'A bigger *thickheead* e general knowledge nivver existed.'—*Bywater*, 243.

THICKSELL, *sb.* an adze. Often heard in Sheffield.

The word occurs in the inventory of John Rotherham of Dronfield, 1720. It has a crooked handle, and is used by wheelwrights, and for making spouts hollow, &c. '*Thyxyl*, instrument. *Ascia*.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

THIEF, *sb.* a piece of blackened wick in a candle, which causes the tallow to melt or *sweal* away.

THIN, *adj.* cold, piercing; applied to the wind.

THINGERAM STONE. See FINGEREM STONE, *ante*, and in the Addenda.

THINGUMSTICK, *sb.* a nondescript thing.

It is used when the name of a person or thing is forgotten. It has the same meaning as *Thingummite* in Halliwell.

THINK ON, *v.* to remember, to remind.

'*Think* me *on* abaht it' means 'remind me about it.'

THOLE [thoil], *v.* to afford.

'He's *thoiled* to pay me at last.' 'He *thoils* it slowly.'

THOMB, *sb.* a thumb.

THONE [thoo-an], *adj.* damp, wet.

'It's *thooan* land.'

The word is used to express the quality of land. It appears to be opposed to *kind*, *q.v.*

THONY, *adj.* damp, moist.

THORNE SEATE, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See SEATS.

THOROUGH, *sb.* through.

THORP RIDDING, a field in Cold-Aston.

THOWTHISTLE, *sb.* See SOWTHISTLE.

THRAIL, *sb.* a flail to thresh corn with.

THRAVE, past tense of the verb to thrive.

THRAVE OF CORN, twenty-four sheaves set up together. M.E. *þhrave*, O. Icel. *þrefi*, a heap.

THREAP, *v.* to argue, to strive for victory in argument. A.S. *þreápian.*

'To *threap* a man *down*' in argument is to browbeat him.

THREED, *sb.* a thread.

THREE DAYS WORK, the name of a field. See FOUR DAYS WORK.

'A close of arrable called the *3 days worke* . . . abutt*ing* upon Rivelin Firth.'—*Harrison.* A field on Lodge Moor near the racecourse there is called *Three-day-mowing* (*Threedy-mowing*). See YOKING.

THREE KNIGHTS OF SPAIN, a game.

In Sheffield this game is called 'Spanish Game,' but I give the title used by Mr. Halliwell in *Nursery Rhymes of England*, ed. 1886, p. 178. The suitors begin with the following lines:—

Here come three Spaniards out of Spain,
A courting of your daughter Jane.

The mother replies:—

My daughter Jane she is too young;
She has not learned the Spanish tongue.

The suitors say:—

Whether she be young or old
She must have a gift of gold.
So fare you well, my lady gay,
We'll turn our heads another way.

The mother replies:—

Come back, come back, thou Spanish knight,
And pick the fairest in this night.

The mention of the three knights and of the gift of gold might lead one to suppose that this game is a fragment of some old pageant of the Three Kings of Cologne who, according to the ancient legend, brought gifts to the infant Jesus.

THREETHRUMS, the purring of a cat.

When a cat purs it is said to 'sing *threethrums.*'

THREEWEEK-STREET, *sb.* the County Court.

'They'n nivver to gooa it *threeweek street*—nivver bothered with baileys.' —*Bywater*, 134. The Court Baron of Sheffield was formerly held every three weeks. See SEMBLY TUESDAY. 'Item they saie that yt hath been vsed *three weekes* cortes to be kepte within the mannor.'—*Custom of the Manor of Holmesfield*, 1588.

THRESH, *v.* to thrash.

THRIBBLE, treble.

THRIFT, *sb.* a pain in the joints of growing persons.

THRIFT HOUSE, a place in Ecclesall, near Bents Green.

Perhaps so named from the plant *thrift*, or stonecrop. '*Thryft* aut stonecrop.'—Turner's *Herbal. Sedum reflexum.* Of *sedum* Withals says: 'It is a common opinion that where it groweth on the tyles that house shall not perish, nor bee hurt with the thunder, and hereupon they call it *herba Jovis*' (p. 143.) *Thrift house* stands on high ground. It was, until quite recent years, the custom in this district to plant stonecrop and houseleek upon the roofs of houses.

THRIFT-POT, *sb.* a vessel of coarse earthenware whose only opening is a slit wide enough to admit half-pence.

THRING DOWN, *v.* to throw down.

'He'd *thring* it *down* as though it didn't belong to him.'

'To *thryngyn downe* (to *thryng-downe* A); *premere, ap-, de-, op-prissitare.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

THRONG, *adj.* busy, crowded.

'*Throng* fighting in the pantry.'
Mather's Songs, 9.

'As *throng* as Throp's wife who hung herself with a dish-clout' was a common saying in Dronfield. *Throp* is a variant of Thorpe. See UPPER-THORPE.

THRONG, *sb.* business.

'They're in a *peck* of *throngs.*'

THROO, *prep.* from.

'Dusn't ta know whear he cum *throo?*'—*Bywater*, 201.

'Tak it *throo* him.'

THROTTLE, *sb.* the throat.

'Take a little o' my bottle; teem it down thy *throttle;* rise up, Jack, and fight again.'—Play acted at Christmas by Mummers.

THROW, *v.* to hinder.

'That will *throw* me very much.'

THRUBBE [thrubby], *prep.* from.

'O say, Jerra, heah's different toimes for prentis lads nah *thrubbe* wot they wor when thee an me wer prentis.'—*Bywater*, p. 32.

THRUMMITY, *sb.* furmenty.

THRUMP, *sb.* a gossip. See FRUMP.

THURST PYTTES.

'Item a payne sett that William Outrem shall sett the water in the Ewe flatt and *thurst pyttes* in the right course and soe keepe the same before the feast of All Saynctes vpon paine of iijs. iiijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595. 'Memer: we present and say that the *thirst pittes* makes itt selfe all cutt from the laid ash to a water course a little from the corner.'—*Ibid.*, 1743. It may be *th'* hurst pits, *i.e.*, the wood pits, but '*the* thirst pittes' in the second extract is an objection to such an explanation. The *Prompt. Parv.* has '*thyrce*, wykkyd spyryte.' Cotgrave has '*lutin*, a goblin, Robin Goodfellow, Hob-*thrush*, a spirit which playes reakes in mens houses anights.' Way quotes Kennett as follows: 'A *thurse*, an apparition, a goblin. *Lanc.* A *Thurs-house* or *Thurse-hole*, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton, and another near Wetton Mill, co. Stafford. These were looked on as enchanted holes, &c.' *Hob-thrust* in Brockett's N. Country Glossary. See THRUSWELL.

THRUSSEN, *past. part.* crowded.

'T' alehus is so *thrussen* i't haliday week.'

There is a proverb 'Better be *thrussen* for room than *thrussen* for rent.'

THRUSWELL or THURSWELL.

'Item a peice of arrable land lying in *Thruswell* Feild.'—*Harrison. Truswell* occurs as a surname in the district. This was one of the common fields of the manor of Sheffield. See TRUSWELL and THURSTON WELL. 'On the same day we opened two more barrows in land near Stanton, called *Thor's* Wood or Back-of-the-Low.'—Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 124. Bateman also opened a mound near *Thor's* Cave, Wetton. *Ibid.*, p. 172. A.S. *þyrs*, O. Icel. *þurs*, M.E. *þurs*, a giant, monster, demon. See THURST PYTTES.

THRUTCH, *v.* to thrust, to squeeze. A.S. *þryccan*, M.E. *þrucchen.*

THRUTCHINGS, *sb. pl.* whey which is pressed from a cheese vat.

THUMB-BUCKA, *sb.* a thick piece of bread on which butter is spread with the thumb instead of a knife. See BUCKA.

THUMPER, *sb.* a big lie.

THUMPER, *sb.* the thumb. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

THUNDERCLIFFE, a place in Ecclesfield.

Eastwood (*Ecclesfield*, p. 139) says it is *Th' undercliffe*, the under cliff. Kemble cites, from the *Codex Diplomaticus*, *Thundersfield*, *Thundersley*, &c. *Saxons in England*, ed. 1876, i. 347. Cf. *Tunnercliffe* Gate near Huddersfield. I should hesitate, in the absence of better evidence, to ascribe this local name to *Thunar*, the thunder-god, but it may be so.

THUNGE, *v.* to knock violently.

THUNNER, *sb.* thunder. A.S. *þunor*, M.E. *þuner*.

THUNNER, *v.* to thunder. A.S. *þunerian*, M.E. *þuneren*.

THURROW, *sb.* a furrow of land.

THURSTON WELL. See THRUSWELL.

'A piece of arable lying in *Thirston Well* Furlong in Middle Field.'—*Harrison.* Grimm in his chapter on Thunar refers to *Torslunde* (Thôrs lundr, grove) in Denmark, and other words compounded in this way.—*Teutonic Mythology*, i. 186. He says in the same chapter 'the true Teutonic Donar throws wedge-shaped stones from the sky.'—*Ibid.*, p. 179.

THWIBBLE, *sb.* a smooth stick to stir broth or porridge. *Hunter's MS.*

TIB AND LAL, a jocular name given to a man and woman.

An old man and his wife, who were beggars, were extremely angry at being called *Tib and Lal* by the boys of Dronfield. A tramp and his mistress when going to what is called a *gig* fair at Chesterfield in May were said to go *tib-and-lal* together.

TICE, *v.* to entice.

TICKHILL-GOD-HELP-YOU, a jocular title given to the village of Tickhill.

The town of Tickhill near Bawtry in South Yorkshire is often spoken of as *Tickhill-God-help-you.* In speaking to a stranger, or to a third person, a Bawtry man will say of a Tickhill man, 'Oh! he comes from *Tickhill-God-help-him*,' as if nobody need wonder at a Tickhill man's actions. It seems to be a standing joke against the Tickhill people. Anciently there were two hospitals at this place. Hunter's *South Yorkshire*, i., p. 224.

TICKILL FIELD, in Ecclesfield.

Harrison mentions 'Nether *Tickill Feild*' and 'Over *Tickill Feild.*' Ecclesfield is many miles from the village of Tickhill.. Tickhill near Bawtry is not mentioned in Domesday. It occurs in the *Pipe Rolls*, 7 Hen. II., as *Tichehill.* Mr. Joyce mentions *Tigh-cnuic*, the house of the hill, which under the forms Ticknock and Tiknock is the name of several townlands in the eastern counties. *Irish Names of Places*, 1st s., 4th ed., p. 382.

TICKLE, *adj.* unstable, precarious, wavering. Said of the weather, of the state of a man's health, &c. M.E. *tikel*, unstable.

TIDY, *adj.* considerable. Also honest, decent.

'A *tidy* lot,' a considerable lot.

TIFT or TIFF, *sb.* a huff, a fit of ill temper.

TIG, *v.* to touch.

I have only heard it as used in the game of *Tiggy-touchwood*, *q.v.* Children *tig* each other when they leave school, and there is a rivalry amongst them to get the last *tig.* After a boy has said *tig-poison* he is not to be *tigged* again.

TIGGY-TOUCHWOOD, *sb.* a game played by children.

One of them, who is called *Tiggy*, stands out, and each of the other children takes hold of or touches a piece of wood, such as a door, rail, &c. One of the children then leaves his 'wood,' and runs across the play-ground, and if whilst doing so *Tiggy* can touch him he must stand out or take *Tiggy's* place.

TILL HOLE.

'A close of pasture called *Till Hole*' in Ecclesfield.—*Harrison.* Perhaps a mistake for *pill hole*. See PILLOLES. 'A Low Saxon legend of the *Tils-graben* or devil's hole between Dahlum and Bokenem (Harrys i. 6) says, the wild knight *Tils* was so fond of the chase that he took no heed of holidays, &c.'—Grimm's *Teut., Mythology*, iii. p. 928. But cf. A.S. *til*, good. *Hole* often means valley, hollow.

TILT, *sb.* a forge.

TILT, *v.* to raise one end as of a cask.

TILT-HAMMER, *sb.* the large hammer used for forging.

TIMPERLEY MEADOW, in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.*

A.S. *timber* sometimes means a building.

TINE, *v.* to shut. A.S. *tŷnan.*

'*Tine* the door.'—H. I have never heard this word, but the Freemasons have a word *tile*, to shut. The door keeper or lowest officer amongst them is called the *tiler*.

TINE-KNIFE, *sb.* a knife whose haft is made from the tine of a stag's antler.

TINES, *sb. pl.* the branches of a stag's horns; also the 'fangs' of a large tooth.

TINGE, *v.* to work string or net-work on a ball.

TINGED-BALL, *sb.* a ball covered by a coating of string stitches.

Hunter has '*tinsed ball*;' and he explains it as 'a child's ball wrought with worsted of various colours,' and he adds 'to *tinse* a ball is to work such a covering upon it.'

TINGERLARY, *sb.* a hurdy-gurdy, a street organ.

TING-TANG, *sb.* the small bell rung after the peal has been finished.

'The *ting-tang* or Saints Bell of Whittington Church.'—Pegge's *Curialia*, ed. 1818, p. lx. See LITTLE JOHN. The word is also applied to an inferior article or thing of any kind, as *e.g.*, 'a *ting-tang* of a horse.' It is applied to inferior cutlery. O. Dutch *tinge-tangen*, to tinkle.

TINKER.

'An intacke called *Tinker*' in Bradfield.—*Harrison.* There is a *Tinker* Lane, sometimes called Cocked Hat Lane, at Crookes, near to which a British urn was found in April, 1887. There is a place called '*Tinker* Sick' near Chesterfield, and a '*Tinker* Brook' in Bradfield. 'Robertus *Tincler*,' and 'Ricardus *Tyncler*' are mentioned in the Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield,

1379. *Tinkler* is the old form of *tinker*, as in Baret's *Alvearie: 'Tincker* or *tinkeler*. Sarctor ærarius. *Vide* pedler.' 'Pedler, or anie that goeth about to sell his wares from towne to towne.'—*Ibid*. If this local name really refers to the mender of pots and kettles, it would appear that *tinkers* led a wandering life, like gipsies or Arabs, encamping in lanes and waste lands. As, however, this name is applied to a brook, it seems probable that the word has some other meaning. William Greaves of Rowlee, Derbyshire, by his will dated 1719, gave to his son Charles his farm called Rowlee and '*Pedlar* Hagg.'

TINSLEY, a village near Sheffield.

In Domesday this place is written *Tirneslawe*, but the Recapitulation has it correctly *Tineslawe*. There can be little doubt that this word is A.S. *þinges hlǽw*, the hill of the meeting or assembly. Compare the Manx *Tynwald* and the Shetland *Tingwall*, the parliament field, the place where the *þing* sat, in Old Norse *þing-völlr*. 'It answers in sense to the modern parliament house, but parliaments and courts of old time were held in the open field or a plain; hence the name.' See BAILEY HILL, KING'S HEAD, and the Introduction. About 1530 the word is written *Tynneslawe*, *Tynneslowe*, and *Tynnyslowe*. About the same date *Tynslaw*, *Tynglawe*, *Tynglay*, near Wakefield, is mentioned. (*Yorkshire Fines*, vol. i. Yorks. Arch. Assoc., Record Series.)

TINSY-WINSY, *sb.* small, thin, poor beer.

TIPE, *v.* to overturn.

TIPPLE, *sb.* an intoxicating drink.

TIPPLE, *v.* to fall, to turn a summersault.

TIPPY LANDS or TEPPY LANDS, in Dore. They are little grass fields.

Cf. Icel. *teppa*, to enclose, shut in.

TIPPY-TOES, *sb. pl.* tiptoe.

'He walked on *tippy-toes*.'

TIP-TAP-TOE, *sb.* a child's game.

TISTELCROFT, a field near Osgathorpe, mentioned in a deed dated before 1181. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 58.

Perhaps *Thistlecroft*.

TIT, *sb.* a horse used for riding; a nag.

TITTIVATE, *v.* to dress up, to adorn.

TITTY, *sb.* milk from the breast, also the *mamma* or teat.

TITTY-MOUSE or TITTY-NOPE, *sb.* a small bundle of corn gleaned and given to a child.

'Tyte tust, or tusmose of flowrys or othyr herbys. *Olfactorium*.'—*Prompt. Parv.* It thus appears that the original meaning was a nosegay, or posy worn on the breast.

TO, too.

'Thah't *to* larn'd for me, Soimon.'—*Bywater*, 256.

TO, *prep.* of.

'What do you think *to* him?'

TO, *prep.* for.

'Nothing good *to*.'

There is another peculiar use of the word as—

'You're not *to* five minutes.'

TO-BE-SURE, *adv. phrase*, certainly.

TODE HOLE, a place in Ecclesfield.

'*Tode Hole* Lane.'—*Harrison*. '*Toad Hole* Meadow.'—*Ibid.* The O. M. has '*Toad* Pool Farm' near Eckington. See PADLEY FIELD. In Monk-Bretton, commonly called Burton, near Barnsley, is a place called 'The *Toad Holes*,' pronounced 't' *tooad hoils*.' It is down in a hollow by the side of a stream. It is evident that these places were called after the frogs and toads which are found there.

TO-DO, *sb.* a bustle, an uproar.

TO-FALL, *sb.* a building annexed to the wall of a larger one. H.

'It here assumes the form of *tuffold*, as "a *tuffold* a corn-chamber" in the certificate of Edward Duke of Norfolk.'—*Hunter's MS.* See TUFFOLD. I do not know why Hunter should write *to-fall*.

TOGGERY, *sb.* clothes.

TOIL AND MOIL, to work incessantly.

TOLDRUM, *sb.* finery.

'Dressed up in her *toldrums*.'

TOLL DISH, a measure used by millers.

'Item the said copiholders are bounde to grinde at the lorde's mylne within the said manor all such corne as shall growe vpon theire copiholdes which they shall spende in their howses within the said manor in breade and drinke, and the mylner ought to haue for the same the sixtenth parte for hys toll, thone halfe of the toll to be and goe to the lorde in corne, and thother halfe to the mylner in grounde meale for his service. And if any copiholder do buy such corne or haue it growinge without the lordshipp or manor aforesaid, then he is not bounde by custome to bring the same vnto the lord's mylne to be ground there. But yf hee doe bringe the same corne to the mylne to grynd then it hath bene vsed that the said mylner should haue for the toll but the xxiiijth parte of the same corne, the one halfe in corne, and thother in meale, as ys aforesaid. But if any of the customary tenaunts bring his said corne to the said mylne to be grounde, according as hee is bounde, and the same shall not be grounde within xxiiij tie howers next after the same shalbe brought thether then the said customary tenaunts may take the same corne away from the said mylne, and grynde the same elsewhere at his pleasure. And further the custome ys that when the lord of the said manor shall at any tyme admytt or put in a mylner into the said mylne, to grinde the said tenauntes corne, that then the said mylner ought to bringe in his *toll dishes* and measures into the lorde's corte at Holmesfeeld at everie

gen*er*all corte there holden, and there to be viewed and seene by the homagers of the same corte whether the same *toll dyshes* be as the[y] ought according to the rate of the sixtenth p*ar*te, and fower and twentith p*ar*te, and that the mylner vse them accordingly and not otherwise. And yf the said *toll dyshes* and measures be founde that they are not as they ought to bee, or that the mylner dealeth not justlie, and as hee oughte, then the homagers of the corte haue vsed to complayne themselves to the lorde of the manor for the tyme beinge, or to his offycer there, and yf they will not see redresse of such faltes within conveynyent tyme after complaynte made as aforesaid then the said customary tenaunts may goe from the said mylne with theire corne, and grinde the same elsewhere, as they will at theire pleasure.'—*Custom of the Manor of Holmesfield*, 1588. See *Knaveship* and *Thirlage* in Wharton's *Law Lexicon*, 1848.

TOLL-DISH, *sb.* the head.

'Thah'd think sooa if thah felt ther sledge-hammer fists abaht the *toll-dish*.'—*Bywater*, 272.

TOM CROSS LANE, a road in Sheffield. *Harrison.*

'A lane leading to *Tomcrosse*.'—*Ibid.* '*Tom Crosse* Field.'—*Ibid.* '*Tom-crosse* Field lying next *Tom Crosse* and the lane east.'—*Ibid.* See TOM FIELD and TOM WOOD. *Tom Cross Lane* is now dignified by the name of Brunswick Road. The A.S. *tôm*, toom, empty, shortened before another word into *tom*, would hardly make sense of these words, nor can they with any probability be referred to the name of a favourite saint, such as St. Thomas the Martyr. *Tuaim*, pronounced *toom*, meaning a mound or tumulus of earth or stones raised over a grave, appears as a prefix in Irish local names, such as *Tom-graney*. See instances in Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 1st s., 4th ed., p. 334. Our word *tomb* is found in Layamon. *Tom Cross* may, therefore, be tomb cross, a cross erected upon or near a mound. The mound on the west side of the Sheffield Botanical Gardens was the tomb, *toom*, or mound. There is a place called *Toms Cross* near Skipton. Cf. Tome-worðig in Sweet's *Oldest Eng. Texts*, p. 470. In Kent a *tump* is 'a small hillock; a mound, or irregular rising, on the surface of pastures.' Parish and Shaw's *Dict. of the West Kent Dialect.*

TOM DOCKIN SCALE, *sb.* a scale cut out of thin rolled iron instead of being forged.

TOM FIELD.

'Imprimis a tenement called *Tom Field* lying in Ecclesey Bierley.'—*Harrison.* 'Great *Tom Field*,' and 'Little *Tom Field*,' in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See TOM CROSS LANE.

TOM I' T' WAW, *sb.* a *tom* in the wall, the bird tomtit, the wren.

There is a saying 'as pert as a tom-tit on the top of a wall.'

TOMMIS, *sb.* Thomas.

TOMMY, *sb.* an uneasy conscience.

A man who has been drinking hard, and who goes to work early to make up for lost time, is said to have been fetched out of bed by *Tommy*.

'It's *Tommy;* he couldn't lig i' bed.'

I have since been told that the more usual form is *tom*, which means remorse, an uneasy conscience.

TOMMY, *sb.* bread.

TO-MORN, *adv.* to-morrow.

TO-MORN-AT-NEET, *adv.* to-morrow night.

TOM PUDDING, a bird which frequents the water.

TOM-TARRA-LEGS, *sb.* the insect daddy-long-legs or 'Tommy long legs.'

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND, a game.

TOM TINKER, *sb.* a small supernumerary bell in the parish church of Sheffield.—*Hunter's MS.*

TOM WOOD, a wood which formerly stood on the west side of the Sheffield Botanical Gardens. See TOM CROSS LANE.

TONGUE, a field-name in Sheffield.

'A meadow called Shaw *Tongue.*'—*Harrison.* There is a field called *Tongue* in Dore. '*Tongue*, a long and narrow piece of cloth torn out of a dress.'—Peacock's *Lincolnshire Glossary.* 'The Carr *Tongue*' in Holmesfield, 1588. See WICKER.

TON OR T' TOTHER, the one or the other.

'Have thy pick; *ton or t' tother.*'

TOOA, *sb.* the pronunciation of 'toe.'

TOORTHRE [toorthry], *adj.* a few, two or three.

'Give me a *toorthre.*'

TOOT, *v.* to shoot up as corn does.

'Sown pease or beans, when they first appear above ground, are said in Derbyshire to *toot.*'—Pegge's *Anonymiana*, 1818, p. 217. It is still commonly used.

TOOT, *v.* to pry into anything.

'My mistress is always *tooting* about the house.'—H. A.S. *tôtian*, M.E. *tôten.*

TOPPING, *sb.* the head.

TOPPING, *sb.* the hair of the head.

'A sponge in her *topping* to raise it the higher.'
Mather's Songs, 13.

TOR-OUSEL, *sb.* the ring ousel, *merula torquata.*

White, in the *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, letter 37, says: 'Another intelligent person assures me that they breed in great abundance all over the Peak of Derby and are called *tor-ousels;* withdraw in October and November and return in spring.'

TORS, *sb. pl.*

'Run steel *tors.*'—*Table Knife Grinders' Statement*, 1810. This is believed to be an abbreviation of a cheap knife, formerly made, called a *tormenter*.

TOT, *sb.* a small drinking vessel.

'A *tot* a hooam brew'd.'—*Bywater*, 197. The *tot* is generally made of horn.

TOTLEY, a hamlet in Derbyshire, near Sheffield. It is called Totinglei in Domesday Book.

A pictorial glossary of the 15th century in the *Wright-Wülcker* Vocabularies has '*specula*, a totynghylle.' 'A *toting*-hill,' says Wright, 'would be a mound, or hill, in a prominent position, raised or occupied for watching.' The elevated position of this place would make it suitable as a look-out for Mercians to watch their enemies the Northumbrians. A Derbyshire Poll Book, 1734, has *Totleyhead*. Of course the word might be derived from a personal name, *Toting* the son of *Totta*. The surname *Totta* is found in the Durham *Liber Vitae*. Kemble quotes the patronymical *Tótingas* from *Codex Dipl.*, No. 785.

TOT UP, *v.* to add up.

TOUCH, *sb.* a trick.

'They played then such *touches* that wood legs and crutches,
And rag-pokes and matches and songs flew about.'
Mather's Songs, 10.

'A slight of hand trick.'—*Hunter's MS.* '*Touche*, a crafty dede.'—*Palsgrave.*

TOUCH-BURNER, *sb.* a small vessel of clay made by boys in which touchwood is burnt.

See the Introduction.

TOWEL, *sb.* any shapeless, ugly thing.

Of a man who had made some bad knives it was said 'Oh! he has made *towels* of them!'

TOWN ACRE, a field in Holmesfield.

'The *Town Acre.*'—*Court Rolls*, 1588.

TOWN'S HALL, the town hall.

This appears to be a modern newspaper vulgarism, for Harrison writes '*towne hall.*' The Sheffield *Town Hall* in his days must have been a large building, for he mentions eleven shops lying beneath, or forming the basement story of this building, at rents varying from £2 to 6s. 8d. each.

TOWNSONG, *sb.* the name of a number of satirical verses made and sung in a village.

One was written at Cold-Aston about fifty years ago. It described every householder in the village. One of the persons therein mentioned is said to have been frightened at the moon:—

'And old George B—— took boggart at t'moon.'

I remember one of these *townsongs* being composed in Norton more than twenty years ago. It was a satirical account of the people of that village.

The lines were too wretched to be remembered. Similarly hunting songs were made. There was a good one of this kind in Norton. I can only recall one line:—

'Jack Frost was the huntsman and he rode in green.'

There was a hunting song at Barlow, near Dronfield. The Norton song was certainly written more than one hundred years ago. 'A townesange; *commedia.*'—*Cath. Angl.* These *townsongs* are well known in Bradfield. They are often full of coarse ribaldry. When people are carousing at a public house someone will say 'Let's have a *townsong.*'

TRACLE [traykel], *sb.* treacle.

TRACLE-LEGS [traykel legs].

I have heard this word applied to a man with thin legs.

TRADE, *v.* to tread.

TRANKLIMENTS, *sb. pl.* small ornaments.

TRAP, *v.* to pinch, bruise.

'I *trapped* my finger in the door.'

TRAPE or TRAPAS, *v.* to wander about aimlessly.

TRAPES, *sb.* a slattern.

TRAP LANE, an old road running between Whiteley Wood Hall and Hill Top, Ecclesall. O. M.

Cleasby and Vigfusson have '*trappa*, Dan. *trappe*, Germ. *treppe*, a *step* in a staircase.'

TRASH, *v.* to trample.

Dogs are said to *trash* about a cornfield. Horses are said to *trash* down the grass or corn.

TRAVELLERS' JOY, *sb. clematis vitalba.*

In *English Plant Names*, Britten and Holland say of this plant: 'Seems to have been invented by Gerard, who speaks of its "decking and adorning waies and hedges where people trauell, and thereupon I have named it the *Traueilers Ioie.*"'

TREE, *sb.* a log or pipe of wood.

A *pump-tree* in the shaft of a coal mine is the pipe, whether of wood or iron, in which the water is forced up. I have only heard the word in this connection.

TREMBLING-GRASS, *sb. Briza media.*

TRENCHER DICK, a boy so called on account of his voracious appetite.

Halliwell gives '*trencher* man,' a good appetite.

TREPARKE.

'A piece of arable land lying in *Treparke* close in Middle Field.'—*Harrison.* Compare *Treton* or *Treeton*, near Sheffield.

TRIMMINGS, *sb. pl.* seasoning or dressing for meat, &c.

'These tom-and-jerry chaps sent a note to a druggist for *trimmins* for two pecks of malt.'—*Bywater*, 124.

TRIP, *sb.* a small hard ball for the game of trip.

See *Trip* in Halliwell.

'Last Easter Sunday with bat, stick, and *trip*,
To Pitsmoor Firs I did eagerly trip.'
Mather's Songs, 19.

There is a poem called 'The *Trip* Match' in *Mather's Songs*, 110.

TRIPPET FIELD, a field near Rivelin Mill.

There is a '*Trippet* lane' in Sheffield, near Townhead Street.

TROLL, *sb.* a slattern.

'A regular old *troll*.'

TROLLOP or TROLLOPS, *sb.* a slovenly woman.

TRONES, *sb.* a steelyard. See TROYS.

TROOK FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

Two fields called 'Little *Trook Field*' and 'Great *Trook Field*' contained together 2a. 2r. 13p. A. S. *ðrúh*, *thruch*, a pipe? Sweet's *Oldest Eng. Texts*, p. 637. See SPOUT FIELD. In Kent a *thurrock* is a wooden drain under a gate; a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank. Parish and Shaw's *Dict. of the Kentish Dialect*.

TROUGH [trow], *sb.* a dish or basin in which coal measures lie.

It is equivalent in meaning to *swilly*, *q.v.*

TROUGH.

'The copyholders of this manor haue bene accustomed to repayre the lorde's mylne in the said manor from a balke or beame that lyeth over within the same mylne next vnto the mylne *trough* to the west end of the same mylne, and that ende of the mylne hath bene vsed for the same tenauntes of the lorde to sett theire horsses and sackes in, and the mylner not to interrupte them thereof.'—*Custom of the Manor of Holmesfield*, 1588. It appears from this that the tenants of the manor were accustomed to repair a portion of the lord's mill.

TROUNCE, *v.* to beat or thrash.

TROUTE HOUSE, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

TROWAY, a hamlet near Eckington. See TROUGH (1).

Probably the word is *trough-way* [trow-way]. There is a deep road, worn down to the rock, in this place. The adjacent *Povey* is probably *Pog-way*, the road there being very wet and boggy. See POG in the Addenda.

TROWEL or TREWELL, *sb.* a truant.

To play *trewell* is to play truant.

TROYS, *sb.* a steel yard.

TRUMP, *sb.* a common spring knife of any kind.

TRUNCHON, *sb.* the stomach.

'He's filled his *trunchon*.'

TRUNDLE, *sb.* the axle of a wheelbarrow.

TRUSWELL FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. See THRUSWELL and THURST PYTTES.

TRUTH, *sb.* God the Father.

'Then what will you presume to say
When *Truth* shall be your judge?'
Mather's Songs, 41.

In *Piers Plowman* God the Father appears as *Truth*. I have not heard the word in the dialect.

TUB-THUMPER, *sb.* a cooper.

'If o'd a woife o' do t' same as t' *tub thumper* did—o'd hoop her.'—*Bywater*, 137.

TUFFOLD, *sb.* a small out-house; part of the homestead of a farm. H.

Halliwell has it as *tee-fall*. See TO-FALL. A *tuffold* is a shed for cattle, and it is often erected in the open fields.

TUMBLER, *sb.* a short spring in a knife haft for locking or securing the blade.

TUMBREL, *sb.* the wooden drum of a windlass round which the rope coils.

TUNNEL, *sb.* a funnel.

TUNWELL FIELD.

This was one of the open fields in Ecclesfield in 1679. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, pp. 196 and 353. *Tuninwell* in 1786. *Ibid.* 535. In Wiltshire a *tining* is an enclosed field.

TUP, *sb.* a ram.

TUP-SHINNED, *adj.* having protuberances in front of the shin bone.

TURIN. See TEW-IRON.

TURMIT, *sb.* a turnip.

A farmer living at Wigtwizzle, in Bradfield, invited a friend to take some broth with him one Sunday morning. His friend, tasting it, said, 'Mester, it tases [tastes] rare an' strong o't *turmits*, an' salt.' 'Ah,' the farmer replied, 't' butcher 's forgetten to send t' meit.'

TURNED.

'Item *Turned* stubbing lying next a little lane,' &c.—*Harrison*.

TURNHOLME, a field in Cold-Aston.

TURNING.

'A piece of arrable land lying in a furlong called *Turne-ing* in the Crosgate Field,' containing 00a. 1r. 3½p.—*Harrison.* The O. M. gives '*Turnshaw* Quarry,' near Treeton. *Turner* Field, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807. *Turner Heys, ibid.*

TURNOVER, *sb.* an apple puff.

TURNOVER, *sb.* an apprentice who has entered into new articles of apprenticeship on the death of his first master.

This word occurs frequently in the books of the Sheffield Cutlers' Company. Most frequently the word *turnover* is applied to an apprentice who has been turned over by a master to his journeyman. I am told that it was formerly the custom for parish apprentices to be allotted to cutlers, and that they, not liking to have them in their houses, turned them over or assigned their indentures to their journeymen.

TUSH, *sb.* a tooth.

TUSSOCK, *sb.* a tuft of coarse grass.

TUSSOCKY, *adj.* full of tufts of coarse grass.

TUT, *sb.* a stone or other thing set up for a mark or bound.

TUT-BALL, *sb.* a game at ball. The same as PIZE-BALL, *q.v.*

TWANG, *sb.* taste, flavour.

TWANK, *v.* to beat.

TWENTYWELL SICK, a deep valley at Bradway out of which the tunnel of the Midland Railway opens. See SICK.

It is written *Quintinewell* in an *inspeximus* of Edward I. 'A Grene-hilheg per Aldefelde usque ad *Quintinewelle.*'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 216. *Centing, i.e.*, the son of *Centa*, is mentioned in a deed dated 692 or 693. Mention is made of *Centinces triow*, Centing's tree. Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 546. Under *Centa*, Mr. Sweet quotes *Quenta-uic* (in France) from Bede. With regard to the suffix *welle* compounded with a personal name, compare *Wassing-welle*, and *Wilburge-welle. Ibid.*, p. 541. See KENT STORTH.

TWILLY-TOED, *adj.* having the toes, or rather the feet, turned inwards.

TWILT, *v.* to thrash, to beat.

TWILT, *sb.* a quilt.

TWINGE or TWAINGE, *sb.* an earwig.

TWITCH, couch-grass. *Triticum repens.*

TWITCH, *v.* to pinch, to bind tightly with a string or cord.

'A *twitched* waist.' 'Here, my lad, *twitch* it up.'

TWITCH or TWITCHING SPOT, *sb.* a short, steep twist or bend in a road.

TWITCHEL, *sb.* a narrow passage, a narrow footpath fenced on both sides.

A narrow lane, which leads from Bank Street to Westbar, in Sheffield, is called 'The *Twitchel.*' '*Twitchel Croft*' near Totley Brook is mentioned in the *Holmesfield Court Rolls* in 1588.

TWITCHEL, *sb.* a stout stick used by farmers, &c.

TWITTER, *v.* to warp, 'skeller,' or undulate.

When the 'scale' of a pocket knife does not fit firmly and evenly upon the thin brass sheet which separates it from the blade, it is said to be *twittered.* The equivalent for *twittered* given to me was *skellered.* When the metal lining does not 'pan' or fit along the edges of the covering of a pocket knife it is said to *twitter.*

TWIZZLE, *v.* to twist.

TYKE, *sb.* a term of reproach.

'A sad *tyke.*'

TYPE-O'ER, *v.* to fall.

UDEN-WATER, a stream in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

A.S. *iw*, the yew, and *denu*, a valley.

UGGLE BROOKE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Generally written *Ughill, i.e.*, yew hill.

ULLAT, *sb.* an owl.

Perhaps a variant of *owlet.* There is a house near Bradway in Norton parish called *Hullat* Hall. There was formerly an inn in Sheffield called 'The *Hullett.*' Wilson's note to *Mather's Songs*, p. 53. A house in Dore is called '*Owlet* house.'

ULLEY, near Treeton.

UNCONSCIONABLE, *adj.* unreasonable.

UNDERBANK, a place near Stannington. O. M.

UNGAIN, *adj.* awkward, disproportioned.

UNHANK, *v.* to unfasten, unhook.

'And thus by their craft they *unhank'd* me.'

Mather's Songs, 8.

UNSLIVEN BRIDGE, an old stone bridge over the Don near Midhope.

M.E. *sliven*, A.S. *to-slîfan*, to split. The meaning, therefore, seems to to be 'unsplit,' but why a bridge should be so called is not clear. It may mean a bridge of one span.

UN-SNECK, *v.* to unfasten, or unlatch.

UNTHANK, the name of a place near Dronfield.

Perhaps the same as *Underbank*, *q.v.*

UP-BRAID. 'The action of an uneasy stomach after eating.'—*Hunter's MS.*

I give Hunter's own definition, but I have never heard the word.

UP END, *v.* to set on end, to raise up.

UP GLAZE, *v.* to glaze finely, to finish the glazing process of a knife, &c.

UPHOLD, *v.* to assure, to confirm.

'There's t' big lady come to see thee, mun, and I'll *uphoud* thee shoo's brought thee summat.' 'Then it's a rattler o'll *uphoud* the.'—*Bywater*, 150.

UPPA, *prep.* upon.

UPPERTHORPE, a part of Sheffield.

Harrison often mentions '*Huppathorpe* Lane.' 'Imprimis the scite of a tenement called *Huppathorpe* with a dwelling house, a barne, a hayhouse, a stable, a tann office with a croft thereto adjoining lying next unto Lidgett lane north and abutting upon Church feild east and a lane leading to Crookesmoore west and containing 1a. - 2r. - 31p.'—*Harrison.* 'Thorpe or thrope, lytylle towne, *oppidum.*'—*Prompt. Parv.* It is called *Hooperthorpe* in 1594. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 223. There is a place called *Upperthorpe* near Killamarsh. As this place is on the top of a hill I think it is 'the upper farm,' and is not connected with the A. S. personal name *Ubba*.

UPSI-DAISY, an interjectional remark addressed to children when they fall down.

A man who sold bootlaces in Sheffield was called '*Upsi-daisy.*' A drunken man, being found by his wife lying on his back in a gutter, was thus addressed by her: 'Eh! thar —— art tha lookin' for *daisies upards?*' This ingenious story is doubtless a 'popular etymology,' and has been invented in order to explain the word. 'To turne vp so down; *euertere.*'—*Cath. Angl.* 'Vpsedowne (vp so down) *eversus, subversus, transversus.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

UPSTROKE, *sb.* the end, the finish.

UP-TO-NOWT, *adj.* worthless, good-for-nothing.

URCHIN, *sb.* a hedgehog.

US [uz], *pron.* we.

'He came from Jesus College to be made master here, and he was so sevear there that he was commonly called the divel of Jesus, and when he was made master here some unlucky scholars broke this jest upon him —that now the divel was entered into the heard of swine; for *us* Jonians are called abusively hoggs.'—De la Pryme's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 20.

US, *pron.* our.

'He maks us brings *us* lessins to skule.'

USE, *sb.* interest of money.

USHER WOOD, in Bradfield. O. M.

US-SENS, *pron.* ourselves.

VALLEY, *sb.* value.

VARGAS, *sb.* verjuice.

'This branda so'ce is as sahwer as *vargas.*'—*Bywater*, 35.

VARMIN, *sb.* vermin.

VARRA, *adv.* the pronunciation of very.

VAST, *sb.* a great number.

'There were a *vast* o' folks i' t' town.'

VEAL BONES.

There is a saying 'married in the *veal bones* always a calf,' which means that when one marries very young he never becomes a physically fine man.

VEIL [vale], *sb.* a thin skin, 'like frost on a window,' in which the bowels of a pig are enclosed. The *peritoneum.*

VEMON, *sb.* venom.

VENT-PEG, *sb.* a pointed piece of wood for stopping a small hole in the top of a cask.

VIEW, *sb.* the yew-tree.

VIGO BUTTON, a button formerly made in Sheffield.

'*Vigo button* makers' are occasionally mentioned in a directory of Sheffield printed in 1787.

VINE-KNIFE, *sb.* a knife to prune vines.

'Chopping *vines.*' 'Swaged *vine.*'—*Grinders' Statement*, 1810. 'A vyne knyfe; *falx, falcicula.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

VOIDER, *sb.* a large basket.

VOLENTINE, *sb.* the name Valentine. Still so pronounced.

'About a month ago it began to be rumor'd that *Volentine* Austin's house over against our college began to be haunted.'—De la Pryme's *Diary* (Surtees Soc.), p. 39. On Sept. 15th, 1710, the Sheffield parish register records the burial of 'an infant of *Valentine* Frankinsense a Palatine.' This appears to refer to an illegitimate child buried under a fictitious name.

WA [way], *adv.* or *interj.* It appears to be the same as 'well.'

'*Wa*, o'st cum enah.'—*Bywater*, 23. '*Wa*, it's a curious consarn.'—*Ibid.* 197.

Abelle. Cayn, thou tendes wrang, and of the worst.
Cayn. *We*, com nar, and hide myne een.
Towneley Mysteries, 13.

WADEFIELD, a place in Stannington. *Harrison.*

O. Icel. *vað*, A.S. *wæd*, *waðˇ* a wading place, ford. There is *Wade* Wood near Eckington.

WADSLEY, a hamlet near Sheffield. See WADEFIELD.

Here was a ford over the Don.

WAFT, *sb.* a whiff, a flavour.

WAG-WOOD, *sb.* a wood in Dore.

There is also a place called *Wag-House* adjacent. Spenser, *Shepherd's Calendar*, Sep. l. 130, has *wagmoires* for quagmires. Mr. Bardsley gives Robert le *Wag*, and Robert *Wagge* from the Hundred Rolls.—*English Surnames*, 2nd ed., p. 606.

WAIF CLOSE, a field in Totley, containing about four acres.

Before the enclosure of the commons it lay in the middle of the moor surrounded by old stone walls. Stray cattle were driven into it, and it performed the office of a pinfold.

WAINSTONES.

'A place or certeine stones called North *Wainstones*.'—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

WAINT, *v.* will not.

'O shall ne'er forget it whoil o live, nor ahr oud lass *waint* nother.'—*Bywater*, 197.

WAISTCOAT-PIECE, *sb.* a breast of mutton.

WAITS, *sb. pl.* musicians who play at Christmas.

WAKE, *v.* to watch with a sick person.

WAKE, *adj.* weak. A.S. *wác*, M.E. *weik*, *waik*.

'He wor sooa *wake* at he rala cudn't stan.'—*Bywater*, 198. 'T' wimmin's t' *wakest* vessel.'—*Ibid.* 247.

WAKKEN, *adj.* sharp, brisk.

'He's a *wakken* young dog,' *i.e.*, a sharp young fellow. *Wacker* in Kent. A.S. *wacor*, vigilant.—Parish and Shaw's *Dict. of the Kentish Dialect.*

WAKKEN, *adj.* awake.

'Whether asleep or *wakken*.'—*Bywater*, 249.

WALCKDEN HOUSE, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

Compare 'Sheep-*Walk*,' an uninclosed piece of land upon which sheep graze. Halliwell gives *walk*, as meaning uninclosed land in the Eastern counties. The spelling of this word suggests A.S. *walch*, Welsh, foreign. See WALES and WOLSH STUBBINGS. *Den* means a wooded valley or swine pasture.

WALDERSHELF, in Bradfield. *Eastwood*, p. 442.

Cf. *Walderswick*, in Suffolk. *Waldershelf* was one of the four *birelaws* into which Bradfield was divided. 'From the A.S. poets using indifferently "*wuldres* gim," and "*heofones* gim" (Beow. 4142. Andr. 1269); heofonbeorht, rodorbeorht, *wuldor*beorht; heofontorht, *swegl*torht, *wuldor*torht; we might almost infer that *wuldor* (glory) originally meant coelum, which would throw light on the OHG. name *Woldar*hilt.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.* ii. 669. There was a place in Bradfield called '*Heaven* House,' noticed in the Addenda to this glossary.

WALES, near Beighton. Also *Waleswood.*

The Anglo-Saxon invaders or settlers called the old inhabitants or aborigines of this country *wealas*, or foreigners. See WOLSH STUBBINGS. One of the open fields of Hitchin is called *Welshman's Croft*, contiguous to which is the ancient hamlet of *Walsworth*. See map prefixed to Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883.

WALKLEY, a hamlet near Sheffield. See WALCKDEN HOUSE.

In Harrison's time '*Walkley* Banke' was a common containing 16 acres. Probably from A.S. *Wealh*, M.E. *Walh*, a Welshman, and *leah*, a meadow. A *lay* or *lea* is a piece of untilled land. Final *h* had the sound of the Scotch and German *ch* in *loch*.

WALK MILL, *sb.* a fulling mill.

Harrison mentions two *walk mills* in his time (1637).

WALKMOOR LEYS, fields in Dore.

Walk Moor = Welsh Moor? See WALKLEY.

WALKWORTH WOOD, near Kimberworth. O. M. Also *Walkworth* Farm. See WALKLEY.

Worth means farm, estate.

WALLET, *sb.* a bag with two pouches in it.

The *wallet* is used by cutlers, knife-grinders, &c., for carrying their work to and from the workshops. It is usual to put equal quantities in each pouch, so that when slung over one shoulder they counterbalance each other.

WALL GREAVE, a field in Dore. See GREAVE.

WALLOPING, *adj.* large, great.

WAMBLE, *v.* to roll, to stagger.

'A black something as big as a young calf which *wimmled* and *wammled* around him.'—Mrs. Ewing's *Lob Lie-by-the-Fire*, p. 29. See WIME.

WAND, *v.* to span with the hand.

A word used by boys playing at marbles.

'Can you *wand* it?'

It is also used in the game of *duck-stone*, *q.v.*

WANTER, *sb.* a surcingle or girth for the belly of an ass, &c.

'Item paid to Jaymes Haldysworthe for *wantye* xijd.'—*T. T. A.*, 24.

WAP or WOP, *sb.* a blow.

WAP or WOP, *v.* to beat, to thrash.

WAR, *adj.* worse.

'Nou, lad, seven's *war* nor hofe-a-dozen.'—*Bywater*, 195.

WAR, *interj.* Stop! Perhaps equivalent to *beware*.

This word is used by sportsmen. When a dog attempts to go through a fence before the sportsman has got over, he exclaims '*War* fence!' meaning 'keep back from the fence.'

'Who is that? *war*, let me se;
I herd oone neven my name!'
Towneley Mysteries, 36.

WAR AND WARRER, worse and worse. A.S. *warra*, worse.

WAR- or WHAR-FURLONGS, fields in Totley, just below the Cross Scythes Inn.

The word is pronounced *Warfa-longs*. So *Ash furlongs* is pronounced *Ashfa-longs*. See WHARRAM BANK.

WARDSEND, a place in Ecclesfield.

The following spellings occur in Eastwood's history of that parish:—*Wereldesend*, 1161; *le worldes*, 1332; a mill called *le Worldes Molendinum*, 1337; *Werlsend*, 1366; *Wordesend*, 1386; *Warldesende*, 1600; *Worldesend*, 1643. 'William Wood holdeth at will a tenement & lands called *the wardsend* by ye yearly rent of xxxviij*li.*'—*Harrison*. Mr. Eastwood thought this word was 'world's end,' but the question is what is the meaning of 'le worldes?' In Cheshire *ward*=world.—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary*. 'Henricus de *Werdeshend*.' Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. 'Alicia atte *Wardeshende*.'—*Ibid.* Eastwood may be right if we take the word *wereld* in the general sense of dwelling-place, like the old Norse *heimr*, mundus, domus, or like the Greek οἰκουμένη, which Cædmon renders *middan geard*. If this be so the word is a remarkable one, and seems to fix the limit of some tribal settlement.

WARE, *v.* to spend.

WAREHUS [wareus], *sb.* a warehouse.

WARFA or WHARFA, *sb.* a disease in young lambs.

The lambs are lame in the loins and hind quarters.

WARK, *v.* to ache. H.

WARK, *sb.* work.

WARKUS, *sb.* the workhouse.

'An nah there gone to t' *warkass*.'—*Bywater*, 119.

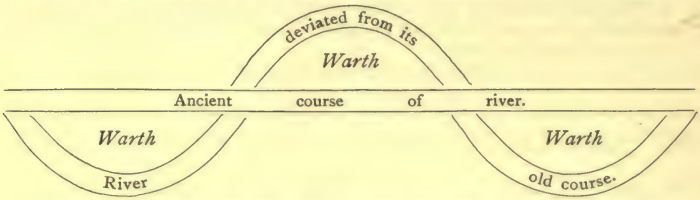
WARM, *v.* to thrash, to beat.

WARRAND, *v.* to warrant.

WARTCH, WARK, or WORCH, *sb.* pain.

WARTH, a field in Bradfield.

'Item the *Warth* lying betweene Darwin Water east & the Datchey Lands west & cont*aining* 1a. 1r. 27¾p.'—*Harrison.* 'Datchey' should be 'Dutchey,' referring to the Duchy of Lancaster. A.S. *wearod*, *weard*, M.E. *warþ*, the shore. This word is of some importance from a legal point of view, as the owners of land on the opposite side of a river claim to follow the encroachments made by the river when it leaves its natural bed. This will be best illustrated by a sketch. The encroachments are called ***warths.***



Hay is sometimes fetched off the land which, before the stream changed its course, once belonged to the opposite owner. I am indebted for this interesting piece of information to Mr. Thompson of Stannington. In Cheshire the *warth* is called a *byflete.* Holland's *Cheshire Glossary.*

WASHER LAND, a field near Rivelin Firth. *Harrison.*

'A wagtayle, *washer*, or water swallow, *motacilla, culicilega.*'—*Withals*, p. 29.

WASH WORK.

'Imprimis a payne sett that John Moore shall make the fence good about his *wash worke* at Picklethorpe, and keepe the gutter well skowered and the flatts well covered in paine for eu*ery* time in making defaulte xs.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1605.

WASP WOOD, *sb.* rotten wood.

It is used by wasps and hornets for making their nests.

WASTER, *sb.* an imperfect article of cutlery thrown out as waste; a common name for a bad knife.

WAST-HEART-A-DAY, *interj.* an expression of grief or of commiseration. H.

WASTREL, *sb.* a good-for-nothing fellow.

WATER, *sb.* the river. H.

WATERTHORPE, near Beighton. O. M.

WATER-TOMES, *sb. pl.* risings of the stomach when nothing but water is discharged by vomiting.

WATER-WOLF.

In drinking out of a stream a man is sometimes said to swallow a *water-wolf*, which, it is said, lives and grows in his stomach.

WATTER, *sb.* water.

'Hardly any other form would be found in the writings of people of Yorkshire till about the middle of the 17th century. The family of Waterton were always called *Wattertons.*'—*Hunter's MS.*

WATTER-BLOB, *sb.* a water lily.

WATTER-GULLY, *sb.* a water-course.

WAUGH [waw], *sb.* a wall. A.S. *wâh*, M.E. *wâȝ*.

WAVER or WEAVER, *sb.* a young tree left for a standard upon the cutting of underwood.

These are called *samplars* in Oxfordshire. Cf. *Waverley.* 'The land and soil of the said woods and underwoods, and also *waivers* called standards,' —West's *Symboleographie*, 1647, s. 406. 'Item a payne sett that no p*er*sone or p*er*sons within this manor shall cutt vpp or carry away any of the lorde's woodes out of his severall woodes att Smeacliff and the parke vpon payne of every burden of greene wood vjd. and every *weaver* xijd. and every burden of dry wood being hedgwood iiijd.' 'Every *weaver* or poole.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595 and 1597. The word is common amongst woodmen.

WAX.

'A lad of *wax* is a clever, promising child.'—H.

WAX KERNEL, *sb.* a lump in the glands of the neck.

'A *kernel*, a hard impostume gathered in the bodie, *scirrus:* a *waxe kernell* about the eares or necke, *parolis*, *glans.*'—Baret's *Alvearie.* It is sometimes called a *waxen kernel.*

WAY, *sb.* trouble.

'In such a *way.*'

WAY [weigh], *interj.* a word used by a carter to a horse when he wishes him to stop. It means 'stop.'

WEAR FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

WEATHER-BREEDER, *sb.* a fine, warm day in autumn or winter.

WEATHER-PEGS, *sb. pl.* the teeth.

Children speak of their teeth as their *peggies.*

WED, preterite of to weed.

WEEK-ENDS, the space of time from Saturday to Monday.

WEEN, *v.* to cry, to whimper.

I have only heard it in the phrase '*weening* and whining.' The word merely represents the old pronunciation of *whine.* A.S. *hwînan.*

WEENY, *adj.* tiny, small.

WEET, *adj.* wet.

WEETLANDS, fields between Lightwood and Hazelbarrow in Norton. They are now called *Wetlands.*

WEIGHT, *v.* to depress.

WELL BIRKIN ROYDE, a field in Ecclesfield. *Harrison.* See BERKIN DOLE and ROYDS MILL.

WELT, *v.* See WHOAT.

WELT, *v.* to beat.

'*Welt* his hide.'

WELTER, *sb.* anything large, as a large stone.

WELTS, *sb. pl.* the upper part of a stocking.

A *welt* is a strip of leather which goes round the edge of the sole of a boot.

WERE [wur], *v.* was. Commonly used.

'Dorothee Roberts *were* buried September 22th day, 1654.'—*Bolsover Parish Registers.* In the same registers it also occurs as *war* and *weare.*

WERRADAY, *interj.* welladay.

'Eh, dear me, *werraday*, these old folks are so silly.'

WERRIT, *v.* to complain.

WERRIT, *sb.* a querulous person.

WESH, *v.* to wash. M.E. *weschen*, *weshen.*

'Thear's nother a bit a sooap nor a sup a watter for him to *wesh* him we.'—*Bywater*, 137.

WESHER, *sb.* a small, round, flat, iron ring put on the axles of wheels.

WESP, *sb.* a wasp.

WESSEL, *sb.*

This word occurs in a short carol which children sing on Christmas day in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. The carol is as follows:—

We've been a while a wandering
All through the fields so green;
And now we come a *wesseling*
So plainly to be seen.
O my jolly *wessel*,
O my jolly *wessel*,
Love and joy come to you,
And to our *wessel* bough [boo];
Pray God bless you,
Pray God bless you,
Pray God send you
A happy New Year.

The children carry a bough of yew or holly decorated with coloured papers, ribbons, oranges, &c. In the fifth and sixth lines '*our* jolly *wessel*' is often, if not generally, heard.

WEST-BAR, *sb.* a street in Sheffield.

The four gates of York are called *bars*. The *bar* was a barrier consisting originally of posts, rails, and a chain, which closed the entrance into a town or city. See *New Eng. Dict.*, *s.v. bar*, p. 661, col. 1. There is a *West Bar* in Leeds. 'There shall come a hind into Sheffield in at the *West Bar* on a market day.'—Document in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 546.

WESTNALL COMMON, in Bradfield. *Harrison.*

The word occurs as a surname in Sheffield. Eastwood identifies *Westmundhalgh*, which occurs in 10 Edw. III. with *Westnal*. *Ecclesfield*, p. 65. *Westmundhalch* in deed of 1403. *Ibid.*, p. 149. '*In quoddam petrosum clivum et ex eo* baldwines healh *appellatur*.' Charter dated 778 in Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 427. Cf. *Cymedes-halh*, *Iddes-halh*, *Puttan-healh*, *Stréones-halh* (Whitby.) *Ibid.*, p. 489. *Mund* means protection. *Westmund* appears to be a personal name, as *East-mund*, *Ecg-mund*. Many examples of words ending in *mund* are given by Sweet, pp. 560, 561. *Westnal* is, therefore, *West-mund-halh*. *Westnal* is one of the four *birelaws* into which the village of Bradfield is divided. In Toller's *Bosworth* it is said that *healh* is a word of doubtful meaning. See HOLLOW MEADOWS.

WESTWICK PLANTATION, near Beauchief. O. M.

WETSHAW, the name of a piece of moorland near Ughill in Bradfield.

The black clay from which crucibles are made is procured here.

WHACK, *sb.* a share. Glossary prefixed to Bywater.

WHACK, *sb.* a belly full.

'He's got his *whack*.' 'He will have his *whack*.'

WHACK, *sb.* a blow.

WHACKER, *v.* to tremble, to shake.

WHACKER, *sb.* a big one of its kind.

WHACKING, *adj.* very large.

'A *whacking* big fish.

WHAFFLE or WHIFFLE, *v.* to yelp or bark faintly.

A little dog was called 'a little *whaffling* thing, barking at its own shadow.' See YAFFLE.

WHAP, WHOP, or WHUP, the cry made by a shepherd when he wishes his dog to turn the sheep.

'*Primus Pastor.* What, wylle thou not yit, I say, let the shepe go?
Whap.'

Towneley Mysteries, 87.

WHARRAM BANK, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

Cf. *Wharram-le-Street*, and *Wharram Percy* in the East Riding. See WAR FURLONGS.

WHAT RAFF. See RAFF, in the Addenda.

WHATSOMEVER, whatever.

WHAT THE NAME OF PATIENCE, an oath or exclamation.

WHAT THE PLAGUE, an oath or exclamation.

WHAVER, *sb.* a word used in the game of quoits.

When the quoit falls upon the peg and is, as it were, impaled upon it, it is called a *whaver*. See WAVER.

WHAWM [whaulm] or WHELM, *v.* to overlay, to put over.

'*Whawm* that cloth over that pancheon.' '*Whawm* that lid over that bucket.' 'Old Betty D—— *whawmed* a brewing tub over her husband, and kept him there all night.' 'I *whelme* an holowe thyng over an other thyng. *Ie mets dessus. Whelme* a platter upon it to save it from flyes.'—*Palsgrave.*

WHEAL, *sb.* a mark on the skin left by a whip or scourge.

WHEEAT, *sb.* the pronunciation of wheat.

WHEEL, *sb.* a building used for grinding cutlery and edge tools.

'These rivers are very profitable vnto the Lord in regard of the mills & cutler *wheeles* that are turned by theire streames, which *weeles* are imployed for the grinding of knives by four or five hundred Mr. workmen that gives severall marks.'—*Harrison.* 'Widdow Pearson for Heeley *Wheele* containeing three cutler *wheeles* in two houses at Heeley Bridge £05 - 00 - 00.'—*Ibid.* In 1637 thirty-four persons paid rent to the lord of the manor for 'cutler *wheles.*' The total amount of rent was £109 - 12 - 0.

WHEELA WOOD, in Ecclesfield. O. M.

Probably from A.S. *wîgelere*, M.E. *wielare*, a wizard, soothsayer. Cf. *Wistman's Wood*, near Crokern Tor, in Cornwall. See WISEMAN and SKINNERTHORPE.

WHEEL-WREET, *sb.* a wheelwright.

The surname Wright is often pronounced *Wreet.*

WHEER, *adv.* where.

'I've seen a fox, William.' 'Eh, *wheer?*'

WHEW, *sb.* a sudden vanishing away; a mere abortion.

'It ends with a *whew* like Cawthorne Wakes' is said of anything which ends badly or which never comes to pass. L.

WHEWT or WHOOT, *v.* to whistle.

WHIDDLE, *v.* to oscillate.

WHIFT, *sb.* a puff of wind.

WHIGGED.

'This term now describes some defect in a culinary preparation of milk.'—H. What this means it is impossible to say.

WHILDON GREEN, in Holmesfield.

'Item a payne sett that Richard Dame shall sett the watercourse at *Whildon Greene* that it bee not hurtfull to the greene, &c.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1598. The surname *Wheeldon* occurs in the district. *Wheel* is probably 'circle.' *Dun* is A.S. *dûn*, M.E. *dun*, a hill, and probably a hill fort. It may either be a circular fort or a barrow, with a circle round its base. Cf. *Whirlow* below.

WHILE, *adv.* until.

'Wait *while* you're called.' 'I will not go *while* you wish me.'

WHIMMY, *adj.* full of whims or fancies.

WHIN, *sb.* furze or gorse.

Harrison mentions a field called '*Whinney* Banke,' '*Whinney* Knowle,' and '*Whinney* Hill,' in Ecclesfield.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER, *sb.* a contemptible little fellow.

WHIPPLE-TREE, *sb.* the piece of wood on which the traces of a plough horse are hooked. See SWINGLE TREE.

WHIRLOW, a hamlet near Sheffield.

Wharlow in 1659. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 506. *Whorlow* in 1650. See the Introduction. I have little doubt that this place takes its name from a circular mound or barrow, now removed, but formerly, as the name implies, standing in a field called the *Cocked Hat Field*, on the very top of the hill overlooking Castle Dyke. The *Cath. Angl.* has '*wharle*, giraculum,' and the word 'scoperelle' (see SCOPERIL) is glossed in the *Cath.* as *giraculum*. The circular disc of a spindle or scoperil would resemble a round and rather flattened mound. In Gwillim's *Display of Heraldrie*, 1st ed., 1611, there is an engraving, on a coat of arms, of some '*wharrow* spindles.' 'This spindle,' says the author, 'differeth much from those precedent, in respect of the crook above, and of the *wharrow* imposed vpon the lower part thereof.' Gwillim speaks of the *wharrow* as 'a round ball,' but it resembles the disc of a scopperil in the engraving. See Prof. Skeat's article on *whorl*. The round shape of barrows, which would be convenient landmarks in a newly-settled country, is often expressed in local names, such as *Hope*, hoop, or circular mound, *Stan-hope*, stone mound, *Ring-low*, &c. The suffix of *Whirlow* might be either *how* or *low*, *i.e.*, mound or barrow. See WORT-WHORLS. In West Kent a wheel-barrow is a *whorl*-barrow, so that *whorl*= wheel, circle. Cf. WHILDON GREEN above.

WHISK, *sb.* the game at cards called whist.

'The game of whist, where it is evident that the people of Hallamshire have preserved the true form of the word, for the French call the game *whisk*, not *whist*.'—*Hunter's MS.*

WHISKET, *sb.* a small scuttle or basket.

There is a nursery rime beginning:—

'A *whisket*, a whasket,
Buy a penny basket!'

WHISSUNDAY, WHISSUN-SUNDAY, or WHITSUN-SUNDAY, *sb.* Whit-Sunday.

Children in this district say that you must wear something new on Whissunday or the birds will drop their excrement upon you.

WHISTLE, *sb.* the windpipe.

'He cut his *whistle*.'

WHITE ACRE, in Bradfield.

'*White Acre* lying in Townefield.'—*Harrison.* See BLACK ACRE.

WHITE FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

White Field and *Green Field* are adjacent to each other.

WHITE HILL, in Bradfield.

'A close called *White Hill* invironed with Hawkesworth Firth round about.'—*Harrison.* There is a *White Hill* near Tinsley.

WHITE LEE MOOR, in Bradfield. O. M.

There is a '*Whiteley* Wood' near Sheffield. *Whitley* Carr in Ecclesfield.

WHITELOW, a place in Dore.

WHITE MOSS, a piece of moorland near Ringinglow.

WHITE YARD.

'Upper *White Yard*' and 'Nether *White Yard*' are fields in Dore.

WHIT-LEATHER, *sb.* horse-skin cured white.

WHITTLE, *sb.* a common or dull knife.

It has been described to me as the 'embryo of a knife.' The 'butcher's *whittle*' has a blade which is fitted into the haft by a tapering 'tang.' *Whittle* is also used to describe a clasp-knife without a spring, and I am told that the Swedes and Norwegians generally use knives of this kind. Probably the Sheffield *whittle* mentioned by Chaucer (*Reeves Tale*, 13) was that which is called the European sheath-knife in Tylor's *Anthropology*, 1881, p. 190, and of which an engraving is given on p. 189. It was worn in the hose as the Highlander wears his dirk. Some cutlers at Woodseats made knives called *whittles*. They were ordinary table knives of rather a small size with wooden handles. They tapered somewhat towards the point, like a dagger. This I have from the report of a gentleman about 70 years old, who does not remember these cutlers himself, but who when a young man derived his information from an old man living at Woodseats. See the Introduction.

WHITTLE-TANG, *sb.* a pointed, flat *tang*, without any *bolster*, suitable to be driven into a handle.

It is used for shoemakers' knives and the dirk, and most 'old-fashioned' knives have *whittle tangs*. Daggers, also, have a *whittle-tang*.

WHOAT [whooat] or WHAUT, *v.* to upset. A.S. *wealtan*.

When a horse runs one of the wheels of a cart upon an embankment by the side of the road, the cart is said to be *whooated*.

'Nah, mind thah doesn't *whaut* it o'er, man.'

The word occurs as *welt* or *wolt* in Ray.

WHOOAM, *sb.* home.

WHOOLERING?

'For 4 Riddles and for riddleing and *whoolering* of earth, 6s. 11d.'—*T. T. A.*, 85.

WHOPPER, *sb.* a big lie.

WHOPPING, *adj.* very large.

'A *whopping* falsehood.'

WHOP-STRAW, *sb.* a clown or country bumpkin.

Generally used in the phrase 'Johnny *Whopstraw*.'

WHOT-CAKE, *sb.* oat-cake.

WHOTS or WHOOATS, *sb. pl.* oats.

WICK, *adj.* alive, sprightly.

'As *wick* as bees is a common Hallamshire expression.'—H.

WICKER, THE, *sb.* the name of a long, broad street in Sheffield.

It was the place where archery was formerly practised, and where the 'sembly quest' of the lord of the manor was held. As will be seen by a reference to Gosling's map of Sheffield, 1736, *The Wicker* was a tongue or angular piece of land lying within a sharp bend of the river Dun or Don. The place is flat, and was then probably wet or marshy, containing willows or alders. M.E. *wike*, A.S. *wîc*, O. Icel. *vík*, O. Dutch *wijk*, *sinus*, *angulus (Stratmann)*, and M.E. *ker*, O. Icel. *kiarr*, *locus palustris (ibid.)*. Compare the adjacent *Hallcarr*, which may be a corruption of *Aldercarr*. '*Ker* where treys growyn be a watur or a fenn.'—*Prompt. Parv.* The street is always called '*The Wicker*.' 'Payd to Will'm Dyker for mending of the Butt in *the Wycker* xijd.'—*T. T. Accounts*, 1572, p. 38. 'Pd to the Dykers for mending the narr butt in the *Wecker* ijs. iiijd.'—*Ibid.* 52. Spelt *Whickar* on p. 75.—*Ibid.* It occurs as a surname in the Poll Tax Returns for Rotherham, 1379: 'Robertus *Wyker*.' 'William Birley for a wheele in the *Whicker* by Sembly Green £08-10-00.'—*Harrison*. See SICKER FIELD. 'A garden at *Wicker*.'—*Harrison*. There is a field in Holmesfield called 'the *Carr Tongue*,' which may be referred to under the word TONGUE. *Carr tongue* is, I think, the exact equivalent of *Wicker*, *tongue* representing the *wick*, sinus, or angle. In Exon Domesday, p. 125, are the words 'et huic mansioni est addita mansio ista quæ vocatur *Wicca*.' *Wicca* is written over *Telbriga*, which is crossed through with a line.

WICKETS, *sb. pl.* the game of cricket.

WICKFIELD PLANTATION, near Gleadless. O. M. See WIGFIELD.

WICKS, *sb. pl.* quicks, thorns.

WICK-SETS or WICKETS, *sb. pl.* young thorns planted for hedges.

WICKUNS, *sb. pl.* maggots.

WIG, *sb.* a small cake.

Hunter spells the word *whig*, and defines it as 'a kind of plum cake.'—*Hunter's MS.* '*Wygge*, brede, or bunne brede.'—*Prompt Parv.*

WIGFIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

'*Wig*, old, dead grass left on a pasture.'—Holland's *Cheshire Glossary.* I suspect that in this word, as well as in some other words in which *wig* forms the prefix, we must understand A.S. *wicg*, O. Icel. *vigg*, a horse. A.S. *wieg* is, however, only found in poetry. *Wigfull* or *Wigfall* is an old surname in the neighbourhood of Sheffield. It may be A.S. *wîc*, a house, dwelling, castle.

WIGGIN or WITCHEN, *sb.* the mountain ash.

With regard to the superstitions about this tree see the Introduction.

WIGGTWISEL, a place in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See DAYNE.

Harrison mentions 'a free common called *Wiggtwissle'* containing 1960 acres. Mr. Ronksley has supplied me with a number of early spellings of this word from old deeds. The oldest form known to him is *Wiggetwissell*, dated 1313. In 1415 it appears as *Wigtwisle.* In 1384 and 1522 it occurs as *Wightwisle.* It seems to occur as *Wigestwysell* about 1280. Cf. *Twizell* in Durham, and *Twizell* in Northumberland. 'Mr. H. Bradley derives this [Wigtwizzle] from *wegatwisle*, the fork of the roads.'—Gatty's *A Lifeat One Living*, p. 209. The Boldon Book, dated 1183, mentions (p. 9) '*Villa de Tuisela*' (Twizell) and '*Tuisill et Dudehowe*' (Twysell and Duddo), p. 74. Cf. *Tuislebroc* in Domesday, p. 312. *Tintwisle* is mentioned in Adam Eyre's Diary, p. 114.—*Yorkshire Diaries*, Surtees Soc.

WIGLEY FARM, near Sheffield.

Wigley, a field in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

WILD, *adj.* mad, angry.

'It makes me so *wild.*'

WILDMOOR STONES REEVE, a ridge of rocks on the moors west of Dore.

This place is a great ridge of rocks about half a mile to the north-west of Fox House on the road to Hathersage. *Reeve* is the modern English *reef.* See REVEL WOOD, *ante.*

WILLOW-GARTH or WILLOW-HOLT, *sb.* a wet piece of uncultivated ground in which willows grow.

WILLUM, *sb.* the surname William.

WIMBLE, *sb.* an auger.

WIMBLE HOLME HILL, a steep hill near Strawberry Lee and Lenny Hill in Totley. O.M. See WIME.

WIME, *v.* to move in an erratic or circuitous course.

A bird is said to go *wiming* through the air. A brook is said to *wime* through the woods. This I have heard at Dore. See WYMING BROOK and WAMBLE. I have heard of children going *wiming about*, *i.e.*, wandering about. A person is said to *wime* up a hill, when he ascends it by going from side to side in a zig-zag way.

WINACRE WOOD, in Cold-Aston. Also *Winacre* Close.

WINCH, *v.* to wince.

WINCOBANK, a wooded hill near Sheffield.

On the top is an appearance of some old earthworks, but the place is so much overgrown with bushes that it is difficult to make out the plan. Hunter speaks of it as a camp. 'This camp was of an irregular form approaching to the circle.'—*Hallamshire*, p. 15. Harrison mentions *Wincabanke*, *Wincowe* Wood, and *Winkow* Common. *How* almost certainly means a burial mound. As to the incomplete circle see Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 6, *et seq.* '*Winkoe* Springe' in 1624.

WIND, *v.* to take breath.

'"*Wind* a bit, lads," for he panted.'
Mather's Songs, 78.

WINDLE, *v.* to dwindle.

WINDLES, *sb. pl.* dry grass left by cattle when grazing.

WINDLING, *adj.* feeble, delicate.

WINDOW FIELD, in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

WINDROW or WINROW, *sb.* a row of hay in a meadow.

WINDY WIGLEY, a farmhouse near Bents Green, Ecclesall.

It is upon high, cold ground. It is on the road from Castle Dyke to Ringinglow.

WINNY, *v.* to neigh.

WINTER-CRACK, *sb.* a greenish plum, the skin of which cracks.

WINTER-HEDGE, *sb.* a clothes-horse.

'While the clothes on the *winter-hedge* blazed.'
Mather's Songs, 16.

WINTER-PROUD, *adj.* precocious.

Wheat is called *winter-proud* when it has a good 'cover' on before the winter comes; when the ground is well covered with the shoots or blades.

WINTWORTH, *sb.* the pronunciation of Wentworth.

WIRETHORN, *sb.* the yew. H.

'Whythe thorne. *Ramnus.*'—*Prompt. Parv.* See WISEWOOD. '*Wire-thorn*, the wood of the yew tree when found buried under the peat.'—Peacock's *Lincolnshire Glossary*.

WISEMAN, *sb.* a conjuror, a wizzard.

It was until lately the custom to consult the *wiseman* when anything was stolen. He could show the likeness of the thief in a mirror, and he would 'trouble' the thief until he brought the stolen property back again. On a certain night he would sit till twelve o'clock with the door of his house open, at which time the thief would bring back the stolen goods.

WISEWOOD, a place in Loxley Chase.

Mr. Blackie refers to 'A.S. *waes*, German *wiese*, pasture ground, or meadow,' and explains *Wiesbaden* as the meadow baths.

'*Wyse*, of strawberry or pesyn.'—*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 531. On p. 479, Way cites A.S. wisan, *plantaria*. The *Prompt.* has 'strawberry wyse,' p. 478. In this district we have 'strawberry *wires*.' See WIRETHORN.

WISHING-BONE, *sb.* the merry-thought of a fowl. See MERRY-THOUGHT.

WISNERS or WISTNERS, *sb. pl.* the name of some fields in Norton.

They are on high ground, between the Herdings and Lightwood. These fields are good, 'kind' land.

WIT, *sb.* experience, knowledge.

There is a proverb, '*Wit's* ne'er nought till it's dear bought,' *i.e.*, one can only learn wisdom by experience.

WITCH, *sb.* a slip of wood or other material used to prevent the contact of two plane surfaces.

It is not the same thing as a wedge. A *witch* would be used to separate the scales of a knife.

WITHER, *v.* to throw strongly.

WITHER, *sb.* swift and forcible motion.

'He sent it with a *wither*,' *i.e.*, with much violence.

WITHOUT, *conj.* unless.

WITTERING, WETTERING, or WETTERY, *adj.* peevish by reason of sickness or illness.

'That child's very *wettering*; it's getten its teeth.'

WITTY, *adj.* clever.

'She was a very *witty* woman.'

WIZENED, *adj.* shrivelled.

WOBBLE, *v.* to reel, to move from side to side.

WO COME HIC, a cry used by a carter to call his horse towards him.

This word is used by carters who bring goods out of Derbyshire. The carters themselves are often called *wo-come-hics*. Cf. Lat. *hic*, here.

WOE WORTH YOU, an imprecation of woe.

WOLSH, *adj.* tasteless, insipid. *Welsh* in *Halliwell.*

WOLSH-STUBBINGS, fields in Ecclesall, *anno* 1807.

A.S. *walch*, Welsh, foreign, land cleared by Welshmen or strangers. See WALES.

WONSMORE CROSS, a boundary near Sheffield. Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

A.S. *wang*, a plain, plural *wonges*, in *Havelok*, 397. The word may, however, be Wodan's moor. 'An A.S. document of 862 (Kemble, 2, 73) contains in a boundary settlement the name *Wônstoc* = *Wodenesstoc*, Wodani stipes, and at the same time betrays the influence of this god on ancient delimitation.' Grimm's *Teut. Mythology*, i. 154.

WOOD CRAB, *sb.* a small, sour apple which grows in woods.

'A wodde crab; *acroma.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

WOOD-COLLIER, *sb.* a charcoal burner, or a person who cuts wood to be made into charcoal.

The word occurs in the Latin of the Norton Parish Registers as *carbonarius lignarius*. Mr. Furness has obliged me with the following inscription from a gravestone in Ecclesall wood: 'In memory of George Yardley, *wood collier*. He was burnt to death in his cabin in this place October 11th, 1786. William Brookes, salesman; David Glossop, gamekeeper; Thomas Smith, beesom-maker; Sampson Brookshaw, innkeeper.' It is said that after drinking one night at the house of Brookshaw, the innkeeper, he was found the next morning burnt to death in his cabin. It is supposed that his calcined remains were buried on the spot. Brookes was the wood-salesman. A *wood-collier* at Hazelford, near Hathersage, had acquired such accuracy of aim in chopping wood that he could spread out his fingers upon a piece of wood, and cleave the wood into lengths by cutting between his fingers. The Sheffield Parish Register, Sep. 3, 1711, records the death of 'John Green, *ground-collier*.'

WOODEN, *adj.* awkward, stupid, rough, stiff.

'What a *wooden* job tha's made of it!'

WOODENLY, *adv.* awkwardly.

WOODFASSES, fields near the Cross Scythes Inn, Totley.

So the word is pronounced. I have not seen it spelt. A.S. *fæs*, a fringe, skirt; the wood skirts.

WOODFULL LANE, in Bradfield. *Harrison.* See FULWOOD.

There is a surname *Woodfall*, but I do not know that it occurs in this district. We have the surname *Wigfull*, of which the older form was *Wigfall*.

WOODHALL, near Beighton.

WOOD IN THE HOLE.

To *put the wood in the hole* (put t' wood i' t' hoil) is an expression often heard amongst knife-grinders as equivalent to 'shut the door.'

WOOD LID.

'A payne sett that William Hill cutt or cause to be cutt the wood hanginge over the lane betweene *wooddlydd* yate and dycke field bridge.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1588. *Lid* is probably A.S. *hlið*, a slope, the side of a hill.

WOOLEY.

'*Woolley* Grange' and '*Woolley* Wood' are places in Ecclesfield. *Harrison*. Eastwood identifies *Wluinesley*, which occurs in 1189, with this place. *Ecclesfield*, p. 83. M.E. *wulvene*, a she-wolf. *Wlvine*, in *Havelok*, 573. *Wolveleghes* in 50 Edw. III. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 128.

WOOL-GATHERING, wandering in thought.

WOPPER, *sb.* anything very large of its kind.

WOPSE, *sb.* a wasp.

'*Waps*. A wasp.'—*Sleigh*. A.S. *wœps*.

WORDS.

To 'have *words*' with a man is to quarrel with him.

WORK, *sb.* damage, trouble.

If a person upsets a jug of milk, someone will say 'He has made some *work*!' 'They've made bad *work* with the raspberries,' *i.e.*, broken them down.

WORM, *sb.* a gimlet.

The 'thread' of a screw is called the *worm*.

WORRALL, a hamlet in Bradfield.

WORRIT, *v.* to harass, to annoy, to tease.

WORRUM, *sb.* a worm.

WORT-WHORLS, *sb. pl.* agnails, corns on the feet.

'A *wertwale*, perygium.'—*Withals*, p. 357.

WOSTED, *sb.* the pron. of worsted.

WOWND, *sb.* a wound.

WRAITH, *sb.* the shaft of a cart.

WRAITHE, *sb.* a mark on the flesh caused by beating.

WRASTLER, *sb.* a wrestler.

WREAKS [rakes] LANE, a road in Dronfield. See RAKE.

It may refer to strips of land in a common field abutting on this road.

WREET, the pron. of *wright* in wheelwright, &c.

In the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* of May 28, 1887, a Dronfield man called *Reet* advertized for a 'situation.' The surname Wright is commonly pronounced *Wreet* in Dronfield, this being the old pronunciation, just as *neet* was once the orthodox pronunciation of *night*. The guttural spirant has probably long been silent.

WREN PARK, near the Newlands, Ridgeway. O. M.

It is separated from the Newlands by a place called *Cuckold Haven*, *q.v.*

WRITINGS, *sb. pl.* legal documents.

WRONGSLEY.

This word occurs as an old spelling of the surname *Ronksley*. See SWINLEY-FORTH-BENTS. 'In the ancient open fields, where hundreds of acres of ploughed land lay undivided by aught except the different directions of the furrows, names like the "sloping lands," the "short lands," the "*wrong* lands" (=twisted or bent lands), derived from the character of the ploughing, were commonly used as a matter of necessity.'—Mr. W. H. Stevenson in *Notes and Queries*, 6th S., xii. 431. 'Johannes de *Ronkesley*.'—Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. Cf. *Wrangbrook* near Pontefract.

WUN, preterite of to wind.

WURTLE, *sb.* a piece of steel containing holes through which wire is drawn to make it of different sizes.

WUSSET, *sb.* worsted.

'Yo'll use as much *wusset* as ad fooit a pair.'—*Bywater*, 148.

WYE-CALF, *sb.* a female calf. Also called a *quee* calf, *q.v.*

WYMING BROOK, a stream which flows into Rivelin water. See WIME.

It flows over a rocky and circuitous bed. In some places it is overhung by twisted and gnarled trees. The MSS. of the *Prompt. Parv.* have '*wynynge* or twynynge of threde. *Tortura, vel torsura.*' Way inserted a *d* in the first word.

YAFF, *v.* to bark.

YAFFLE, *v.* to yelp or bark as a little dog does. See WHAFFLE.

YAGE [yaig], *v.* to scratch, or 'root about' as a pig does, or as a dog scratches himself when he has the mange.

The *Cath. Angl.* has 'to ȝeke; *prurire.*' The *g* is hard.

YAGER [yaiger], *sb.* a dealer in scrap iron.

So called because he ransacks heaps of old iron, and as it were scratches amongst them like a dog or a hen.

YAH [yar], *adv.* yes.

YARB, *sb.* a herb.

YARB-BEER, *sb.* a decoction of balm or any other herb.

My boyish researches in botany were not encouraged by an old woman who asked me whether I was gathering *yarbs* 'to mak *yarb beer*,' the fact being that I had no such useful object in view, but was collecting specimens for a *herbarium*. What this good soul would have thought of me had I been collecting *words* I know not. Raspberry leaves, strawberry leaves, dandelion, and the leaves of many other plants are used for decoctions of this kind, some being used as beverages, and others as medicine.

YARK, *v.* to jerk, to force.

'He *yarked* it out.' Hunter gives *yake* as a variant.

YARN, *v.* to earn.

YARNCLIFFE FARM, near Fulwood.

Possibly A.S. *hyrne*, M.E. *hurne*, a corner, angle; and A.S. *clif*, a rock, cliff. Compare, however, *Wharncliffe*.

YARNINGS, *sb.* earnings.

YATE, *sb.* a gate. Sometimes pronounced *yet*.

'It'm to Tho. Cook for hedging at Cuttering Clough and for a *yate* to be sett there to kepe the swyne forth of the lane xijd.'—*T. T. A.*, 56.

YATE, a word used by a wagoner to call his horses to the near or left hand side.

Orve is used with the same meaning. The wagoner says *gee* in calling his horses to the right.

YAUP [yorp], *v.* to yawn, to gape.

YAWL, *v.* to bawl, to shout.

YAWMAGORP, *sb.* a yawn.

'He's got a fit o't *yawmagorps*.'

YEAD, *sb.* the head.

'Derbyshire born and Derbyshire bred,
Strong i' th' back and weak i' th' *yead*.'
Old Derbyshire Saying.

YELLOT, a variant of the surname Elliott.

It occurs in the church registers of Dronfield and Bradfield. A man at Cold-Aston whose name was Elliott was always called '*Yellott*.'

YERTH, *sb.* the pronunciation of earth.

Some fields in Cold-Aston are called Old Earths, or Old *Yerths*.

YESTER, *sb.* the Christian name Esther.

YIS, *adv.* yes.

YIT, *conj.* yet.

'But, savver, me heead's on *yit*.'—*Bywater*, 244.

YO, *pron.* you.

YOI, *adv.* yes.

YOKE, *sb.* a wooden frame which fits upon the shoulders, and from which pails of water, milk, &c., are hung in equipoise.

YOKE, *sb.* a piece of wood hung from the neck of an animal to prevent it from getting through hedges.

YOKEL [yockel], *sb.* the plough-boy who does the *yoking*, or day's ploughing.

They are hired at the *stattis* or statute fair.

YOKING [yocking], *sb.* a day's ploughing.

Broad 'lands' in a ploughed field sixteen yards in width are called *yockings*. They are only made in dry flat fields. The word *yoking* is also applied to two 'lands' or 'roods' lying side by side in a ploughed field, the united breadth of the two 'lands' being from sixteen to seventeen yards. A '*yoking*' is also said to be half a day's ploughing. Such is the account given to me in Norton and Dronfield, but at Stannington a *yoking* is known as a day's ploughing. The farmer sets out his field into *yokings*, each of which is to be a day's work for the *yokel*. The size of the *yoking* depends upon the nature of the soil, as to whether it is easily worked or not. The *yoking* is first of all staked out, and a line run down the middle. The *yokel* ploughs round this line, backwards and forwards, until he has finished his *yoking*, or day's ploughing. See FOUR DAYS WORK, THREE DAYS WORK, and YOKEL. Mr. Seebohm has shown that according to the Welsh laws the acre or *erw* was the measure of a day's co-ploughing. 'The Gallic word for the acre or strip "*journel*," in the Latin of the monks "*jurnalis*," and sometimes "*diurnalis*," also points to a day's ploughing; while the German word "morgen" for the same strips in the German open fields still more clearly points to a day's work which ended, like the Welsh "cyvar" at noon.'—*English Village Community*, 1883, p. 124. It will have been noticed above that the size of the field called the FOUR DAYS WORK is 2a. 2r. 6p., so that the *yoking* is there equivalent to half an acre. In the bilingual dialogue of Ælfric, written in Anglo-Saxon and Latin late in the tenth century, it is said to be the duty of the '*yrthling*' to plough every day a full acre or more. ('Ælce dæg ic sceal erian fulne æcer oþþe mare.')—Seebohm, *ibid.*, p. 166. See the dialogue printed at length in the *Wright-Wülkcer* Vocab., p. 88. *Gioc* occurs in A.S. as a measure of land. In a charter dated 837, mention is made of 'xvi gioc ærðelondes & medwe.'—Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 450. *Geoc-led* or *iocled* is also a measure of land. '[De]mediam partem unius mansiunculae, id est, an *ioclet*,' in a charter dated 811. *Ibid.*, p. 456.

YOKING OF SWINE.

'Thomas Burton for nott *yokeing* 3 swine . . . xijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1605.

YOLLOW, *adj.* yellow.

YOLLOW-BELLY, *sb.* a soubriquet applied to a knife-grinder.

YO'ST, *pron.* and *v.* you shall.

YOULDER, *v.* to cry out.

A hound is said to *youlder*. *Yoller* in *Halliwell*.

YOULDRING, *sb.* the yellow-hammer. *Emberiza citrinella.*

YOURN, *pron.* yours.

'That's no business of *yourn*.'
Mather's Songs, 109.

YOWE, *sb.* an ewe.

YOWL, *v.* to howl.

Dogs are said to *yowl.* Rachel M—— was much disturbed by shepherds' dogs, which prevented her from sleeping. She said they 'set up such a *yew, yew, yew!*'

YOWLE FIELD.

'Another close of arrable called *Yowle Feild.*'—*Harrison.* *Youle* [yool] is found as a surname in the district.

YULE-CLOG, *sb.* a log of wood for the Christmas fire.

YUS, *adv.* yes.

ZAD, the last letter of the alphabet.

ADDENDA AND ERRATA.

ADAMFIELD, p. 1. See HARRIE below, and HARRYS STONE, *ante*.

This place is called *Adamfeilde Harrie* in the *Holmesfield Court Rolls*, and it is still so called. *Harrie* is A.S. *hearg* (pronounced *harry*) an idol, temple. Possibly *Adam* is not here a personal name, but the equivalent of *Ad-holm*, shortened into *Ad-ham*, *Ad-am*. That *holm* can be shortened into *ham* is shown under the word KELHAM below. *Holm* would here mean 'hill,' as in WIMBLE-HOLME, *ante*. *Ad* may be A.S. *ád*, M.E. *ad* or *od*, a funeral pyre.

ALADER STID? See LADDER STID, below.

'Whereas complaint hath been made to us by Godfrey Sykes about a parcell of land in the posesion of Isack Greaves we the jury doe asigne him *alader stid* or roome to get *alader* at convenyent times in the yeare asking leave of the tenant in posesion [and] not damaging his gras nor corn.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1709.

ALE FIELD, p. 3.

It should be mentioned that rents were sometimes paid in ale. 'On some land the gebur [the holder of a *yard-land*] shall pay *honey-gafol*, or some *meat-gafol*, or some *ale-gafol*.'—*Rectitudines Sing. Pers.* cited in Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 133. See HONEY FIELD, *ante*.

ALLOWAYS, *sb. pl.* aloes.

This word is interesting as showing the old pronunciation of ἀλόη when that word was first introduced into England, and as showing that the letter η was pronounced after the French or Italian manner.

ANGERUM, p. 4. Strike out 'Stratmann gives *angrom*, angustia, a narrow place.' See HANGERAM LANE, p. 101.

ANNIS FIELD, p. 4.

A high moorland field at Ringinglow is called *Annis Field*. The herb *anise* or dill cannot be intended here; and possibly not in the Ecclesfield field-name. I do not know the position of *Annis Field* in Ecclesfield. At Ringinglow *Annis* is A.S. *annis*, M.E. *annesse*, desert, wilderness. 'Like to pellicane of *annesse*,' like a pelican of the wilderness.—*Psalm* cii. 7, cited by Mätzner. An older example is given in the *New Eng. Dict.* '*a* 1000 *Guthlac*, iii. (Bosw.) *Annys* þæs westenes.'

ANNOISOME, *adj.* troublesome.

'A paine sett that no man shall put any scabbed horse or mare to the common whereby they maie bee *annoysome* or troublesome to any of his neighbors vpon paine and forfeiture of xxs.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1613. The word is not used in the dialect.

APRONFULL OF STONES [appron full o' stooans], in Bradfield.

'There is on one part of it a large *carnedde*, called by the country people *the Apronfull of Stones*, a piece of rock called the Hurkeling Stone, which forms the boundary between Broomhead Moor and Agden, and which appears to have artificial basons upon it; also a small heap of stones laid circularly at what goes by the name of the Side.' Watson in the *Archæologia*, v., p. 91 *et seq.*, cited in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 25. 'In the Charente country, arrond. Cognac, comm. Saintfront, a huge stone lies by the Ney rivulet; this the holy Virgin is said to have carried on her head, besides four other pillars *in her apron;* but as she was crossing the Ney she *let one pillar fall* into Saintfront Marsh (Mém. des antiquaires, 7, 31). According to a Greek legend, Athena was fetching a mountain from Pallene to fortify the Acropolis, but, startled at the ill news brought by a crow, she *dropt it on the way*, and there it remains as mount Lykabettos.'—Grimm's *Teutonic Mythology*, ii. 537, where see much more on this subject. Grimm relates another story about a giantess called Zechiel, who had gathered stones in her apron to build a bridge. When Thor began to thunder she was in such a fright that she fell dead, 'scattering the load of stones out of her apron higgledy-piggledy on the ground; hence come the big masses of rock there of two or three men's height.'—*Ibid.*, p. 536. Mr. Elworthy, in his *West Somerset Words*, under the word *lapful*, mentions some isolated heaps of stones, which are called the 'Devil's lapfuls.' 'It is believed,' says Mr. Elworthy, 'that they could not be removed; that whatever stones might be drawn away by day would be replaced at night. Of the particular lapful in Winsford, it is said that the devil first intended to build the bridge over the Barle, close by, with these stones, in solid masonry, and that he had brought them thus far from a long distance, when his *apron string broke*, and the stones fell where they now are.'

ARMITAGE, *sb.* a hermitage.

I have not heard this word in use, but have seen it as the spelling of 'hermitage' in a South Yorkshire deed of about 1620. Mätzner does not give an example of this variant of 'hermitage' or 'ermitage.' The surname *Armitage* occurs in Sheffield.

ASHA, a field in Holmesfield.

'In time past there hath beene a way to fetch and dryue cattell to and from a certeine close called *Asha* over and through a close called the Nether Townefeild vnto Horslegate lane, and that the same way lyeth after the hedge in the west side of the aforesaid close called Nether Townefeild.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1630. The village of Ashover in Derbyshire is often called *Asher*.

ASKE, *sb.* sharpness or crispness, as in cotton, &c.

ASKER, p. 6.

The word also means a lizard. In the Rivelin valley there are three kinds of *askers;* the running *asker*, the water *asker*, and the flying *asker*, which is the smallest.

AT, *prep.* from.

'Alice took the milk *at* him.' 'The word was *at* God, and God was the word. This was in the bigynnynge *at* God.'—*Wycl. John*, 1, 1.

ATTRIL, p. 7.

The fleeces of wool in scabbed sheep are said to be 'all of a *attril*.'

AUNCEL. See OUNSELLS, below

AWM [orm] or YAWM, *v.* to move very slowly, to saunter, to stand gaping or idling about. See YAWMAGORP, p. 290.

AWMLESS [ormless], *adj.* aimless.

Palsgrave has '*aume* or marke, *esme*.'

BADGE, *v.* to reap beans, &c., with a small hook, which is called a '*badging* hook.'

This is done by 'driving' the corn with the left hand and cutting close by the root with the hook in the right hand.

BAGE, p. 8.

It is clear from a description of the boundaries of Hathersage Moor, made about 1250, that *bage* is the same word as *bache*, a valley. The boundaries were 'de Fulwode usque ad caput de *Burbache*, et sic descendendo usque ad ductum de *Burbache* usque ad Hyggehose, et de Hyggehose [Hyggehofe?] descendendo usque ad Lightokford, et de Lightokford usque ad Paddely, et de Paddely ascendendo usque ad Levedicros [Lady's Cross], et sic de Levedicros ascendendo per divisas de Tontinley et de Dore, usque ad metas de Halumschire.'—Chartulary of *Beauchief Abbey*, quoted by Pegge, p. 167. *Bache* is here equivalent to *ductus*, a basin or river-course. Hyggehose is now called Higgaw Tor. Lady's Cross is on the moors, about half-way between the Peacock Inn and Fox House as one travels from Sheffield.

BAG OUT, *v.* to work and dine away from home.

A man who works in the fields at a distance from home, and takes his food with him, is said to *bag out*.

BAILEY HILL, p. 9.

An authority quoted in Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, 4th ed. (1st series), p. 346, says 'the most interesting word connected with topical nomenclature is *bally*.' 'The Irish word *bailĕ*,' says Mr. Joyce, 'is now understood to mean a town or townland, but in its original acceptation it denoted simply *locus*—place or situation; it is so explained in various ancient glosses, such as those in the book of Armagh, &c.'—*Ibid.* See QUARTER, *postea*. Under the adj. *balȝ*, Mätzner refers to the Old Norse *bali*, convexitas, monticulus, a swelling, a little hill—'A lawe os hit we[re], A *balȝ* berȝ, bi a bonke, þe brymme bysyde.'—*Gaw.* 2171. As *bally* in this dialect means 'belly,' we may suppose that BALLIFIELD (*ante*, p. 9) is *belly-field*, swollen or rounded field, just as we speak of the sails of a ship as '*bellied* out' by the wind.

BALDERSTON. See BOLSTERSTONE, p. 22.

If the form *Balderston* is correct, the word may possibly be connected with *Baldr*, the Phœbus Apollo of the North. '*Baldr*, gen. Baldrs, reappears in the O H G. proper name *Paltar*, and in the A S. *bealdor*, *baldor*, signifying a lord, prince, king.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, i. 221. *Bealdor* is only found in poetry.

BARBER BALK, p. 10.

Mätzner gives *barbar*, Lat. *barbarus*, Gk. βάρβαρος, a foreigner, with old English examples. As the Greeks called all those who were not Greeks, or who did not speak Greek, βάρβαροι, and as the Hebrews called the rest of mankind *Goïm*, Gentiles, so our early English ancestors called the 'Celts' or aboriginal inhabitants of England, that is those who did not speak the same language as themselves, *Wealas*, or foreigners, and, as it appears, *barbars* ('*barbaris* or hethene men.'—*Mätzner*). As regards the word *balk*, see SCOTLAND BALK, above. Some fields on the high moors between Ringinglow and Dore Moor Top are called '*Barber* Fields,' and at a little distance from them is *Barber Stones*. '*Barber Balk* is high ground, contiguous to the Rotherham and Wortley High Road, and north of Kimberworth Church. The *balk* is the Roman road, on which stand two or three cottages; the *balk* is here very distinct, and a foothpath runs along the top of it.'—Guest's *Rotherham*, p. 616. In my opinion these places were not named after the surname 'Barber,' the word being the old English 'barbar' or foreigner.

BARRING-OUT, p. 11.

At Stannington the boys used to say:—

Bar, master, bar; bar for a pin;
If you won't give us holiday we won't let you in.

The *barring-out* took place on May eve, the last day of April.

BATTER, *v.* to taper. The word is used by masons to express the tapering of a wall.

BAWSON, p. 12.

A small farmhouse in Bradfield is called *Bawson Hall*. The word is applied to any ugly thing. 'What a *bawson* you've made of it.'

BEACON ROD, p. 12.

It is now called *Beeton Rod Farm*. There is a '*Beeton* farm' near Stannington. *Beacon* seems to be the correct form, the name being evidence that a beacon fire was sometimes lighted there.

BEAR CROFT, a field at Ughill in Bradfield, where bear-baitings were formerly held.

BEAR-STAKE, *sb.* a square block of wood put under a grinder's 'driving belt' to keep it steady.

BEBBYBECK, p. 13.

Bebby, to drink, occurs in Roxburghshire.

BEDLAMS or RELIEVO, a game played by boys.

A number of boys, for example ten, agree to play at this game, and sides are picked. Five, for example, play on each side. A square is chalked out on a footpath by the side of a road, which is called the *den*. Five of the boys remain by the side of the den, one of whom is called the *tenter*. The *tenter* has charge of the *den*, and he must always stand with one foot in the den and the other upon the road. The remaining five boys go out to field, it being agreed beforehand that they shall only be allowed to run within a prescribed area, or in certain roads or streets. As soon as the boys who have gone out to field have reached a certain distance—there is no limit

prescribed—they shout '*Relievo*,' and upon this signal the four boys standing by the side of the *den* pursue them, leaving the *tenter* in charge of the *den*. When a boy is caught he is taken to the *den*, where he is obliged to remain, unless the *tenter* puts both his feet into the *den*, or takes out the one foot which he ought always to keep in the *den*. If the *tenter* is thus caught tripping the prisoner can escape from the *den*. If during the progress of the game one of the boys out at field runs through the *den* shouting '*Relievo*,' without being caught by the *tenter*, the prisoner is allowed to escape and join his comrades at field. If one of the boys out at field is tired and comes to stand by the side of the *den*, he is not allowed to put his foot into the *den*. If he does so the prisoner calls out 'There are two *tenters*,' and escapes if he can. When all the boys out at field have been caught and put into the *den*, the process is reversed, the boys who have been, as it were, hunted taking the place of the hunters. Sometimes the cry is '*Delievo*' and not '*Relievo*.' One or two variations occur in the playing of this game. Sometimes the *tenter* instead of standing with one foot in the *den* stands as far off the prisoner as the prisoner can spit. The choosing of sides is done by tossing. Two boys are selected to toss. One of them throws up his cap crying 'pot or lid,' which is equivalent to 'heads and tails.' If, when a prisoner is caught, he cries out 'Kings' or 'Kings to rest' he is allowed to escape. The game is a very rough one. As regards *den*, cf. '*den*, hydynge place.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

BELLY-BUTTON, *sb.* the navel.

BENTY, p. 15.

Benty hough [hoff] is the name of a small farm and a few cottages above Oughtibridge.

BILE, *sb.* a boil, a sore.

The old and correct form of the word.

BIRTLE-FIELD, p. 18.

'But, or *bertel*, or bysselle (bersell, P.), *Meta.*'—*Prompt. Parv.* Mätzner, quoting the *Prompt.* under the word *but*, explains it as a mark, and quotes Palsgrave: 'Butte to shote at, *butte*.' It will be seen on p. 5 that 'Archer Field' occurs in Ecclesall.

BLACK ACRE, p. 18.

The county of Derby is 'in the north and west hilly, with a *black* and mossy barren ground; which two differing natures of soile are divided by the river Derwent. And this is in some places stained black with the soile and earth it passeth by.'—Childrey's *Britannia Baconica:* or, the Natural Rarities of England, Scotland, and Wales, 1661, p. 111.

BLARE, *v.* to put out the tongue. See SLARE.

'I *bleare* with the tongue, *je tire la langue.*'—*Palsgrave.*

BLAST, p. 19.

It means an ulcer, abscess, or gathering of pus in the thumb or the fingers.

BLATE, *v.* to bleat. A.S. *blǽtan*, M.E. *bleten.*

BLIG, *sb.* a 'snob,' a cad.

BLOA [blore], *adj.* purple, bluish-purple.

The livid mark on the flesh which follows a hard blow is said to be *bloa.* Cf. the surname *Blore.*

BLOSSOM, *sb.* a lively girl, a hussy.

BLUB, *v.* to cry, to weep.

BOAR MEADOW, in Holmesfield.

'George Newbold for stubbing wood in *Bore Meadowe* xiijs. iiijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1602.

BOKE FIELD, in Ecclesfield, p. 21. See BULKE, below.

BOLE DOLES, fields in Holmesfield, 1588.

BOLE WORKS. See BOLE HILL, p. 21.

'A paine set that noe *person* or *persons* shall digg, hack, or break upp any old *bole works* upon the commons or lord's wast within this manor upon payne for every such offence six shillings eight pence.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1669.

BOLSOVER HILL, p. 22.

The suffix *over*, which occurs in *Ashover* (Domesday *Essovre*) and other local names, is A.S. *ófer*, *obr*, a bank, or *hofer*, *hofr*, a hump, *gibbus*. Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, pp. 580, 643. See GIBB KNOWLE. Bolsover in Derbyshire is *Belesovre* in Domesday. The meaning therefore seems to be *bæles-hofr*, the hill of the blazing pile, or bale fire. See the account of *Bell hag* in the Introduction.

BOOSE-STAKE, p. 22. It is sometimes called the *boost-stake.*

BOOTH, p. 23.

Booths in this district are, I am told, usually on high, cold ground, as, *e.g.*, Fulwood Booth. In a townsong (see TOWNSONG) it was said that

Old Billy M—— at Fulud *Booth*
Stands all weathers, rough and smooth.

The hamlet of Edale in Derbyshire is divided into five large farms called *booths* or vaccaries. Lysons' *Derbyshire*, p. 73. 'Deyrye, androchianum, *vaccaria.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 117. If booth is equivalent in meaning to vaccary, it here means a 'dairy,' or perhaps a 'cowhouse.'

BOSH, *sb.* a cooling trough in a blacksmith's shop.

BOYBROOKE LANE, in Holmesfield, 1620.

BRAZIL [brazzil], *sb.* iron pyrites.

A man spoke of a piece of steel as being 'as hard as *brazil.*' 'As hard as *brazil*' is a phrase often heard in Sheffield.

BREE, *sb.* the gad-fly.

'*Oestrum* [æstrus=gad-fly] a *brese.*'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 598, 44. '*Bezer.* A cow to run up and down, holding up her taile, when the *brizze* doth sting her.' '*Bezet. Aller à Sainct Bezet.* To trot, gad, runne, or wander up and downe, like one that hath a *brizze* in his tayle.'—*Cotgrave.*

BREND WOOD, p. 25. Mr. Blackie mentions German '*brand*, a place cleared of wood by burning; *e.g.*, Eber-brand and Ober-brand (the upper clearing); Newen-brand and Alten-brand (the old and new clearing).' P. 28.

BRIGHTSIDE, p. 26.

Bateman opened a barrow upon Lapwing Hill, near Brushfield, in Derbyshire, which was the burial-place of an Anglo-Saxon warrior. From a footnote appended to an account of this discovery, it appears that, in 37 Elizabeth, Brushfield is mentioned as '*Brighterighefield* (Brightric's Field), otherwise Brushefielde.'—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 70. The following are additional old spellings of Brightside: *Brekesherth*, 25 Hen. VIII., *Berkesherth*, 1537, *Brekysherth*, 1538. Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the *Academy*, 17 March, 1888, derives Brixton, in Lambeth (O.E. *Bricsi-stan*), from the O.E. personal name *Briht-sige*.

BROACH, *v.* to roughly hew stones, as a mason does when he first chips them.

BROWARD, *sb.* the brim of a hat.

People speak of 'hat *browards*.' See BREWERS, p. 26.

BUCK, a call used by a carter or a ploughman to his horse, meaning 'come here!'

BUCKA HILL, p. 30.

'A payne sett that Thomas Haslam Reonald Thorpe & Edmund Cartledge and their partners shall fill vpp certaine colepittes by them lately made att the Carr & *Buckca hill* in Holmesfield &c.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1649.

BUFF, *sb.* a child's game, p. 30. An inferior version of this is given in Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, 1886, p. 158.

BULKE, p. 31.

'*Bolke* or hepe, cumulus, acervus.'—*Prompt. Parv.* Old Norse *bûlki*, stones. The 'heap' may be a burial mound. Mätzner gives the forms *bulke* and *bolke*.—Cf. BOKEFIELD, p. 21.

BUN, *sb.* the wooden bar of a harrow, into which the teeth are fixed. *Bun*=bound? See p. 32.

A harrow is said to be 'a four *bun* harrow,' 'a six *bun* harrow,' &c., according to the number of bars of which it is composed.

BURNGREAVE, p. 33.

The meaning is 'burnt grove' as in William of Palerne, 3633. 'A fersche ost hem to help hastili þer come þat was abuschid þer biside in a *brent greue*.'

BURNING OF COMMONS.

'As their has been complaints made a pain set for breaking and *burning the common* to help their land whosoever shall offend shall forfeit to the lord of the manor.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1756.

BUSK, *v.* to kiss.

BUTTON LANE, p. 34. Cf. the adjacent *Button Hill.*

'*Lolium*, boþen; *et cetera adulterina genera*, and oðre lyðre cynn.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 179, 44. '*Hoc lollium, hoc git*, kokylle.'—*Ibid.*, 787, 31. 'Hec menoloca, a bothun.'—*Ibid.*, 707, 19. Mätzner gives examples under the word *boton*, &c. (our *button*). He thinks that the word is hardly the name of any particular plant. The word occurs several times in Chaucer's *Romaunt of the Rose*, as 'to se the *botham* faire and swote So freshe sprange out of the rote,' 3009.

'For me to cüren no thyng I knewe,
Save the *bothom* bright of hewe,
Wheron was sett hoolly my thought.' l. 2959.

In the *Sprachproben*, 1, 1, 346, Mätzner explains *the bothom* as 'the bud,' and says that it means the rosebud in the passage last quoted. *Button* in *Button Lane* is, I think, the corn cockle, in Low Dutch, according to Gerard (*Herball*, ed. 1633, p. 1086), 'corne roosen.' Gerard says 'when the flowers be vaded there follow round knobs or heads full of blackish seed,' and he sarcastically remarks of the herb itself, 'the place of his growing, and time of his flowring, are better knowne then desired.'

BYRLEYMEN.

'*Byrleymen* ellected by the bealyffe and jury for this present yeare 1626 are Rodger North and Robert Woodhouse.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls.*

BY THE MASS, p. 35.

It is usually pronounced '*by t' mess.*'

'*By t' mess*, a fine man in a garden and can't dig!'

CADDLE, *v.* to cower, to crouch, to hide. Cf. CROODLE, p. 304.

'To *caddle* under a hedge.'

In Sheffield the verb to *cower* is pronounced *cahr*, and so *caddle* is the frequentative of *cower.*

CAKES OF BREAD, a heap of stones between *Darrand* (Derwent) Edge in Bradfield and Derwent.

CALLOW, *adj.* unfledged.

CAMPFIELD, p. 36.

The following lines occur in Tusser (December's Husbandry):—

In meadow or pasture, to grow the more fine,
Let *campers* be *camping* in any of thine;
Which if ye do suffer, when low is the spring,
You gain to yourself a commodious thing.
Mavor's ed. 1812, p. 64.

In a note the editor observes: '*Camping*, or playing at football, is no doubt useful, on green swerd, to settle the roots of plants, and to destroy moss.'

CANGLE, a piece of land in Unston, in Dronfield parish.

It is mentioned in Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 121. Halliwell has '*cantle*, a corner or angle; a small piece or portion of anything.' *Eschantiler* to breake into *cantles*, or to cut the corners or edges off.' '*Eschantillon*, a small *cantle* or corner peece.'—*Cotgrave.*

CANTLE, *v.* to fall over.

'Now mind it doesn't *cantle*.'

CANYERS, p. 37.

Mr. Blackie mentions Gadhelic *ceann*, a head, a point, a promontory—in topography *kin* or *ken*, *e.g.*, *Kinnaird's* Head (the point of the high headland). See KANYER, p. 121. On a tombstone in Bradfield churchyard I noticed the spelling *Canyards* in 1763.

CAP, p. 37.

I have been told that there was formerly this saying in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—'Thou *caps* Bogey, and he *capped* the Devil.'

CARTER KNOWLE, p. 38. See QUARTER, below.

Cf, '*Carter* Stones Ridge' on the top of Bradfield Moors.

CARTLEDGE, p. 38.

'*Curtlage*, or gardeyn, *Olerarium*, *curtilagium*.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

CAST, *v.* to vomit.

CATTY CROFT, in Stannington.

'*The Caddy Croft*, 2a. 2r. 3p.'—Advt. in *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, April 7, 1888. I am told that *Catty Croft* is the correct form. There is a place called *Catty Side* near Brookfield, Hathersage. See CADE-LAMB, p. 35. 'Hec cenaria, a *cad*.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 698, 26. Mätzner explains *cad*, *kod*, as a young lamb. Perhaps *cade*=caddi, the final *e* being anciently sounded. *Catty Lane* adjoins *Catty Croft*. Both *Catty Croft* and *Catty Side* are on hillsides. See CAT CROFT, p. 38.

CAUSEY, p. 39.

There is a long *causey* from Sandygate to Stanedge Rocks, and traces of this can still be seen at Mitham Bridge in Derbyshire. It extended to Manchester in the time when pack-horse roads were in use. 'A *causie*, strata, vel via dilapidata.'—*Withals*. Dom William de Gringley, of Beauchief, 'edificavit cameram que vocatur Grenlyf Chawmbur, et *causey* magni stagni usque Norberne.'—Addy's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 58. 'John White made a solid and firm *causey* from Rood Green all down Honey Lane.'—White's *Antiq. of Selborne*, letter vi. In Sheffield the word is, correctly in my opinion, applied to the paved and raised footpath by the side of a road, and hence to any footpath adjoining a road. The modern 'causeway' is, of course, a barbarism.

CAVE IN, *v.* to yield, give away.

CAWMIN [cormin], *adj.* awkward, ungainly.

'As *cawmin* as a cow in a cage.'

CHADS, *sb. pl.* the imperfect ends of stuffs, &c., after weaving. See CHATS, p. 40.

CHARLES CLOUGH, p. 40.

The earthwork near Hathersage, which appears on maps as *Carls Wark*, is pronounced *Charles Wark*.

CHECK, *sb.* a square or a square pattern upon anything.

Homespun linen for bed-hangings, &c., is often made in blue and white squares like a chessboard. It is then said 'to be in *checks*,' or *checked*.

CHOIL (1), p. 42.

Stratmann and Mätzner give M.E. *chivelen*. 'As a letheren purs Lolled hise cheekes, Wel sidder than his chyn, Thei *chyveled*.'—*Piers Plowman*, 2855. It seems to mean to wrinkle, pucker, to form notches or indentations. Mätzner says that Stratmann compares *chivel*, a small slit or rent, with the word *chivelen*. I do not, however, find it in his Dictionary. *Choil* is equivalent to *chivel;* the *choil* of a knife being a small slit.

CHOKKER, *v.* to choke.

Water is said to be *chokkered* in its progress through a pipe when it is impeded by earth, stones, &c. Mätzner, under the word *chokeringe*, gives only one instance of this word from the *Owl and Nightingale*, 502: 'Ac pipest al so doth a mose, Mid *chokeringe*, mid stevne hose.' 'Mid *chokeringe*' means with choking, with choking voice.

CINGLET, p. 43. It has been suggested to me that this word is the antithesis of *doublet*, and that, therefore, the proper spelling is *singlet*.

CISIL [sisil] FIELD, in Totley.

Nar Cisil and *Far Cisil* field are on the Totley Hall estate, near *Brest barn*. M.E. *chesil, chesel, chisel*, sand, gravel?

CIVER HILL, p. 43. The word is pronounced both *Seaver*, *Seiver*, and *Saiva*.

It may be the Old Norse *Sif*, genitive *Sifjar*, the wife of Thôrr. Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, i. 309, where see more about her.

CLAM (2), p. 43. I am told that the more usual form is *clamp*.

CLARISTILE FLATT, p. 44.

Gerard, in his *Herball*, ed. 1633, p. 770, describes a plant called 'wilde *clarie*, or oculus christi.' It 'groweth wilde,' he says, 'in diuers barren places, almost in euery country.' 'Broad leaued *clarie* hath a square stalke some cubite high, hairy, firme, and iointed.' *Stile* = stalk.

CLEAR, p. 44.

One of the variants of *claw* given by Mätzner is *clea*.

CLOGG FIELD, p. 45. M.E. *clogge*, a trunk, stump, block.

CLOSE-TUPP.

'A pain set that any person or persons that shall keep any ridgell or *close tupp* upon the moor or common from the first day of September untill the last day of December each person for each offence three shillings and four pence.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1751. See RIDGELL TUPP, below.

CLOUT, *sb.* a plate of iron nailed to the wooden axletree of a cart to prevent wear and tear.

'COALING WOODS.'

'The jury doe amercy Mr. William Wright for cutting and *coaleing woods* in Thomas Parker grounds contrary to the custome of this mannor xxs.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1633. 'Item they doe amercy Henry Dam for cutting and *coleing woodes* in his own grounds contrary to the custome of this mannor iijs. iiijd.'—*Ibid.* See WOOD COLLIER, *ante*.

COB, *sb.* a heap of hay thrown together ready for the wagon. It is identical in meaning with *quoil* or *coil*, *q.v.*

COBNAR WOOD, p. 46.

Cf. M.E. *copenere*, *copinere*, a lover, paramour.

'Tweie children, oon liche to hire housbonde, and þe oþere to þe *copenere*.' *Trevisa*, ii. 199. Cf. CUCKOLD-HAVEN, p. 57.

COCKER, *sb.* the man who *cocks* or *coils* up hay in a field.

'A *coker*, autumpnarius.'—*Cath. Angl.*

COCKWALK, *sb.* a fine or blackmail levied on a man who courts a woman residing out of the limits of his own parish. The usual amount paid is one shilling.

'They made me pay *cockwalk* when I went courting to Thurgoland.' The word is also used in North Derbyshire. If this be a survival of an ancient practice or custom, it would appear that neither exogamy nor marriage by capture were usual, at a remote period, in this district, but that, on the contrary, the villagers, or what is much the same thing, the tribal settlements, did not in general marry outside the limits of their own kindred by blood. I have myself noticed a sort of rivalry or hostile spirit amongst the villages of North Derbyshire. The boys of one parish will attack other boys who live in a neighbouring parish, and abuse them. As to marriage by capture, see *Judges*, c. xxi. Gascoigne, who was born at Hunslet, near Leeds, states in his *Liber Veritatum*, ed. Rogers, 1881, p. 219, that wives should be from one's own country, and he refers to *Numbers*, c. xxxvi. Verse 6 has these words: 'This is the thing which the Lord doth command concerning the daughters of Zelophehad, saying, Let them marry to whom they think best; only to the family of the tribe of their father shall they marry.'

CODDLER, p. 48. Compare 'pot-*boiler*.'

COIL or QUOIL, *v.* to make into large heaps.

To *coil* hay is to throw a number of haycocks together, ready for the wagon, and to secure the hay from rain. See KEIL, p. 122.

COLD-ASTON, p. 49.

Cold-Aston in Gloucestershire is called *Æastune* in an early charter. 'In loco quem dicunt *Æt Eastune*.'—*Cartul. Saxon*, i. 239. The date is A.D. 716—743. There is no mention of *Cold*. See COALING WOODS and WOOD-COLLIER.

CORKE WALLS, p. 51.

'*Calke* or chalke, erye. *Calx*, *creta*.'—*Prompt. Parv.* The place is now called *Corker Walls*. A.S. *cealc*, chalk, lime? If this is the derivation it is difficult to understand the second syllable in *Corker*; the place being now called *Corker Walls*.

COURT GREAVE.

'Memorandum that [it] is this day unanimusly agreed to have a *court greave* estabilisht among us, as for want of this the liberty [h]as suffered great inconvenices; wherefore we have unanimusly chosen Richard Gregory for our *court greave*, and desiers the stuard will establish and confirme the same.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1739.

CRAB LAY, land which is self-seeded, untouched, unmanaged, out of husbandry.

In Totley *crab fallow* is land which has been cultivated or sown one year and left fallow until late in the next year, so that it becomes overgrown with weeds. *Crabby*, ill-tempered, occurs in the dialect.

CRAM CAKE, *sb.* a cake made of oatmeal or other coarse meal for feeding fowls.

'*Cram Kake*, collirida, laganum.'—*Cath. Angl.*

CRESWICK, a hamlet in Ecclesfield. See p. 54.

Creswyk in 1340. Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, 406. Eastwood says the name admits of easy derivation from A.S. *cerse*, *crese*, or *cress*, a plant with which the locality may have at one time abounded. It is rather A.S. *cróh*, *cros*, *crous*, a twig (Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 644), and *wíc*, a dwelling. *Creswick* would thus be a house made of or fenced about by wattles or twigs. The surname *Cresseville*, a very ancient one in Ecclesfield, appears to be the same word. Cf. CHATTERHOUSE, p. 40. In the *Prompt. Parv.*, *creyste* is used in the sense of *porca*, balk, ridge.

CRIMEKER, p. 54.

More probably the word means 'crooked acre' from M.E. *crumb*, *croum*. 'All þat ohht iss wrang & *crumb* shall effnedd beon & rihhtedd.'—*Orm.* 9207. 9653. See CRIMBLES, p. 54.

CROMWITHEY, p. 55.

M.E. *crumb*, crooked, and *wiðie*, a willow.

CROODLE or CRUDDLE, *v.* to cower, to bend down.

DAFT, *v.* to blow out.

'Nah, mind, Mary, or t' wind 'll *daft* t' candle out.'

DAGGING SHEARS, *sb. pl.* shears used for clipping or cutting away the dirty parts of a sheep's fleece.

The dirty part of the fleece is that which *dags* or hangs down. See DAG, p. 58.

DANSLAKE, p. 59. Read *Danslaske.*

DAY-STONE, p. 60.

All rocks or stones that are visible on the surface are *day-stones*. The common lands in Rivelin are covered with *day-stones*.

DAYTAL, p. 60.

'Godfrey Turner saith upon oath that about 40 years agoe being *daytall-man* to Mathias Webster at Cartledge he made and repair'd the fence betwixt

the Gorse and Cartledge lane, and his master ordered him to leave a gatestead unwalled being the road through the gorse to the Piletough.' (*Piletoughe* in 1778.)—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1770.

DAWROYD, p. 60.

'The *Dawfield*' in Holmesfield, 1588.

DEAVE, *v.* to deafen. See p. 61.

'A clapper tongue would *deave* a miller.'

DEFENCE, *v.* to fence.

'Every one that is accoustomed to *defence* and hedge Smeaklyffe, &c.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1606. The word is not now used.

DEMISE, *v.* to refuse. Perhaps a clerical error.

'A paine sett that all costomeary tennants that *demise* to come to the lords miln without showing a lawfull cause shall pay to the lord of the mannor three shillings and fourpence.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1760. It afterwards occurs as '*deny* to come.' The word is not now known.

DIDDLE, *v.* mingere.

The following nursery rime occurs in the district—

Diddle, diddle, dumpling; my son John
Went to bed with his breeches on;
One stocking off, and one stocking on,
Diddle, diddle, dumpling, my son John.

DIRTY, *adj.* full of weeds.

Land which is full of weeds is said to be *dirty*.

DOBBIN CART, p. 62.

This is a three-wheeled cart drawn by horses in traces.

DOB FERN, the name of three fields in Stannington.

See DOB HOOLE and DOB CAR, pp. 62, 63.

DODWORTH, p. 63.

Mr. Blackie has: '*Dodd* (Scand.) a hill with a round top.'

DOG-TREE, *sb.* the 'snow-ball tree' or guelder rose.

DORBROOKES, fields in Holmesfield.

'The three *Dorbrookes* and the Holmes.' 'The further *Durbrookes* and the holmes.'—*Court Rolls*, 1654.

DOWER, CUSTOM OF, in Holmesfield.

The following extracts from the *Holmesfield Court Rolls*, of the year 1663, show the curious and inconvenient way in which dower was given to a widow in this manor:—

'Wee the jury p*r*esent and say that whereas at two seuerall courts formerly held within this mannor it hath beene found by the homagers that Mary the relict of William Bvrton gent, and now the wife of George Milnes gent, ought by the custome of this mannor to haue for her dower the third p*ar*t of all the coppyhould lands and tenemen*t*s which the said Will. died

seized of within this mannor accordynge to the custome of this mannor dureinge the terme of her naturall life, and therefore accordinge to the custome of this mannor wee the homage doe hereby assigne and sett forth her third p*ar*t as followeth, (viz^{t}) Of the meseage house in the tenure of Geor. Milnes gent wee assigne her the ould parler, the kitchen, the chamber ou*er* the ould parler, the chamber ou*er* the buttery, two lyttle chambers ou*er* the kitchen, three garrotts above the said chambers, the brewhouse and chamber ou*er* it, the dayry and pastry, and chambers ou*er* them, and that passage ouer the stairefoote from the kitchen to the said ould parler, and the whole stairecase. Also wee assigne her the passage leadinge from the kitchen dore betwixt the new buildinge and the slaughter house end, and soe through betwixte the new buildinge and the meale-house and soe alonge the vpper side of the fould through the dore att the vpper end of the stable into the streete or highway.

'Alsoe of the outhouseinge belonginge to the said messwage wee assigne her the new wainehouse, the chamber ou*er* it, the cowhouse next to the said wainehouse, and that p*ar*t of the barne where the hay now lyeth betwixte the said waynehouse and the oxhouse fodderinge place, where there hath beene an ould p*ar*titi*o*n, and that baye of the corne barne next to the aforesaid cowhouse, and three yards in length all the bredth ouer the thrashinge floore joyneinge to the aforesaid bay, beinge the east end of the barne and the west end of the stable, to a cvpple beame next to the vpper doore, and the assehouse at the waynehouse corner. Alsoe of the orchards, gardens, yards, and backsides belonginge to the said messuage wee assigne her the lyttle garden or orchard of the west side the kitchen and buttery, and all the north side of the vpp*er* yarde, a lyne beinge drawne from the north-west corner of the greate garden to the middle ashe of the three ashes standinge by the cragge way wall, beinge the next three ashes to the Castle Hill; and a passage of three yards broade from the kitchen dore to the said vpp*er* yarde, and that p*ar*te of the nether yarde which lyeth on the south side, a line beinge drawne from the slaughterhouse corner to an appletree, and soe to a plumbe tree, and soe to the corner of the house of office, and also to haue free lib*er*tie, and free ingresse, egresse, and regresse through the fould to the said outhouseinge for cattle, corne, and hay, and all other carriages whatsoever. Alsoe of Fanshawegate house and farme we assigne for her third p*ar*te the parler belowe thentry with the chambers ouer it, and free libertie way and passage in by and through the said entry into and from the said parler for her and her assignes; the greate barne of the west side the fould with free lib*er*tie, way, and passage through the fould into and from the said parler and barne.' [Then follows a partition of lands.]

In 1665 the homagers found that Anne the relict of Thomas Haslam, and then the wife of Edward Sudbury, was by the custom entitled to her thirds, and they did 'assigne and sett forth her third p*ar*t as followeth, viz^{t}. off the messuage house in the tenure of Edward Sudbury wee assigne vnto her the foure chambers over the parlour, butteryes and dayrey, and the stayrecases therevnto leadinge, and the doore opening into the said stayrecases, on the north side of the house forth of the croftes, and the old kitchen with a little roome adioyneing to the north end of the same (reserving power for the heyre to heate and bake in one or both the ovens in the sayd old kitchen when just or needfull occasion shall bee for the same), and to have a way forth of the lane betweene the old and new kitchens into the sayd old kitchen, and into the stayrecase in att the doore of or on the north side of the house aforesayd. For her third part of the outhouseing wee assigne her the bay of the barne aboue the threshing floore, and the oxehouse therevnto adioyneing, and the balkes over the sayd oxehouse, and the one half of the threshing floore, and all the stable, with free ingresse and egresse through the court to the sayd stable; allso the east end of the swinehull, and the henhouse over itt;

allso the west end of the fold from the oxehouse east dore cheeke containeing five yards from the said dore cheeke to the barne dores, and from the said dore cheeke to the standhecke stoope, and from thence to the wall (by a direct line) adioyneing to the lane southward; and allso halfe of that quarter of the garden next to the old kitchen, and the yard called the bleaching yard, as itt is now fenced forth, and free liberty forth of Horsleygate lane with all manner of carriages into the Hemplane, and from thence vnto the aforesaid north dore, and bleaching yard dore, and foure yards square from the sayd dore after the bleachin yard wall side eastward to lay fewell in; and the killne and killnehouse every third day if she haue use for itt, and one third of the waynehouse.' [Then follows an apportionment of lands.]

DRONFIELD, p. 66. See KNOT below.

It is possible that Dronfield may mean *Thornfield*, all the old spellings being either *Dron* or *Drane*. Thus *Hordron* means 'white thorn.' A.S. þorn is O.H. Germ. dorn, which would become *dron* as in *Hor-dron*. *Thornfield* is, in my opinion, by far the most probable derivation of *Dronfield*.

DROWN THE MILLER, to put too much water into the flour in bread-making.

DUB or DUB-HOLE, *sb.* a puddle of water.

DUMMELLY, *sb.* a term of endearment applied to a child.

A fat little girl at Norton about five years old was called *dummelly*. A dwarf is said to be 'reht als ein *dûmelle* lanc,' or a thumb long. 'Hence in fairy tales *däumling* (thumbling, petit poucet) indicates a dwarfish figure.'—Grimm's *Teut. Mythology*, ii. 449, 450.

DUNGWORTH, a place in the chapelry of Bradfield.

M.E. *dung*, a vault under ground, a pit, a hole. A.S. *ding*, a prison. *Mätzner*. *Worth*=A.S. weorðig, a close, farm, homestead. *Dungworth*, therefore, is either 'pit dwelling' or 'pit enclosure,' probably the former. Cf. GRUB HOUSE, *ante*, p. 98.

DUNNEKIN, *sb.* a privy.

Donnick in Elworthy's *West Somerset Words*. E.D.S.

DURS. 'By the *durs*' is an old oath in Stannington. A.S. *þyrs*, O. Icel. *þurs*, a giant, demon.

DWARIDEN HOUSE, p. 68.

'*Dvergmâl* (sermo nanorum) is the ON. term for the echo; a very expressive one as their calls and cries resound in the hills, and when man speaks loud the dwarf replies, as it were, from the mountain.'—Grimm's *Teut. Mythology*, ii. 452. Grimm says that dwarfs border on the smith-heroes and smith-gods (Wielant, Vulcan), and he says that 'all or most of the dvergar in the Edda are cunning smiths. This seems the simplest explanation of their black sooty appearance, like that of the cyclopes.'—*Ibid.*, p. 447.

EAKLEY BANK, in Totley.

It is called *Eakley*, *Ickley*, and *Akley*. In a charter dated 805 are the words 'Hæc cartula scripta est in loco ubi nominatur *aclaeh*.'—Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 455. *A'c-lêah*=oak meadow, Ockley.

EAR-MARK, *sb.* a hole cut in the ear of a sheep, calf, &c., to distinguish it from other animals.

This is necessary when the cattle of several persons are put out to *giste* in a park.

EMLANDS, p. 70. A great place for bilberries.

Emlands and *Emlin Moor* (p. 70), in Bradfield, may possibly be derived from the Norse giant Ymir, the first created, out of whose enormous body were engendered earth, water, mountain, and flood. See Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, ii. p. 532. *Emlin* is pronounced *Imlin* in Bradfield.

ENAKER, p. 70. See HEN HOLE, p. 107.

END, a suffix in local names.

About Sheffield I find *Wards-end*, *Hollins-end*, *Neeps-end*, &c. M.E. *ende* sometimes means 'country,' 'land.' Examples are given by Mätzner.

EVENTREE LANE, p. 70. See IVIN, p. 117.

Eventree may be *iven-tree*, ivy tree, or a tree covered with ivy.

EVIL EYE.

A farm-servant upon being well stared at by his master, who kept one eye shut, fainted. When he came to his senses he was asked why he had fainted. He replied that his master had 'got the *evil eye*.' Nescio quis teneros *oculus* mihi fascinat agnos.—Virg. *Ecl.* 3, 103.

EWE FORTH. See EWE FIELD, p. 71. Ewe=yew.

'Item a payne sett that Christopher Wood and Robert Outrem shall cut their hedges for troblinge of any cartes or carriages between the *ewe forth* and the side lane head, &c.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1598. '*Ewe* flatts,' 1599. '*Ewe* Wood,' 1613. 'An *ewe* tree, *taxus*.'—*Withals*.

EY, a suffix in local names.

See OAKNEY, p. 161. From 'Oaken herst' it is clear that this word is *Oaken-ey*, *ey* being A.S. *ig*, an island. It may mean a 'homestead island.' Of the suffix *ey*, Mr. Hervey, in the *Wedmore Chronicle*, i., p. 211, says: 'You will find it very often at the end of names in the Marsh district. Marchey, Godney, Rodney, and many others, are all bits of rising ground in the moors, and so they are islands.

FAIRY RING, a circle of bright green grass, often seen in meadows.

The circle is greener and fresher than the surrounding grass. I am told that these *fairy rings*, which are well known, are caused by the 'joking' of partridges, who sit in a ring all night, and manure the ground. See JOKE. 'Fairy rings . . . are now known to result from the outspreading propagation of a particular agaric or mushroom.'—Chambers' *Book of Days*, i. 671.

FAKE, *v.* to make up, to invent.

'A *faked* up story.'

FELT, *v.* to hide.

The game of 'Hide and seek' is called '*felt* and laite.' 'Let's *felt* and lait.' See LAIT, *postea*.

FENCE, p. 73.

Probably *fens*, the place being very marshy and flooded in winter.

FEND, *v.* to feed quietly and contentedly.

A farmer will say, when cattle are grazing contentedly, 'They're *fending* rarely.'

FETCH UP, *v.* to gain flesh after having been reduced in weight by an illness.

'He'll soon *fetch* it *up* again.'

FIDDLER'S ELBOW, a place on Hathersage Moor, a little to the north of Higger Tor.

'Like a *fiddler's elbow* means going in and out.'—Darlington's *Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, p. 187.

FINGEREM STONE, p. 74.

As *th* often becomes *f* in this dialect *Fingerem* doubtless represents *thingerem*. *Fingerem Stone* is a heap of stones near a place marked on the Ordnance Map as 'Parson's House,' but on the opposite side of the road. The Ælfric Vocab. (10th century), *Wright-Wülcker*, 155, 30, has '*sacerdos*, sacerd, *uel* cyrcþingere,' and in the next line '*clericus*, preost, *uel* þingere.' About 300 yards from *Fingerem Stone* is a circle, which I have described in the Introduction.

FLASKET, p. 75.

This word also means a small barrel with a handle used by labourers for carrying their beer to the harvest field.

FLAUGHTER, *v.* to frighten.

FLEAT [fleet], *adj.* afraid, timid.

FLEER, *v.* to laugh scornfully.

FLEM, p. 76.

Connected with A.S. *flum*, M.E. *flum*, *flom*, *flem*, a flood?

FLIG, *v.* to flay.

FLIRTS, *sb.* a light housewife, a hussy.

FLITINGS, p. 77.

A variant of this word is *floatings*, which is evidently the more correct form. See FLOIT.

FLOTHERY, *adj.* fine, showy, tawdry, as applied to dress.

FLURIBALK or FLURIBOKE [fleriboke], *sb.* a flourish.

'He signed his name with a *fleriboke*.' 'Frills and *flurribalks*' is an expression commonly used to express the finery of feminine dress.

FOLLY, *sb.* p. 78. Granville Street, running from South Street to Dyers Hill, was formerly called 'The Folly,' from a foolish attempt by one whose name is forgotten to work a mine there.

FOOLE, *sb.* a foal.

'William Wynfeld for puttinge a meare and a *foole* to the more contrary to our custome hee ys amercyed vjd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1598. The present pronunciation is *foil.*

FORK MEADOW, p. 79.

Mr. Elworthy mentions 'a place at a four-cross-way on the Blackdown Hills, parish of Clayhidon, called *Forches* corner. It is a cross road.'—*West Somerset Words*, E.D.S. '*Forches*, the place where two ways or roads branch off from one.—*Devon.*' *Ibid.*

FOX FIRE, p. 80.

The word is found chiefly in North Derbyshire, and occasionally in Sheffield as meaning both the *ignis fatuus* and touchwood, or decayed wood which emits a phosphorescent light. '*Fox fire*, glos, glossis.'—*Cath. Angl.* Mr. Herrtage quotes the *Medulla* thus :—

'Glos, glossis ; lignum vetus est de nocte serenum.'

FRAMBLE, *sb.* a link of iron which connects a *cow-seal* or *cow-sole* to the *boose-stake* when cattle are tied in the stalls. *Framal*, in Lancashire, according to Halliwell.

FREENIFIELD, p. 81.

'In the Tanhäuser, as sung in Switzerland, instead of the usual dame Venus we find precisely *frau Frene*, and, acc. to Stald., i. 395, *frein* is there a collateral form of *frei*, free.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, i. 306, footnote. But cf. Fr. *frêne*, the ash-tree. Mätzner gives M.E. *fraine*, *freine*, the ash, with quotations.

GABRIELS HOUNDS, p. 83.

Gabriel here appears to represent *Hackelblock*, the Wild Hunter of Westphalia. 'Two young fellows from Bergkirchen were walking through the wood one evening to visit their sweethearts, when they heard a wild barking of dogs in the air above them, and a voice calling out between "*hoto, hoto!*" It was *Hackelblock*, the wild hunter, with his hunt. One of the men had the hardihood to mock his "hoto, hoto." *Hackelblock* with his hounds came up, and set the whole pack upon the infatuated man ; from that hour not a trace has been found of the poor fellow.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, iii. p. 921. 'The myth of the wild hunt leads us straight to Wôdan.'—*Ibid.*, iii. p. xv. In Stannington people commonly say that when one hears *Gabriels hounds* death will shortly visit the neighbourhood.

GALLAND ROYD, p. 84.

Gal may possibly be here the equivalent of *Wal.* '*Calais*,' says Dr. Taylor, 'was written indifferently Galeys or Waleys.' Wales in French is 'pays de *Galles*.' So *Galland* may be 'Welsh land,' the land of the *Bretwalas* or foreigners of Britain. French influence was considerable in Ecclesfield shortly after the Norman Conquest, the priory of this village being a dependency of the monastery of St. Wandrille in Normandy.

GAMMERSTANG, p. 85.

I am told that this word is properly applied only to women. If that is so *gammerel* can only be so applied. Both these words, therefore, would appear to be derived from *gammer.*

GANNOW, p. 85.

Grimm mentions a Celtic prophetess named *Ganna* or *Gauna*, quoting Dio Cassius, 67, 5. Γάννα (al. Γαῦνα) παρθένος μετὰ τὴν Βελῆδαν ἐν τῇ Κελτικῇ θειάζουσα. See *Teut. Myth.*, i. 96, 403. The phrase 'to be on the *ganner* hill,' *ante*, p. 85, may possibly permit the inference to be drawn that *Ganna* is related to the Roman Lucina, goddess of childbirth. Whether this be so or not, one cannot have much doubt that *Gannow* is the hill or mound of *Ganna*.

GANT [gant], *adj.* strong, lusty, well. M.E. *cant*?

'The King of Berne was *cant* and kene.'—*Minot*, p. 30, cited by Mätzner.

GAPSTEAD. See p. 85.

A girl whose lover was not acceptable to her parents said: 'I'll have him if the devil stands in the *gapstead*.'

GAUM [gorm], *v.* to notice, to acknowledge.

'I never *gormed* him' means that I passed by him without noticing or acknowledging him. See GAUMLESS, p. 86. Cf. M.E. *gom*, *gome*, Old Norse *gaumr*, attention, M.E. *ȝemen*, to observe.

GAWK-HANDED, *adj.* left-handed.

GEE, p. 87.

A carter says *gee* when he wishes his horse to move to the right, and *orve* when he means him to go to the left.

GIANT'S CHAIR, the name of a stone or rock near the Meggongin Hollow at Dore. See the map prefixed to p. lxvii in the Introduction.

I have not seen this stone or rock, and it seems to have been removed. Many people in the district, however, remember it and have mentioned it to me.

GIG FAIR, the name of a fair held at Chesterfield in May, at which servants are hired. I have heard it called a 'pleasure fair.'

Probably from M.E. *gigge*, a light woman, *fille gaie*. See Mätzner.

GILDINGSIDE, in Norton Woodseats.

In a lease dated 1454 mention is made of 'one close called the Cames, and one meadowe called *Gildingside*.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 79. King Alfred, by a deed dated 873, granted 'agellam quod nos nominamus *gilding*.' This was at Yalding, Bossingham, Kent.—Sweet's *Oldest English Texts*, p. 440.

GILL, *sb.* the jaw; the mouth?

A man who is in low spirits is said to be 'down i't *gills*.' The *g* is hard. See DOWN IN THE MOUTH, p. 65. '*Gill*, the lower jaw.'—Elworthy's *West Somerset Words*.

GILLERY, p. 88. M.E. *gilerie*, *gilrie*.

GILL YARD [jill yard], a field in Totley, near the Cross Scythes Inn.

GILT, p. 88.

In Stannington this word is applied to a female pig who has had one litter; after the second litter she is called a sow.

GINS.

'By the *gins*' is an oath sometimes used in North Derbyshire.

GIRN, *v.* to grin.

'What are ta *girnin*' at?'

GLIZZEN, *v.* to sparkle or shine.

GLYF, *sb.* a recess in a room. *Doig.*

I have not heard the word.

GODDARD HALL, near Osgathorpe.

'The water by wisshyng went vnder houses, Gosshet through *godardys* & other grete vautes, And clensit by course all þe clene cite Of filth and of feum, throughe fletyng bynethe.'—*Destr. of Troy*, 1606. Here the meaning is a pipe, goit, or canal. Cf. SPOUT HOUSE, p. 234.

GODMAN STORTH, p. 91.

Cf. Old Norse *goði*, a priest. Grimm gives instances in which 'good man' is used in the sense of priest. See the footnote in *Teutonic Mythology*, i. p. 89. On p. 174 he quotes the O.H.G. poem of Muspilli, in which the word *gotmanno* occurs, and in a footnote he gives '*gotman*, a divine, a priest?'

GOD'S SPRING, a never-failing spring of water between Han Kirk or Hound Kirk hill, in Dore, and Oxdale lodge. O.M. See the Introduction.

GOODYFIELD, p. 93.

Perhaps Old Norse *goði*, Gothic *gudja*, a priest. See GODMAN STORTH.

GORCH, *sb.* a pitcher.

The word occurs in Halliwell as *gotch*. 'A *gotch*, a large earthen drinking pot, with a belly like a jug, S.C.' [South Country].—*Bailey.*

GRAINS (1), p. 94.

Cf. *Great Grain Clough* in Bradfield. Here a stream bifurcates. Mätzner gives M.E. *grein*, *grain*, a branch, the handle of an ax, &c.

GRIFT, p. 96. Dutch *graft*, a trench. *Sewel.*

On the Derbyshire moors are little narrow valleys, worn by the water which flows down them, called *grufts*. The word means a trench, as in MARGERY GREAT GROUGH, p. 144, *great* there being probably M.E. *greot*, *greet*, gret (our *grit*), sand, grit, or the Old Norse *grjôt*, rocks, stones.

GRIMESTHORPE, p. 96.

Mr. W. H. Stevenson in the *Academy*, 17th March, 1888, derives this word from the O.N. personal name *Grimr*.

GRIMSELS, p. 96.

'Item the jurie vpon evidence giuen doe likewise find that Michaell Burton and Arthur Mower are to make a hedge in the *Grymsells* joyntly betwixt them both.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1632. 'The *Grimsell* acre.'—*Ibid.*, 1588. See MOOR GRIME, p. 151.

GRINDLESTEAD, p. 97.

Cf. A.S. *Grendil*, M.E. *Grindel*, the proper name of a giant.

GRISOMLY [graizomly], *adj.* dirty, grimy, covered with smuts.

'These sheets don't look at all nice; they look so *grisomly*.'

GROUT, *sb.* a thin mortar used for pouring into the crevices of a wall.

GRUFT. See GRIFT, p. 96, and in the Addenda.

GRUFTED, dirtied, bedaubed with mire.

'He wer *grufted* in dirt.'

Cf. '*grute*, fylthe, limus.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

GUNE, *sb.* a gun?

'The jurie present Edward Hatterley to bee deade since the last courte and that Arthur Hatterley his brother is his next heire and hath paid a *gune* for his harriott.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1636. It cannot be a *guinea*, for that coin was not then known.

HAMMER, a local name.

'Norton *Hammer*' is a little hamlet near Smithy Wood in Norton parish. I do not think it was so called on account of the tilt hammer worked in the forge there. I do not remember seeing the word in the parish register earlier than two centuries ago, yet probably the word is old. '*Hamar* means in the first place a hard stone or rock, and secondly the tool fashioned out of it.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, i. 181.

HAN KIRK BAGE, p. 101.

This place is near *Giant's Chair*, q.v. The spellings *An* Kirk and *Hound* Kirk, when associated with *Giant's Chair*, point to the fact that *Han*, *An*, or *Hound* represents A.S. *ent*, a giant. In Lower Germany and Westphalia *hüne* is a giant. Giants' tombs are called *hünebedde*, *hunebedden*, bed being commonly used for grave, the resting-place of the dead. 'The poets,' says Grimm, 'like to use the word [*ent*] where ancient buildings and works are spoken of: "*enta* geweorc, *enta* ærgeweorc (early work of giants), eald *enta* geweorc," Beow. 3356, 5431, 5554. Cod. exon. 291, 24, 476, 2.'—*Teutonic Mythology*, ii. 524. 'Giants were imagined dwelling on rocks and mountains, and their nature is all of a piece with the mineral kingdom: they are either animated masses of stone, or creatures once alive petrified.'—Grimm, *ut supra*, p. 532. 'Stones and rocks are weapons of the giant race; they use only stone clubs and stone shields, no swords. Hrungni's weapon is called *hein* (hone); when it was flung in mid-air and came in collision with Thôr's hammer, it broke, and a part fell on the ground; hence come all the "heinberg," whinstone rocks.'—*Ibid.*, p. 533.

HARDY, *sb.* an inverted chisel which a blacksmith puts into his anvil when he wishes to cut anything off. See HAG-IRON.

HARRIE. See HARRYS STONE, p. 102.

'A payne sett that Raphe Wheeldon suffer two foote pathes or wayes to be used att all times of the yeare as they have been accustomed through his grounds called *Adamfeilde Harrie*, the one leading from yewford bridge towards his house, after the higheway side, and thother from the said bridge leading up the Bøtham towardes the Knowles.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls. Harrie* seems to be A.S. *hearg* (pronounced *harry*) an idol or temple. '*Haruc*, like wih, includes on the one hand the notion of temple, forum, and on the other that of wood, grove, lucus. It is remarkable that the Lex Ripuar. has preserved, evidently from heathen times, *harahus* to designate a place of judgment which was originally a wood.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, i. p. 68. See ADAMFIELD, p. 1, and also in the Addenda.

HARRUST, *sb.* harvest.

Hairst in Scotland.

HASKY [asky], dry.

The hands of bricklayers are said to be *hasky* when they are covered with lime and dry.

HASTLER LAND, p. 103.

The *Prompt. Parv.* has '*hastlere*, þat rostythe mete, or roostare.' I only know the word *hastler* as mentioned in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*.

HAVERS [havvers], *sb. pl.* manners.

'He's no *havers* at all.'

HAZEL [hazzel] or HEZEL [hezzel], *adj.* light, brown, friable, easily worked, as applied to land. People speak of 'nice, *hazel* land.'

HEALD [heeld] or HILD, *v.* to raise the earth; to cover.

'To *heald* up potatoes' is to throw up the earth from the trenches upon their roots. See HILL, p. 108.

HERDINGS, a place in Norton parish. A.S. *eardung*, a dwelling-place, habitation?

Cf. M.E. *eardingstowe*, *erdingstowe*, a dwelling-þlace, from A.S. *eardian*, M.E. *earden*, *erden*, to dwell, and *stow*, a place.

HEASELL HOLE. See HAZEL, on this page.

'A payne sett that Richard Sikes throwe open an incroachment taken in at the side of *heasell hoale* before the first day of Januarie next.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1653. *Hole* is used in the sense of 'valley.' The meaning, therefore, is 'hazel valley.'

HEAVEN HOUSE, in Bradfield.

'The house where old Jeremiah Parkin of Bradfield lives called *Heaven House*, and a parlor there is called *Heaven Parlor*. It is the best public-house in Bradfield. Near Windhill, in a rock facing Barnside common, is a cave underground with just room for a man to creep in, very dry, and as big as a small room, covered at the top and sides by the rock, called also *Heaven Parlor*.'—Wilson's MS. in Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 465. Cf. A.S. *Heofenfeld*.

HECKLE, p. 105.

It also means the crest feathers of a bird or fowl. There is a saying, 'Don't set up your *heckle* at me.'

HEDER [heeder], *sb.* a male yearling sheep. See SHEDER, *ante*.

HELL HOLE, p. 106.

See more on this word, which also occurs in another part of Sheffield, in Gatty's ed. of Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 25. It was between Neepsend Vicarage and the school in Rutland road. 'Several places are named *Helleput*' (hell pit).—Grimm's *Teut. Mythology*, ii. 804. Cf. '*descensus Averni; fauces grave olentis Averni*,' and '*atri janua Ditis*' in Virg. Æn. vi. 126, 201. 'Fairy tales of the Slavs speak of an entrance to the lower world by a deep pit.'—Grimm, *ut supra*, p. 806. With '*Helles shaw*' (*ante*, p. 106) compare *Dead-shaw*, p. 61. *Hel*, the Norse goddess of Death, seems to be intended. Mätzner quotes from Allit. P., 2, 221, 'Fellen fro the fyrmament, fendez ful blake . . Hurled into *hellehole* as þe hyue swarmez.'

HEMP LANE.

'*Hemp lane* leadinge downe to Horslegate lane.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1674. 'The hempe growing vpon two *hempe lands*, parcel of the said mannor.' West's *Symboleographie*, 1647, s. 158. See HEMPER LANE, p. 106.

HENT, *v.* to stop, to run in front of and stop.

Ray has 'to *hent*, to catch a flying ball.'

HERIOT.

'The jury p*re*sent and say that John Wolstynholme ys dead synce the last court, and died seazed of one barne and hath paid for his *herriot* one meare [mare] the pryce about xls.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1602.

Oxen, cows, feather beds, and cupboards appear as heriots in this manor. The word is often written *harriott*. In 1626 an ox is valued at £4. 13s. 4d.

HERKLINSTON, p. 107.

Herkling or *Hurkling* stones in Bradfield, east of Broomhead Moors, are called on the O.M. 'Herculean Stones,' a curious interpretative corruption.

HICK, *v.* to hop or spring.

HICKING, *sb.* a small, wooden handbarrow used for lifting sacks upon the back. Sometimes called a '*hicking barrow*.'

HOB-FIELD, in Holmesfield, 1598. See HOB CROFT, p. 109.

'*Hob feild* lane' and '*Hobb-yeard*' are mentioned in the rolls *anno* 1649. The meaning of *hob* may be a fairy, as in *hob-goblin*.

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies,
That trouble our dairies.—
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.

HOLLOW MEADOWS, p. 111.

The spelling *Alameaddowes* suggests A.S. *aler*, the elder tree, and also A.S. *alh, ealh*, a temple. 'The Gothic *alhs*,' says Grimm, 'translates the Jewish-Christian notions of ναός.'—*Teut. Myth.*, i. 66.

HONESTY, *sb.* the name of a flower.

Britten and Holland, in their *English Plant Names*, give it as (1) a general name for *lunaria biennis*, and (2) as *clematis vitalba*.

HONEY FIELD, p. 111.

'The price of a swarm of bees in August was equal to the price of an ox ready for the yoke, *i.e.* ten or fifteen times its present value, in proportion to the ox. Honey had, in fact, two uses besides its being the substitute for the modern sugar—one for the making of mead, which was three times the price of beer; the other for the wax candles used in the lord's household, and on the altar of the mass.'—Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 207.

HOOEFIELD, in Holmesfield, 1632.

'One close called the *Hooefield*.' See HOOBROOKE, p. 111.

HOTCH, *v.* to examine wheat in a sieve.

When a miller wishes to examine the quality of wheat, he puts it into a sieve, and by a peculiar motion of the arm called *hotching* he causes the lighter and inferior grains of wheat to tend to the centre of the sieve. '*Hoche* or whyche, *cista, archa*.'—*Prompt. Parv.* Sir John Maundeville speaks of the Ark of the Testimony as 'that arke or *hucche*.'—*Prompt.*, p. 255.

HOUSEBOOTE.

The tenants of the manor of Holmesfield claim to 'haue and take [wood] for *howseboote*, heyboote, fyreboote, hedgeboote, cartboote, ploughboote, and for theire lymekilles.'—*Custom of the Manor of Holmesfield*, 1588.

HOUSING, buildings.

'Fanshawe gate farme with all the *houseinge* and lands therto belonginge now in tenure of Jeffrye Woostenholme.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1663. I have not heard the word used.

HUB or HUBBLE, *v.* to make a small haycock.

HUB or HUBBLE, *sb.* a small haycock.

HUDDER, *sb.* a protecting or covering sheaf in a *stook*.

HURLEFIELD, p. 115. See WHIRLOW.

Hurle appears to be the equivalent of *whurle* or *whirle*. Cf. *hurlbone*, *hurlewind*. Under WHIRLOW I have explained *wharl* or *whorl* as probably meaning the circle of a mound or barrow.

HUSSIF [huzzif], *sb.* small pockets attached together in which a woman keeps her needles, &c.

HUSTEAD, a field near Totley Hall.

HUTTER HILL, p. 115.

'Dame Hütt is a petrified queen of giants, Deut. sag. No. 233.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, ii. 533.

INCEFIELD, p. 116. Cf. the surname *Hinchcliffe*.

Gaelic *inch*, *ynys*, *innis*, an island, a homestead island ?

'INMATES' OF A MANOR.

'We lay a paine upon any person or persons that brings in any *inmeates* into the manor without a setivicate or according to law shall pay to the lord of the manner forty shillings.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1736. This is repeated in subsequent years. 'We lay a pain upon any person or persons that lets any certificate men any land to the value of ten pounds per year in order to get him a settlement shall forfeit to the lord of the manor fourty pound.'—*Ibid.*, 1748.

JACK TAYLE, a field in Holmesfield, 1758.

JEER LANE, p. 118.

It is usually called *Jer* Lane.

JENNY HUNTING.

A boy will sometimes ask his friend where he is going to, when the reply is '*jenny hunting.*' I have several times heard this expression, the meaning of which I have understood to mean 'bird catching,' or 'catching jenny wrens.'

JINKINHILL, a hill in Holmesfield. See GINKIN LANE, p. 89.

'We lay a pain of 3s. 4d. upon Mr. Wolstenholme if he doth not alter the wall between the *Jinkinhill* and the Cliff in 2 months time.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1778. The words *Ginkin Lane*, *Jinkin Wood*, the *Jinkinhill*, and others which occur in the neighbourhood, cannot all be derived from the surname *Jenkin* or *Jinkin*, which is a rare one in the district. *Jenkin* seems to be a diminutive or pet form of John, and it is possible that 'the Jinkinhill' was the hill down which, on St. John's eve, the fire-wheel was rolled. We have seen that *jink* means a trick. We have the phrase 'to play jinks,' and the rolling of these fire-wheels might well be called *jinks*. There is a steep hill at Ranmoor called *Jinkinhill*.

JOHNNY GATE, p. 119.

On the eve of St. John Baptist a large wheel bound with straw, and set on fire, was rolled down a hill. Boys used to collect bones and burn them. Hampson's *Medii Ævi Kal.*, i. p. 300. Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, ii. 620, *et passim.*

JUFFLE, *v.* to joll.

The frequentative of *joll*, *q.v.*

KELHAM ISLAND, a strip of land on the banks of the Don surrounded by water.

In the Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379, I find 'Matilda de *Kelholme*,' 'Margareta de *Kilholme*,' and 'Henre de *Killeholme*.' Thus the *ham* in *Kelham* is *holme*, a river island. The *Kel* or *Kil* is the Dutch *kil*, a channel. Cf. *Kilburn*, a stream in London. *Kelham Island* is an islet which is surrounded in part by the Don, and in other part by a narrow channel which flows into the Don.

KIKE [kaik], *sb.* an incompetent horseman. See KIKE OUT, p. 123.

KILT, *sb.* a pail for water. *Doig.*

I have not heard it and cannot learn that it is used.

KIMBRELL, *sb.* the leaden dish in which bacon is 'cured' or salted.

KIND, *adj.* intimate. *Doig.*

I have not heard the word. *Kind* is also used as a verb, 'He *kinds* (resembles) his mother.'

KINGS, a word used by children in playing games. See BEDLAMS in the Addenda. This phrase often is 'I'm on the *king's ground.*'

Halliwell, quoting Huloet, 1572, mentions an old game called *King-by-your-leave.*

KIRKTON, p. 124. See Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 459.

Cf. A.S. *cyrictûn*, M.E. *chirchetun*, a cemetery.

KITCHEN GREAVE, p. 125.

The words *kitching greave*, *kitchen wood*, and *kitchen croft* can hardly be derived either from personal names or from the *kitchen* of a large house. Probably the 'witches' kitchen'—I use Grimm's words—is referred to. 'Our very oldest laws,' says Grimm, 'especially the Salic, mention gatherings of witches for cooking.'—*Teut. Myth.*, iii. 1045. In Holinshed, ed. 1577 (Scotland, p. 243), Macbeth and Banquho 'went sporting by the way together without other companie, saue only themselves, passing through the woodes and fieldes, when sodenly in the middes of a *launde* [a grove] there met them iij women in straunge & ferly apparell, resembling creatures of an elder worlde.' Shakspere, who borrowed his witch story from Holinshed, makes the witches meet on a *heath*. *Macbeth*, iii. It will be noticed on p. 252 *ante* that Hunter gives 'tea-*kitchen*' as a tea-urn.

KNOT, p. 126. *Knot* sometimes means a mass of rock in Middle English.

'In a *knot*, bi a clyffe, at þe kerre syde, þer as þe rogh rocher vnrydely watz fallen.'—*Gaw.*, 1431, cited by Mätzner. This meaning of the word adds some weight to my derivation of the word *Dronfield* on p. 66. 'The Knot,' in Dronfield, is really the eminence on which the church stands. The ground is rocky, and there are bare cliffs.

'KNUT TREES.' *Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1588.

LADDER STID, a right to put a ladder upon another man's land when repairs, painting, &c., are being done.

This word is used in Derbyshire.

LAIT, *v.* to seek, to search. See FELT, in the Addenda.

M.E. *laiten*, O. Icel. *laita.*

LAMBERT KNOLL, a place near Lambert Street, north-west of Westbar Green. Gosling's map, 1736.

'Marion *Lambert*, vidua.'—Poll Tax Returns for Sheffield, 1379. The word *Lambert*, which also occurs as *Lamberd*, means '*lamb-keeper*,' just as *Hibberd* means 'goat-keeper,' the suffix in each case being A.S. *hyrde*, *hirde*, a shepherd or keeper. Cf. *Lamb Hill* at Handsworth, and see SILVER HILL. *Lambegrom*, lamb-keeper, is an old English surname.

LAMB-STORM, *sb.* a snow-storm in March or April.

LANNOCKING or LENNOCKING, *adj.* slender, thin, lean.

'A tall *lannocking* fellow.'

Connected with A.S. *hlâne*, M.E. *lâne*, lean, ill-nourished.

LANT, p. 129. A.S. *hland.*

LAPE, p. 129.

A child who comes into the house after playing in the dirt, or with dirty boots, is said 'to *lape* in and out,' regardless where he treads.

LARK-HEELED, *adj.* having long heels.

The lark has a long spur on its heel.

LASSCAR WHEEL, p. 129.

Strike out 'perhaps *Lees Car.*'

LAWRENCE FIELD, p. 130.

A piece of moorland to the west of Granby Wood near Longshawe Lodge is called *Lawrence field.* In it is a 'rocking stone.' There is a Teutonic story of a giant who built a huge and magnificent church, but who, after having finished the building, fell off the roof and burst into a thousand pieces. 'In Schonen the giant is Finn, who built the church at Lund, and was turned into stone by St. Lawrence.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, ii. 548.

LAY, *v.* to 'pleach,' or intertwine a hedge.

LAY IN, *v.* to twist the tang of the blade of a scythe in such a way as to adapt it for the use of the mower who is about to use it.

Ley is a northern word for a scythe. 'A *ley*, or a scythe; *falx*, *falcicula.*'—*Cath. Angl.*

LECK, p. 131. A.S. *leccan*, to wet, to moisten.

LEENLY BANK, a field in Totley. A.S. *lîn*, flax. See LINLEY BANK, p. 135.

LEET, *v.* to happen, to fall out.

'How *leets* it thah hasn't been to Sheffield to-day?'

LENNY HILL, near Blacka Plantation, Dore. O.M.

Lenny Hill is surrounded on three sides by Bole Hill, Blacka Hill, and Blacka Plantation. It is a steep, mound-like, moorland hill, falling from all sides. Mr. Blackie, p. 54, mentions Cop-yr-*Leni* (the illuminated hill), so called from the bonfires formerly kindled on the top.

LEW, *adj.* luke-warm. *Doig.* M.E. *hlewe*, O. Icel. *hlêr.*

I have not heard the word.

LIDGATE, p. 133.

'Item a payne sett that Stephen Haslam shall make the Castle *Lydgate* before the feast of the Annuncyacion of our blessed lady, and so keepe the same upon paine of everie defalte iijs. iiijd.' 'A place called the Outrem *lydgate.*'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595. Outram was a surname in Holmesfield.

LINACRA. There is a *Linacre* near Castleton.

'Joseph Webster of *Linacra* in the parish of Brampton in the county of Derby.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1778. O. Icel. *lin-akr*, a flax field.

LINLEY BANK, p. 135.

In some cases *lin* may be A.S. *hlyn*, O. Icel. *hlynr*, a maple tree. See, however, LEENLY in the Addenda.

LISTRING, *sb.* the thickening of porridge, &c. See LITHNING and SAMMING, *ante*.

LITHE, *v.* to thicken, p. 136.

Mr. Doig has '*lithen* or *line*, to thicken.' 'Has tha *lithed* t' porridge?' I have never heard *line* in this sense.

LOOBY LOOBY, a game played by children.

A circle is formed by a number of children, who take hold of each other's hands and sing:—

Can you dance, *looby looby*,
(Repeat three times)
All on a Friday night?
You put your right foot in,
And then you take it out,
And wag it, and wag it, and wag it,
Then turn and turn about.

At the third line they put their right feet within the ring, then they take their feet out, and turn round. *Looby* is an old form of the modern word *lubber*, a clumsy fellow, dolt. '*Trente costes*, gangerell, slimme, long luske, lank *loobie*.' '*Longue eschine*. A slimme, lunges, luske; long-backt, or ill-shaped, *loobie*.' *Cotgrave*.

LOWCOCK, a field in Holmesfield.

'Item a payne sett that the said George Newbold shall remove his wale and hedge in the nether *lowcocke* and over *lowcock* which he hath incroached vpon the lord's wast and to sett the same in the accustomed place,' &c.—*Court Rolls*, 1595.

LUM, p. 141.

A man at Dore spoke of what he called 'wood bottoms,' growing shrubs and trees, and not fit for mowing, as *lums*.

LUNCHEON [lunchin], *sb.* a piece, a slice.

'Cut me a good *lunshin* o' bread.'

See LENCH or LENCHEON, p. 132.

MACKS.

'By the *macks*' is an oath sometimes heard in North Derbyshire. People in Stannington say 'By the *Megs*.'

MAGGAT LEAS, fields in Holmesfield, 1588.

MARGERY BEARDLESSE, a place in Bradfield. See DAYNE, p. 60.

'In Olaf the Saint's saga (Fornm. sög. 4, 56; 5, 162) a *margŷgr* is pictured as a beautiful woman, from the girdle downward ending in a fish,

lulling men to sleep with her sweet song; evidently modelled on the Roman siren.'—Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, ii. 492. *Beardleas*, beardless, is found in A.S. See MARGERY GREAT GROUGH and MARGERY HOLME, p. 144. In this district the *ignis fatuus* is called '*Peggy* wi' t' lantern.' At Bradfield, I was told that there is a place called *Margery Stones* (with soft *g*) between Broomhead Moor and Agden, a little to the north of Bailey Hill.

MARK LANE, p. 144.

There is a *Mark Lane* in Fulwood near Bennet Grange.

MARKETT LANE, in Holmesfield, 1642.

MARTIN PYTLE, p. 144.

St. Martin, like St. Anthony, was a guardian of cattle. Grimm quotes an old German herdsman's charm from a MS. of the fifteenth century. 'To-day my herd I drove Into Our Lady's grove, Into Abraham's garden; Be good St. Martin this day my cattle's warden, May good St. Wolfgang, good St. Peter (whose key can heav'n unlock), Throat of wolf and vixen flock, Blood from shedding, bone from crunching! Help me the holy one, Who ill hath never done, And his V holy wounds, Keep my herd from all wood-hounds!'—*Teut. Myth.*, iii. 1241.

MATLEY WOOD, in Bradfield.

Britten, *Old Country Words*, vi., gives *moots* as meaning roots of trees. See STOOL. *Moot* might be shortened into *mot* and *mat*, as in the surname *Motley*, and the meaning of *Matley* or *Motley* might then be a piece of meadow land in which the roots or stumps of felled trees remained.

MAUTHER [morther], *sb.* a girl.

'A gret stawgin' *mauther*,' a great awkward girl.

MAWKIN, *sb.* a mountebank, show actor. See MIMMY-MAWKS, p. 148.

MAYNE STORRES, p. 146.

Cf. *main*-land, *main*-stay.

MEEDLESS, *adj.* without measure.

'I was *meedless* altogether' means that I had full enjoyment; without stint.

MEG-AND-GIN, p. 146. See GIANT'S CHAIR in the Addenda.

The correct form of this word, I have no doubt, is *Meggon-gin*. See MEGGONS, and GIN-HOIL.

MEGGONS, p. 146.

In Stannington, people say 'By the *Megs*.' 'By the *Macks*' is sometimes heard in Derbyshire.

MEHOUSE, p. 147.

'William Marshall iij *meyste* steads, iijs.' 'John Grenewell for [meisted] at his backdore iiijd.' '[Several others for ditto in the like sum of iiijd.]'—Rental of the Borough of Doncaster, in 1590, in Tomlinson's *Doncaster*, 1887, p. 56. Mr. Tomlinson is much impressed by the number of small rents for *outshotes* and *meisteads* at the back doors of houses in Doncaster. He says that it seems to have been a common practice 'to rent from the Corporation small plots of vacant lands in the vicinity of dwellings for the purpose of storing manure and household refuse.'

MISCRY, *v.* to discover.

MOISENED [moizened], dazed, perplexed.

MONNYBROOK, a stream or rivulet in Totley.

Thus the word is written on the O.M. but the old inhabitants call it *Manybrook* (Mennibrook).

MOONPENNY, p. 150.

Nurses point out the moon to children and say :—

Moon penny, bright as silver,
Come and play with little childer.

MORFA LANE, p. 152. Welsh *morfa*, a marsh?

Stratmann quotes *môrven (môrfen)* moor-fen, from Layamon, 20164. The land is in parts wet and swampy.

MOSING, p. 151.

The Baslow parish register records the burial, July 21, 1708, of 'Edmundus Litlewood de Totley, *Moser*, who was killed by falling down from off Bubnell Hall.'

MOSSCROP, *sb.* a herb which grows on heaths or moorland; *pedicularis palustris.*

In Bradfield the value of a heath or piece of moorland as a sheep pasture depends, I am told, upon the amount of *mosscrop* which it contains. Gerard, who describes the plant as the 'red rattle or lousewoort,' thinks otherwise, for he says 'it groweth in moist and moorish medowes, the herbe is not onely vnprofitable, but also hurtfull, and an infirmitie of the medowes.' —*Herball*, ed. 1633, p. 1071. He further says 'it is called in Latine *pedicularis*, of the effect, because it filleth sheep and other cattel that feed in medowes where this groweth full of lice.' Mr. Edward Birks, to whom I showed a specimen of this plant, tells me that it is known in botany as *pedicularis palustris*. The *Cath. Angl.* has 'a *mosse crop*,' but no Latin equivalent is given by the author of that dictionary.

MOUCH, *v.* to gather?

Only used with reference to gathering sand. 'He's gone *sand-mouching*.' M.E. *mûchen*, to pilfer, to steal privily. See *Prompt. Parv.* 337.

MUDGY, *adj.* broken, fragmentary, in small pieces, or gobbets.

'That salmon's all *mudgy*.'

MUNSHETS or MUNSHITS, a boys' game.

It is played by two boys in the following manner :—One of the boys remains 'at home,' and the other goes out to a prescribed distance. The boy who remains 'at home' makes a small hole in the ground, and holds in his hand a stick about three feet long to strike with. The boy who is out at field throws a stick in the direction of this hole, at which the other strikes. If he hits it he has to run to a prescribed mark and back to the hole without being caught or touched with the smaller stick by his play-fellow. If he is caught he is 'out,' and has to go to field. And if the boy at field can throw his stick so near to the hole as to be within the length or measure of that stick, the boy at home has to go out to field. A number of boys often play together; for any even number can play. I am told that the game was common fifty years ago. In principle it resembles cricket, and looks like the rude beginning of that game.

MUNTING, *sb.* an upright bar in joinery.

MURN [mern], *v.* to complain, to be querulous or peevish, to whine. A.S. *murnan.*

I heard a woman at Grindleford Bridge, in Eyam, say to one of her children, who was making a whining noise, 'Stop that *murning.*'

NANTY CROFT, p. 155.

Strike out the words after 'Halliwell.' '*Nant*, a valley, is a common root in the Cymric districts of our island. . . . It is also found in *Nantua* in Burgundy, *Nancy* in Lorraine, *Nantes* in Brittany, and *Val de Nant* in Neufchâtel.'—Taylor's *Words and Places*, 6th ed., p. 154.

NELL CROFT, p. 156.

The piece of moorland opposite the south-east front of Fox House Inn near Longshawe is called *Nell Croft.*

NEWDHAM SICK, a valley in Totley near Monnybrook.

The O. M. has *Needham* Sick, but the old inhabitants call it *Newdham. Ham* is sometimes *holme* as in KELHAM, *q.v. Needham* occurs as a surname in the district.

NICOBORE, p. 158.

In Stannington people say: 'Tell *Nickybore*, don't tell me,' which is equivalent to saying 'tell that to your grandmother; tell it to the marines.'

NIM, *v.* to take.

A.S. *niman*, M.E. *nimen.* Used in Stannington.

ODDLE, *v.* to go singly, to go alone.

'There's a beast yonder not right; its *oddlin'* to itsen,' that is, not going with the rest of the herd.

OF, *prep.* upon.

'Gilberte Cooke hath gotten turves and carryed them forth of the Lorde's manor and nott spended them *of* his own coppihold and we doe amercye hym for yt vjs.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1606. I have not heard this use of the word in the dialect.

OFFALOUS, *adj.* mean, insignificant. See OFFAL, p. 162.

A gentleman in Sheffield accidentally heard one of his men-servants speak of him as 'an *offalous* little beggar.'

OGER CROFT, a field in Holmesfield, 1588.

OLD ST. JAMES.

'We lay a pain on any person or persons that shall hereafter burn bracken before *Old St. James'* day for any such default to forfeit the sum of ten shillings to the lord of the manor.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1780. Hampson, in *Medii Ævi Kal.*, does not mention '*Old St. James.*' The feast of SS. Philip and James was the 1st of May, that of St. James the Apostle, July 25. The last-named day appears to be referred to.

ONTERS, *sb. pl.* pretences.

OSS, p. 166.

'It's not Fasten Tuesday to-day, is it?' 'Yah; for they were *ossin'* at pancakes at ahr hahse this mornin'.'

OUNSELLS, a steel-yard.

Auncel in *New Eng. Dict.*

OUT HEDGES. See RING HEDGE, *postea.*

'A payne sett that every person in this manor shall make his *out hedges* before the first day of May vpon paine of iijs. iiijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1609.

OWLER, p. 167.

'A payne sett no person or persones shall neither pill crabtree, oke, or *owlers* vpon payne &c.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1610.

OX-BOISE, *sb.* an ox-stall.

PAN, *sb.* the piece of timber on the top of the posts of a house on which the balks rest.

PARKIN HAGGE, p. 169.

The 'far *Parkenfield*' in Holmesfield, 1588.

PEATE PITS, p. 171.

'A payne sett that no person or persons shall digg any *peate pitt* vpon the moore vnlesse ymediatly after the getting of such peates shuch (*sic*) person or persons shall forthwith slytt the same whereby the water may haue yssue and passage to goe forth vpon payne of iijs. iiijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1621.

PEGGY WI' T' LANTERN, the *ignis fatuus.*

In this district people speak of 'Willy wi' t' wisp,' and '*Peggy wi' t' Lantern*,' when they mean the *ignis fatuus.*

PENNY ACKERS. See PENNY RENT, p. 172.

'The jury doth determine the fence in dispute between Robert Sykes showmaker and John Neylor that by evedence it doth part a duzon yardes above the holin att the turn of the hedge and likewise another dispute between John Neylor and Samuell Hill between the Middle *Penny Ackers* and Nether Cart (?) Tounges for to part att turn in the hedge about a rood above the passing the dead gapp.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1723. The *cotsetle* or cottier 'pays *hearth-penny* on Holy Thursday as pertains to every freeman' (Det super heorðpenig in sancto die Jovis, sicut omnis liber facere debet).—*Rectitudines Sing. Pers.* cited in Seebohm's *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 131. There is a road called *Penny Lane* in Totley between the Hillfoot and Totley Bents.

PERCOCK, *sb.* a small apple resembling a *sweeting*, *q.v.*

PEREPOINT [peerpoint] or PARPOINT, *sb.* a pear-shaped stone used in building arches, bridges, &c.

PICKER HILL, p. 173.

Picker in old German means 'thunder.' Grimm quotes the words of an old peasant in the seventeenth century:—'Dear *Thunder* (woda *Picker*) we offer to thee an ox that hath two horns and four cloven hoofs, we would pray thee for our ploughing and sowing, that our straw be copper-red, our grain be golden-yellow. Push elsewhither all the thick black clouds, over great fens, high forests and wildernesses. But unto us ploughers and sowers give a fruitful season and sweet rain. Holy Thunder (pöha Picken) guard our seedfield, that it bear good straw below, good ears above, and good grain within.'—*Teut. Myth.*, i. 176. Eastwood, in *Ecclesfield*, p. 434, mentions 'the two *Potter-Hills* . . . In Harrison's Survey *Potter-hill* is once spelt *Pitker Hill*, suggesting *pit-car* as the derivation.' Eastwood may have seen some other MS. of the Survey. I read *Picker*. See PICKOW, p. 174, and THUNDERCLIFFE, p. 258.

PILLET HAUGH, in Holmesfield, 1663.

'A place called *Pillet haugh* being coppihould lands.'

PIPPY-SHOW, *sb.* a peep show.

Pansies or other flowers are pressed beneath a piece of glass, which is laid upon a piece of paper, a hole or opening, which can be shut at pleasure, being cut in the paper. The charge for looking at the show is a pin. The children say 'a pin to look at a *pippy-show*.' They also say—

A *pinnet* a piece to look at a show,
All the fine ladies sat in a row.
Blackbirds with blue feet,
Walking up a new street;
One behind and one before,
And one beknocking at t' barber's door.

PLOM, *sb.* a plum.

The following couplet used to be heard in Sheffield:—

Tom *Plom*, penny pie,
Kissed a lass and told a lie.

POG, *sb.* a bog.

'It's a regular *pog*-hole,' *i.e.*, bog-hole. See POGGS, p. 178.

POGGY, *adj.* boggy.

POT OR LID, the equivalent of 'heads or tails,' when a coin is tossed.

When boys are choosing sides in a game a cap is thrown up by one, who cries '*pot or lid*.' The crown of the hat is the *lid*, and the interior of the hat the *pot*. A helmet or head-piece was formerly called a *pot*. See *Halliwell*, *s.v. pot*. The scull was also called the *pot*.

POTE [poit], *sb.* a poker for a fire.

[P]SALTER LANE, p. 181.

Owing to the confused meanings of *sambucus* and *sambuca* I may have fallen into error. In an A.S. glossary of the eighth century the following glosses are given: *sambucus*, ellaern, *i.e.*, the elder-tree, and, just below, *sambucus*, sueglhorn, *i.e.*, a windhorn or trumpet. (*Wright-Wülcker*, 44, 35, and 37.) The word *saltere*, glossed as *sambucus* (*Ibid.* 278, 11) repre-

sents in this case the modern *psaltery*, which occurs in Shakspere, *Cor.* v. 4, 52. However, the *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 443, has '*schalmuse*, pype. *Sambuca.*' The Latin *sambuca* (σαμβύκη) was a stringed instrument, but it is plain from these instances that in post-classical times the words *sambucus* and *sambuca* were applied to instruments made of pipes or reeds, and for this purpose the hollow stems of the elder would be peculiarly fit. There is, however, no proof known to me that such a word as *saltere*=elder-tree ever existed, although the three distinct local names which I have cited render its existence probable. There is, I need hardly say, no ground whatever for the spelling *Psalter*. Cf. *Salter* in Allerdale, near Whitehaven, Cumberland. Allerdale is Elder-dale. Cf. *Saltaugh* in Holderness, East Riding.

PYE GREAVE, a field in Totley near the *Woodfasses*, *q.v.*

Pye=magpie. Amongst birds which 'parrat, prattle, or prate,' Withals mentions 'the *pie*, the jay, the stare, and jacke the daw.' See GREAVE, p. 95.

QUARTER, *sb.* an ancient territorial division of the vill of Holmesfield.

'A payne sett that the com*m*en pynfould be suffycyently repayred before the tenth day of May next comeinge or els that every *quarter* for offendinge in not repayreinge theire sev*er*all p*ar*tes shall forfytt for everie defalte xijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1588. In 1611 Fanshawe gate *quarter* is ordered to mend the pinfold door, and Horsley gate *quarter* to 'do their partes.' It appears from this very interesting extract that the manor or *villa* of Holmesfield was anciently divided into *quarters*, just as the village of Bradfield was divided into four *bierlaws*, and that each of the four divisions had its own duties and obligations to perform, and was responsible for their performance to the Great Court Baron. This division into *quarters* seems to have been usual in very early times. Mr. Seebohm in the *English Village Community*, 1883, p. 224, gives a coloured map as an 'example of an ancient *bally* or *townland* still divided into *quarters*,' and on p. 222 he refers to a poem in Manks in which *quarterlands* are mentioned. 'The *quarters* were sometimes called "*cartrons*," but in other cases cartron was the *quarter* of a *quarter*, *i.e.*, a "tate."'—*Ibid.* *Quarter* in England would be anciently pronounced *carter*, and this may possibly explain such local names as *Carter Knowle*, &c. See *ante*, p. 38. On the map above-mentioned the remains of two circular enclosures are shown. Mr. Seebohm says 'There is still often to be found in the centre of the modern townland the circular and partly fortified enclosure, where the old "tate" stood, and the lines of the present divisions of the fields often wind themselves round it in a way which proves that it was once their natural centre.'—*Ibid.*, p. 223. 'Many thousands of these circular enclosures are marked on the Ordnance Map of Ireland.'—*Ibid.* See BAILEY HILL, p. 9. Withals, p. 286, has 'Ingenti traxit curuata volumina gyro, hee drew the crooked volumes with a great *cartrie* or circle.' Halliwell has '*cartle*, to clip, or cut round. Urry's MS. additions to Ray.' As the words *carter* and *carder* (see p. 38) are applied to barrows, there can be little doubt that *carter* in the local names mentioned in this glossary means a 'circle,' probably a circle surrounding a burial mound. Cf. '*Carter* Stones Ridge' on the top of Bradfield moors.

QUOIL or COIL, *sb.* a number of haycocks thrown together. See COIL.

'*Quile.* A pile, heap, large cock, or cop of hay put together ready for carrying, and to secure it from rain; a heap of anything.'—*Halliwell.* The *quoil* is sometimes called a *cob*, *q.v.* See KEIL, p. 122.

RAFF, *sb.* abundance, condition. A.S. *reaf*, M.E. *reaf.*

A man will say to another 'What *raff*, lad?' Meaning 'How are you getting on,' '*quid agis?*' It generally means condition, as 'your horses are in good *raff*.'

RADDLE, *v.* to intertwine.

'*Raddle* two or three boughs into t' hedge.' 'A hartheled wall, or *ratheled* with hasill rods, wands, or such other, *paries craticius*.'—*Withals*, p. 191.

RAGG CLOSES, p. 185. *Raggy* or *ragged* = stony, rocky, the stones or rocks not appearing above the surface.

'The seid mountayne was grene, and many herbis and trees, with many rochis and *raggs* of stone, geat, amber, and currall, with other marvells of metalls, groweng and apperyng out of the sidds of the seid mountayne.'—Ceremonial printed in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, 1808, vol. ii., p. 289.

RAG-STAG, a game played by boys.

This is usually played in the playground or yard attached to a school. Any number can play. A place is chalked out in a corner or angle formed by the walls or hedges surrounding the playground. This is called the *den*, and a boy stands within the den. Sometimes the den is formed by chalking an area out upon a footpath, as in the game of *Bedlams*, *q.v.* The boy in the den walks or runs out crying '*Rag-stag*, jinny I over, catching,' and having said this he attempts to catch one of the boys in the playground who have agreed to play the game. Having caught him he takes him back into the den. When they have got into the den they run out hand-in-hand, one of them crying '*Rag-stag*, jinny I over, *touching*,' whilst the other immediately afterwards calls out '*Rag-stag*, jinny I over, *catching*.' They must keep hold of each other's hands, and whilst doing so the one who cried out *touching* attempts to touch one of the boys in the playground, whilst the one who cried out *catching* attempts to catch one of such boys. If a boy is caught or touched the two boys who came out of the den, together with their prisoner, run back as quickly as possible into the den, with their hands separated. If, whilst they are running back into the den, any boy in the playground can catch any one of the three who are running back he jumps on his back and rides as far as the den, but he must take care not to ride too far, for when the boys who are already caught enter the den they can seize their riders, and pull them into the den. In this case the riders, too, are caught. The process is repeated until all are caught.

RAISIN HALL, p. 185.

Cf. New German *rasen*, turf, sod, clod.

RANDY, *sb.* an ale-drinking, a spree.

RATCH, *v.* to stretch, to stretch oneself.

A woman said of a man: 'He was *ratching* himself all the time I was there,' meaning that he stretched his arms.

RATCHET-BRACE, *sb.* a tool sometimes called a 'spanner,' which is used for turning large screws, &c. It can be adjusted so as to fit the head of any large square-headed or angular screw.

READY-COMB, p. 188.

I am told that in farm houses in this district a comb was hung by a string to the kitchen door, by which the men-servants combed their hair. White, in his *Antiquities of Selborne*, letter xviii. (note), says: 'The author remembers to have seen in great farm houses a family comb chained to a post, for the use of the hinds when they came in to their meals.'

REDINEYS, p. 188. Cf. *Rediker* brook, near Whitelow House, Dore.

REEVE, p. 189. *Reeve*=reef, a ridge of rocks. See WILDMOOR STONE REEVE.

REVEL-WOOD, p. 190. Cf. Swed. *refvel*, a sand-bank.

RICE, p. 190.

'Item whereas Roberte Fanshawe fyndeth hymselfe greeved at Anne Crofte wydowe for and concerninge a certen hedge beinge in a certen grownde called the Storth we of the said jurie have vewed and perused the same and can finde no faulte but that the same hedge standeth right saveinge that we thinke yt meete that Raphe Crofte shall cutt vp before the feast day of Pentecoste next comeinge two *ryses* which are laid in the sayd hedge or to forfytt in soe offendinge xiid.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1588.

What is þer in paradis
Bot grasse and flure and grene *ris?*
The Land of Cokaygne, 7.

RIDGG.

'Item a payne sett that the copyholders of this manor shall before the feast of St. Andrewe the Appostle next moss and *ridgg* the west end of the mylne and soe keepe the same upon payne of iijs. iiijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595.

RIDGELL TUP, *sb.* a male sheep having an undescended testicle.

'Item a payne sett that no persone or persones shall put any *ridgell tupp* upon the moore betweene the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist and the natyvitie of our lord god upon payne for euery *ridgell* so found xijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1597. 'A payne sett that no person or persons shall put any *ridgell tupp* haveing either butt one or noe stone in the codd to the moore or comon betwixt Michaelmas and Christmas upon payne of euerie seuerall offence to forfeit xijd.'—*Ibid.*, 1621. See CLOSE TUPP. These imperfect 'tups' are, I am told, a great torment to the ewes. They are usually called *ridgells*.

RIDLING, *sb.* See the preceding word.

'Item a payne sett that no persone or persones shall putt any *ridlinge* vpon the more betweene the feast of Sct. Luke the Evangelist and the Natyvytie of ower lord god vpon payne of euerie *ridlinge* so found xijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595. A *rig* horse = a horse with undescended testicles.

RING-A-RING-OF-ROSES, p. 191.

Compare the old stories about rose-laughing in Grimm's *Teut. Myth.*, iii. p. 1101. He says 'gifted children of fortune have the power to laugh roses, as Freyja wept gold; probably in the first instance they were Pagan beings of light, who spread their brightness in the sky over the earth, "rose-children," "sun-children."' In the game the children sometimes say *Isham, Ashem*, instead of *Ashem, Ashem*.

RING HEDGE, p. 191. The hedge which divided the enclosed fields, or the ploughed strips from the commons.

'Item a paine sett that all *per*sone and *per*sones within this lordshipp shall make their *ringe hedge* before the fyrst day of May next vpon paine of every one that maketh defalte iijs. iiijd.' 'Iohn Bromehead for not makinge his *ringe hedge* lawfull from tyme to tyme iijs. iiijd.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls*, 1595, and 1597. 'A payne sett that eu*er*ie *per*son and *per*sons shall suffycyently make their *ringe hedges* adioyneing to the comons or lanes before the first daie of Maie now next following and so from time to time keepe the same till Michaelmas then next ensueing vpon paine of iijs. iiijd.'—*Ibid.*, *anno* 1621.

RINGINGLOW, p. 191.

A field at Ringinglow is now called '*Ring* Field.'

RODMORES, a tract of land on the east side of Holmesfield Park.

RUE BARGAIN, a bad bargain.

'He offered me five shillings and a few turnips as a *rue bargain*.' This was said of a man who wished to break a contract to sell a horse into which he had entered.

RUE CLIFFS [rew cliffs], fields in Dore.

They are on the slope of a hill. Perhaps *rue* is the wild rue (*Ruta sylvestris*), which, says Gerard, grows 'on the hills of Lancashire and Yorke.' —*Herball*, ed. 1633, p. 1256. Withals, however, has 'a *rew* of hay, *striga*, also *striga* is a *rew* or ridge.'

RUSH BUSK, a tuft of rushes.

'A rabbit jumped out of a *rush busk*.'

SLEWED, inebriated, half drunk, worse for drink.

'He's a little bit *slewed*.'

TAIGLE, *v.* to trail or linger about.

WHARRAM BANK, p. 279.

Cf. '*Wharre*, crabs, crab apples.'—*Bailey*. There is a place in Ecclesall called Crab-tree Bank.

WILD WELL, a well in Norton Woodseats, near the stream of water there.

Perhaps M.E. *wilde*, a deer, boar, fox, or other beast of the chace, commonly used in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*.

YARNCLIFFE, p. 290.

Cf. *yarn*, a heron. Darlington's *Folk-Speech of South Cheshire*, E. D. S.

COMMONS LYING IN SHEFFIELD MANNOR.

[From *Harrison's Survey*, 1637.]

COMMONS IN THE PARISH OF SHEFFIELD.

PARTICULARS.

	A.	R.	P.
S . . th* Banke is a common & a spring wood of 21 years growth. The wood thereof belongeth to the Lord but the steed to the tenants. The greatest part thereof lyeth in the parish of Sheffield & some part in Ecclesfield betweene the lands of Mr. Geo. Carr in part & the Lords lands in the use of James Oxspring in parte east & Wm. Wood west abutting upon the lands of Robert Stacie south & containeth	19	2	20
Walkley Banke containeth	16	00	31
Pegham Banke containeth	114	2	00
Bell Hagg containeth	81	1	10
Ranne Moore containeth	25	2	20
Rivelin Firth that lyeth in the parish of Sheffield containeth	553	2	00
Certaine commons called Sembly Greene Pitts Moore Mill Greene Longley Greene Grinesthorpe (*sic*) Greene Bright Side Greene & other little commons or wast grounds lying in the soake of Southall & in the parish of Sheffield containeth	130	0	0
Summe Totall...	5918	3	00

COMMONS IN THE PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD.

	A.	R.	P.
Ecclesfield Moore containeth	95	2	00
Shire Greene & Wincobanke Common containeth	154	1	00
Certaine commons called Grana Moore Birley Carr Rowgate Hill Southall Greene Creswicke Moore Smithey Carr Common Chartin Hill High Greene & other commons & wast ground lying there & containing	498	00	00
Summe Totall...	749	3	00

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* This word has been altered in the MS. Two letters come between the *S* and the *th*.

COMMONS IN THE PARISH OF BRADFIELD.

	A.	R.	P.
Stannington Woods is a common & part of Rivelin Firth lying in the soake of Sheffield & in the parish of Bradfield & containeth	217	00	00
The other part of Rivelin Firth lying in the soake of Sheffield & in the parish of Bradfield containeth	1114	2	00
A free common called Hawksworth Firth and Dungworth containeth	7917	00.	00
A common called Cowell belonging to Smawfield being a free common to Cripple Sick & containeth	295	3	00
A common called Agden containeth	558	1	00
A free common called Wiggtwissle containeth	1960	00	00
Westnall Common & Bradfield Firth containeth	1116	2	00
A common called Loxley Wood & Firth containeth	1517	2	00
Summe Totall...	14696	2	00
Summe Totall of all the commons aforesaid lying within this mannor of Sheffield is	21363	00	00
Summe Totall of all the lands whatsoever aforesaid lying within these mannors of Sheffield and Cowley is	38387	2	5 19/20

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SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY SUPPLEMENT.

A SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY

BY

SIDNEY OLDALL ADDY, M.A.

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PREFACE.

THIS supplement contains the words collected by me during the time—nearly three years—which has elapsed since the publication of the *Sheffield Glossary*. The present vocabulary includes many rare and curious words, not a few of which are here printed for the first time.

The strong influence which the Norsemen have had in moulding the language of this most southern part of the county of York may be traced both in living words and ancient field-names. Enough evidence has been left to make it clear that they settled here in considerable numbers, and kept a permanent hold on the soil. Indeed, we have the express statement of the Domesday Book that the great manor or community of Hallam, with its lordly hall* and its sixteen dependent berewicks, or barley-farms, was held by a Danish jarl.† I select a few examples from the dialect to illustrate that statement :—

SHEFFIELD DIALECT.	OLD NORSE. (Represented by Old Icelandic.)
Byrlaw, *a district with a byrlaw court*	*Býjar-lög.
Duff, *the rump*	Döff.
Helder, *rather*	Heldr.
Hoge, *a call to sheep*	Ho.
Lay, *to mix*	Laga.
Mort o' folks, *many people*	Margt fólk.
Mun, *the mouth*	Munnr.
Quirk, *an inner angle*	Kverk.
Seea, *behold!*	Sjá.
Slape, *slippery*	Sleipr.
Skuggon, *to grow dim*	Skyggja.
Sparken (in *Sparken Well*)	Spákona (*sibyl*).

* See p. v.

† Waltheof, in Old Norse Val-þjófr, a word which, according to Cleasby and Vigfusson, means 'Welsh thief,' or 'foreign thief.' The descendants of Waltheof were called Val-þýflingar. According to the same authority, 'in England such names were frequent; in Iceland they first appear in families connected with the British Isles; Val-þjófr in the Landnâma is evidently borrowed from the English.'

The most certain evidence, however, is to be found in field-names of Norse origin, as, for example, in the very common Storth (storð), woody ground.

That Hallamshire was essentially a Danish, otherwise a Scandinavian, settlement, is a fact which can be proved by an abundance of testimony. Some important particulars on this point will be found under the words *Dannikins* and *Copman Holes* in the following pages, and the reader may also be referred to the place-name *Sisely Tor*, though that is just outside the district now known as Hallamshire. If I am right in supposing that the ancient inhabitants of Bradfield, or some of them, were called the *Dæna-cyn*, or Danish tribe,* some interesting conclusions follow. It was the Danes who established the laws of Hallamshire, for the townships or divisions called byrlaws still exist in Bradfield, Ecclesfield, and Sheffield. It was also with reference to the Danes, or by their influence, that many local names were given. Take, for example, Roystymore in Worrall, which is represented in Old Norse as *hrjóstug-mór*, barren moor. A much more interesting name is Oughtibridge. That place is written *Uhtinabrig* in the year 1161,† and is now pronounced *ootibridge*. Förstemann mentions an old German place-name, *Uhtina-bacch*, as occurring in a document of the year 747, and thinks that it may mean 'eastern valley.' If *Uhtina-bacch* means 'eastern valley,' *Uhtina-brig* means 'eastern bridge.' In Old English *uhte* is the dawn; in Old Norse it is *ótta*, so that *óttu-bryggja*, dawn bridge, eastern bridge, would be well represented by the popular pronunciation *ootibridge*. Moreover, the name appears as Otabridge in 1574.‡ But does *uhte* or *ótta* mean the east, as well as the dawn? There are no examples of such a use in the dictionaries, but, inasmuch as both in Latin and Greek Eos or ἠώς, the dawn, also means the east, we may, with the highest probability, if not with certainty, attribute the same use to *uhte* and *ótta* in the Germanic dialects.

* See *Dannikins* in the Supplement.
† Eastwood's *Ecclesfield*, p. 82.
‡ Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 12.

This explanation of Oughtibridge is confirmed by another interesting local name. Exactly opposite to Oughtibridge is a place called Westnall, which was formerly a byrlaw of Bradfield, and was spelt Westmundhalch in 1403. In Old English this would be *west-mund-healh*, and I take it to mean 'west point rock,' in contradistinction to the 'eastern bridge.' 'The Norwegian system of dividing the "points of the compass" was carried to Iceland, and the division of the day into watches, which was founded upon it, the classical hour-system being unknown. On each farm there are on the horizon traditional day-marks (rocks, jutting crags, and the like) which roughly point out, when the sun gets over them, that such a division of the day has begun.'* Cleasby and Vigfusson quote an Icelandic writer of the 11th century, who speaks of the sun being 'in the midway place between the west and north-west' (i miðmunda-stað vestrs ok útnorðrs).† If we take Bradfield as the home of the *Dæna-cyn*, Oughtibridge and Westmundhalch would not only indicate the places of the rising and the setting sun; they would also mark the eastern and western limits of the settlement whose place of assembly was the Bailey Hill.

The place-name Hallam points back to the great wooden palace of a Danish king or jarl. In Old English the word would be *æt heallum*, the hall, in Old Norse *at hallum*, the preposition being dropped as usual, and the dativel suffix retained. The *höll* or *hall* of the Norsemen was always a king's, or an earl's, palace.‡

But the population of Hallamshire contained another element besides the Danish. There were at least *two* market crosses in Sheffield, one of which, called the Irish Cross, is mentioned in a deed of the year 1499, and is, of course, far older than that. I cannot go into the evidence on this subject here, as I hope to do another time, but I will merely assert

* Powell and Vigfusson's *Icelandic Reader*, p. 339.
† *Lexicon*, s.v.
‡ Cleasby and Vigfusson, s.v.

that these crosses point to distinct tribal divisions. The neighbourhood of the Irish Cross is still the Celtic quarter of Sheffield, as it has been from immemorial time, and there are hundreds of people yet living who well remember the 'Scotland Feast' (not Scotland *Street* feast), which used to be held in this quarter of the town, attended by some picturesque and remarkable ceremonies. It is evident, for reasons which need not be more fully stated now, that 'Scotland' here means Irish land, Celtic land. Since these sheets were sent to press I have obtained the following names of the current coin of the realm which are used in the Celtic quarter of Sheffield, by which I mean the district embracing West Bar, Spring Street, and Scotland Street:—

MEG, a halfpenny. This appears as *mag* in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

CHESTER, a penny. Halliwell mentions a small Scotch coin known as a *seskar*. If we could substitute the first *s* in *seskar* for the *ch* in *chester*, we should get *sester*, which would be the Latin *sestertius*, a coin worth about twopence of our money.

DEUCE, twopence. Latin *duos*, accusative of *duo*. Compare the *deuce* in dice or cards. 'The two or the duce, *De twee ofte deus*.'—Hexham's *Dutch Dictionary*, 1675. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*,

THRUMMER, threepence. Compare the Old Frisian *thrimena*, a third part. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

TANNER, sixpence. The word appears in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

DEENAR, a shilling. Latin *dēnarius*. If we take this Roman silver coin as containing sixteen asses its value would be nearly thirteen pence.

HALF-A-NICKER, or HALF-A-THICKUN, half a sovereign.

THICKUN, or QUID, a sovereign. Taking the two words *nicker* and *thickun* together, one might hazard a guess that the original word was A.S. *þicce*, thick, and that some such phrase as *þiccu feoh* represented in Anglo-Saxon the Latin *solidus nummus*, the word *feoh* being omitted as *nummus* was in the Latin. The Roman *solidus* was at first worth about twenty-five *denarii*, but it was afterwards reduced nearly one half. 'Thick un' and '*quid*' appear in Hotten's *Dictionary of Slang*.

When I first received this list of coins I was told that the words were only used by the inhabitants of the Irish quarter. I find, however, upon enquiry, that all the words except *deenar*, a shilling, which is the most remarkable of all, are either recorded in dictionaries of slang, or are known to the

inhabitants of other parts of Sheffield. These names, or most of them, seem to be the remains of ancient language, and I think they can hardly be regarded as the newly-made words of thieves, or as the cant terms of the betting ring. In the adjacent villages and the outskirts of Sheffield most of the words are entirely unknown, and it is certain that they are far more frequently used in what I have called the Celtic quarter than elsewhere. Indeed, the inhabitants of this quarter expressly claim the words as peculiar to themselves. Would it be too much to suggest that such a word as *deenar* affords evidence in support of the opinion that the Celtic population of Great Britain spoke Latin? It is remarkable that in Sheffield this population should have occupied a quarter of their own for ages. It is still more remarkable that they should use names for the current coin which are, in part at least, of Roman origin.

A friend tells me that when he was a boy, fifty years ago, there were people living in this quarter of the town who spoke what he described as 'gipsy language, or Romany.' In particular, he remembers two men, living in Spring Street, who made toys and apparatus for conjurors, and who spoke a jargon which he could not in the least understand, all that he remembers being the word *nomp*, which occurred very often.

The mythological names which will be found in this Supplement are: Robin Hood (*s. v.* Arbourthorne), Nanny Button-cap (Nanna, the moon goddess?), Old Harry, the Old Lad or the Old One, Hob Thrust, Mally Bent, The Megs (maids); Nabs, Nicker, Nickerbore, Tom Dockin, Tommy Raw-head, Raw-head-and-bloody-bones.

The names of the fingers and toes present some points of interest to the philologist.

It may be said by some that I ought to have postponed the publication of this additional matter for a few years longer. By doing so I should, doubtless, have obtained many more words, but last summer I had the pleasure of meeting Dr.

Murray, who encouraged me to bring out a Supplement. The progress of the *New English Dictionary*, to say nothing of the projected *Dialect Dictionary*, makes it desirable that work of this kind should not be long postponed.

I wish I could have given a better account of the pronunciation. I know the importance of that, but my ignorance of the glossic notation has prevented me from doing it in a manner which would satisfy the student of language.

I have to thank numerous friends who have taken an interest in this subject, and have supplied words or sentences for the Supplement. Without their aid I could have done little. The thanks of the Dialect Society are especially due to Mr. William Furness of Whirlow Hall, who has brought more interesting words to my notice than any other contributor. Mr. J. Marsden, of Stocksbridge in Bradfield, Mrs. F. P. Smith of Barnes Hall, Mr. J. G. Ronksley, Mr. Joseph Senior, Mr. William Singleton, Mr. Thomas Rowbotham, Mr. T. R. Ellin, Mr. F. J. Smith, Mr. Levi Thompson, Mr. Froggatt of Eyam, Mr. Joshua Wortley, and Mr. Frank Bowman have also contributed words. It need hardly be added that every word not actually heard by me, but first suggested by a friend or contributor, has been verified before its admission into these pages.

S. O. A.

SHEFFIELD, *May*, 1891.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE SHEFFIELD GLOSSARY.

ABELESS [aibless], *adj.* incompetent, careless, listless, awkward.

'A poor *abeless* thing.'

ABRAM. To 'sham *Abram*' is to pretend sickness.

'He's shamming *Abram*; there's nowt matter wi' him.'

ACKERMETUT, ACKERMETOOTA, ACKERMANTUT, *sb.* liquid manure. I have only heard the last form of the word once. The word is well known to old farmers about Sheffield.

Halliwell mentions *aqua acuta* as occurring in an old medical MS., and meaning a composition used for cleaning armour. In Derbyshire, old wash, lant, netting, or urine, was used for scouring floors, pewter, &c. It was also mixed with lime and used for dressing wheat before it was sown.

ADAM LANDS, in Norton; mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

AINDED WHEAT, wheat with bearded chaff.

ALE-HOOF, *sb.* the ground ivy.

At Eyam it is, or was, used in the brewing of ale instead of hops. See *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 250.

ALE-SOP, *sb.* a drunkard.

ALLAS, the name of some fields, or of a portion of land near Broomhead Hall, Bradfield, on the north side of Wigtwizzle. O. M. 'The Hallowes' in Dronfield is pronounced *t' allus*, or *t' allas*, the accent being on the first syllable, which is pronounced like the first syllable in 'alley.' Gothic *alhs*, a temple, high place?

I venture to make this suggestion because in deeds of the 13th century 'The Hallowes' is written *Hallehes* and *Haleghes*. (Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 39, 180.) Förstemann, under the word *alah*, Gothic *alhs*, gives *Alehes-felt*, which may be compared with 'Hellos Field' in Bradfield, mentioned in Harrison's *Survey*, 1637. Grimm, when writing of *alah*, temple, mentions Förstemann's *Halazes-stat*, which he thinks should be *Halahes*-stat. That is exactly the same as the *Hallehes* of Pegge's old charter. *Allas* and 'The Hallowes' are both on the summits of hills.

ANCAR, a place in Bradfield near Cooper Carr, and between Waldershelf and Broomhead Hall. O. M.

ANDEFIELD, in Dronfield.

'Another close called *Andefield*.' Deed dated 1647.

ANDREW GREEN, near Peter Wood in Nether Hallam. O. M.

'Adjacent is *Andrew Lane*.'

ANDREW WOOD, in Bradfield, on the south-west side of Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M.

ANKERBOLD, a place near Chesterfield.

A.S. *ánċor*, a hermit, anchorite; and *bold*, a house. Compare *ánċor-stów*, a hermit's cell.

ANNALE, *v.* See NALE.

ANNET HOUSE, near Haychatter in Bradfield. O. M. *Annet Bridge* and *Annet Lane* are adjacent.

Harrison, in his *Survey*, dated 1637, mentions *Annat* Field in Ecclesfield.

APPERKNOWLE, a hamlet in the parish of Dronfield, between Cold-Aston and Unstone.

Apperknowle is the highest ground in the neighbourhood, and is a bleak, cold, windy place. Part of the land still remains uninclosed. It can hardly be *æppel-cnoll*, for the apple would scarcely grow on such a place, unless we are to take *æppel* as meaning fruit generally, such as blackberries, or bilberries. Apperknowle, however, appears as *Appulknolle* in a deed dated 1419 (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, vi., 68.) This is the oldest spelling known to me, but a century later it appears as *Apernoll* and *Aperknoll*. (Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, pp. 102, 104.) There is a place called Appletree Knoll on high ground in Ashover, Derbyshire.

ARBOURTHORNE, a place so called. It is at the south-east end of 'Norfolk Park,' Sheffield. Harrison mentions '*Arbor thorne* hurst.'

It is said that a thorn formerly grew there under which the mythical Robin Hood once took shelter. He shot an arrow therefrom which stuck fast in the church door at Sheffield—a mile off. This was told to me by a gentleman whose father (born nearly 100 years ago) lived close to the spot and who used to tell the story.

ASLASH, *adv.* aside, out of the way. Accented on the last syllable.

'Come stan' *aslash*,' *i.e.*, stand out of the way.

ASPALET HILL, a hill lying between Totley and Holmesfield. A.S.* *æspa-hliþ*, hill of aspen trees? Cf. O. Icel. *Espi-hóll*.

ASSIDUE, *sb.* copperas water used for blacking the edges of boots.

Mummers at Christmas, not being able to afford gold leaf, decked their bright and coloured garments with the thin metallic leaf known as *assidue*. People speak of 'working for *assidue*' as equivalent to working for nothing.

ASWISH, *adv.* aslant. The accent is on the last syllable.

'Now don't cut that truss of hay all *aswish*.'

AUDIT [ordit], *sb.* an adit, approach, access; a sough or level in a mine.

AWARNT, *v.* to assure, to warrant. Apparently a shortening of *awarrant*.

'Tha'll get up here, I'll *awarnt* thee.'

BAGE, *sb.* a ditch, or a sunk fence with a ditch, dividing one field from another. See *Bache* in the *New Eng. Dict.* For the lengthened vowel compare MOGE below.

BANGLE, *v.* to squander or fritter away.

BARE-MUCK, *sb.* the refuse thrown from the stone upon which the bone handles of knives are ground. The word is accented on the first syllable.

BARING, the upper crust or soil which covers the stone contained in a quarry.

BARK, *v.* to boast.

BARLEY-MUNG, *sb.* barley-meal mixed with milk or water to fatten fowls or pigs.

BARM-FEAST, *sb.* a yearly entertainment given or held in an ale-house.

'At *Barm-feeast* an' at t' wake.'
Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 54.

A *barm-feast* is held every year on the Saturday after the 25th of June (Cold-Aston feast) at a place called Blackamoor, between Cold-Aston and Eckington. It is held in an old roadside inn.

The following explanation has been supplied to me from five independent sources:—The innkeeper formerly brewed his own ale, and, of course, had *barm* to dispose of. This was readily sold to customers, and all who were accustomed to fetch it were expected to attend a yearly feast, which consisted of a good tea, followed by a dance. The feast was attended by women as well as men, and the women appeared in their finest costume. Some say that the feast was intended by way of recompense to the innkeeper, who often gave barm away to poor people, and so got no payment for it. I do not find that these feasts are ever held in the town of Sheffield, but they are common in the villages of North Derbyshire.

The following answer was given to a query in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* :—All the villagers bought their barm from the village ale-house; and it became a very general custom for the landlord to make a yearly feast or tea-party for his regular barm customers. This feast was, of course, a more or less pretentious affair. When the guests were numerous, and the host given to hospitality, it was a grand festivity, followed by dancing and the other usual accompaniments of a village festival. If it was only a small house it would be merely a 'tea,' but large or small each house had its yearly barm feast. When the good old custom of home brewing died out, and the enormous brewing monopolies began to grow, there were no barm customers to entertain; but the old feast is, in many places, still kept up, under the old name; though now the guests generally pay for their feast; but, in some cases, the landlord still gives the treat yearly to his regular ale customers.

BARROW, *sb.* a long flannel petticoat; a baby's first dress.

BASFORD or BASTOP HILL, a field in Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

BASTARD, *adj.* female. People speak of a *bastard* ash, oak, &c. As applied to a child it often means puny, small, ill-formed, and has no reference to illegitimate birth. An ill-thriven tree or shrub is also called a *bastard*.

BATTLE-TWIG, *sb.* an earwig.

BEAN-YARD, the name of a field in Ashover, Derbyshire. From *been*, the old plural of 'bee.' Harrison mentions 'hive yard' adjoining a house in Ecclesfield, and 'beane yard' in Sheffield.

BEARD, *v.* to make smooth?

A *bearding-stone* is a stone used by scythe-grinders to make a scythe smooth after the first or rough grinding on the grind-stone. The *bearding-stone* comes from Ashover, and consists of fine hard grit. The application of the *bearding-stone* is a process intermediate between rough grinding and the final glazing or finishing. See WHITTENING-STONE.

BEAST, *sb.* an ox or other animal of the bovine kind as distinguished from sheep or other animals. When a butcher is said to have so many *beasts* in his shop, what is meant is that he has so many cows, bullocks, &c., as distinguished from sheep.

BED-CHURN, *sb.* the person who remains longest in bed on the morning of Shrove Tuesday.

The word *bed-churn* is also applied to the boy who is the last to enter school on the morning of that day. At Eyam this boy used to be tied to a form or bench and taken to be ducked in a trough at some distance from the school.

BEEF-EATER. I am told that there were formerly twelve persons associated in some way with the Cutlers' Company at Sheffield, but not members of the company, who were called *beef-eaters*.

BEGGAR'S INKLE, broad tape.

BELFIT. There is a field called '*Belfit* Townfield,' containing one acre and one perch, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Another field called 'Upper Townfield,' and containing 1a. 1r. 1p., lies alongside *Belfit* Townfield. They are long narrow strips, and are evidently survivals of 'acres' in an open field called the Townfield. 'Belfitt' occurs as a surname in Sheffield.

The termination *fit* stands for *thwaite* (O. Icel. *þveit*, a piece of land, a piece cut off) as in Butterthwaite in Ecclesfield and in Gilthwaite near Rotherham, which are popularly known as Butter-fit and Gil-fit. The prefix in Belfit may be O. Icel. *bil*, an open space.

BELL-TINKER, *v.* to beat. To *bell-tinker* a boy is to thrash him.

BELLY-WARKS, *sb.* a term used in the game of marbles when the player holds his taw against his belly, and, without moving his hand therefrom, shoots at his opponent's taw.

BELOW MEADOW, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

BEN. A close in Stannington is known as 'Near *Ben* Field.'

BEN-LEATHER, *sb.* a leather which gets an extra hammering; a leather of a superior kind. The *New Engl. Dict.* has *bend-leather*, but it is *ben-leather* in the Sheffield dialect.

'You are to send to Wood of the Worldes end & who is to pay you ten pounde in *ben leather*.'—Letter from Sir W. Savelle, dated 1643, in Gatty's *Hunter's Hallamshire*, p. 138.

BERRIS CROFT, a close in Stannington.

BERRISTERS TOR, a hill or rock on Bradfield Moors. O. M. *Low Tor* and *Howshaw Tor* are near.

BETANY, *sb.* a bunch of small twigs put inside a mash-tub, and forming a kind of rude sieve. See BETANY in *Sheffield Glossary*.

BINGE, *v.* to soak a cask in water so as to stop the leaking. This is a Derbyshire word, the word used near Sheffield being *beam*.

BISHOP'S THUMB, *sb.* a kind of pear.

BITHAMS, a deep valley through which the Don flows, lying between Wharncliffe Side and Deepcar. The word appears to be equivalent to *bottom* used in the sense of valley or low-lying land. The English 'bottom' is etymologically akin to the Greek πυθμήν.

BLACK BARKS.

'Whatever *black barks* there are in little Parke Banke or in Gullet Topps' shall be reserved.—Deed dated 1687, affecting timber at Beauchief.

BLACK HEDGE, a field in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

BLAGGS, *sb. pl.* blackberries.

This word is used in Penistone. I have not heard the word myselt, and it does not appear to be known in Sheffield.

BLIKKEN [blicken], *v.* to shine. A.S. *blícan*, M.E. *blíken*.
'The sun *blikken*s on the windows.'

BLĬND, *adj.* blind.

BLOSSOM, *sb.* a woman of bad character.

BOD. 'The *Bod*' is the name of a narrow valley at the foot of 'Limb Pitts Hill,' Dore. A small stream flows through the valley. Compare *Bodley*.

'The *Bod*' was part of the uninclosed lands of the township of Dore, and I am told that two old cottages were built on the waste.

BOGGERY SLADES, a place lying to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. The earliest quotation of the word *bog* in the *New Eng. Dict.* is 1515. *Boggery* seems to be an adjective formed from *bog*. Compare STAINERY CLOUGH below.

BONNY, *sb.* a swathe rake.

BOOST, *sb.* a stall for cows.

The word is sometimes used in a secondary sense, as when a father, playing with his children, says 'Come into t' *boost*,' that is 'Come between my knees.'

BOOSY PASTURE, land adjoining the homestead or farm-house.

On a change of tenancy the outgoing tenant has the privilege of retaining or using between the second day of February and the third day of March certain land adjoining the buildings on his farm. This is called *boosy pasture*.

BOSGIN, *sb.* a loose half-boot. 'Breeches and *bosgins*' is often used to describe breeches with loose leggings attached to them. Old Spanish *boszeguí?*

BRASSES, *sb. pl.* iron pyrites found mixed with coal.

BRASSING IN, *pres. part.* acting vigorously.

BRAY FURLONG or BREFF FURLONG, a field in Greenhill, near Sheffield. 'Bray' is equivalent to 'brae,' a hill-side.

BREADTH, *sb.* quantity. A.S. *bred*, superficies.

A man who was inquiring as to the quantity of some land said to me 'What *breadth* is there?'

BREAK, *v.* to recall, to bring back to memory; only used as in the quotation.

'That just *breaks* my dream.' This is said when some incident or topic of conversation recalls to the mind a recent dream.

BREDDY DOLES, the name of a small farm near Ronsit Moor, Dore. A.S. *bráde dælas*, broad pieces.

An old house and buildings which formerly stood in this place disappeared about the year 1860.

BREST BARN, the name of a field at Norton Lees. Deed dated 1594.

BRIDLE-GATE, *sb.* a wooden gate with a wooden latchet at the end of a *riding*, or cleared road, in a wood.

BROGGING, a place in Bradfield. O. M. A moor called *Brogging Moss* is adjacent. O. Icel. *brok*, bad, black grass; and *eng*, a meadow?

BROK [brock], preterite of the verb 'to break.'

BRUSTEN CROFT, the name of a portion of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. *Brusten Croft Spring*, *Brusten Croft Slack*, and *Brusten Croft Ridge* are adjacent.

BUCKER, *sb.* a large square-faced hammer used by Derbyshire lead-miners for breaking lead ore into small pieces.

BUCK-STICK, *sb.* a fop, a smart young man.

BULL-WEEK, the week before Christmas in Sheffield.

Hunter, in his *Hallamshire Glossary*, 1829, defines *bull-week* as 'The week before Christmas, in which the work-people at Sheffield in the iron manufactures push their strength to the utmost, allowing themselves scarcely any rest, and earning twice as much as in an ordinary week, to prepare for the rest and enjoyment of Christmas.' It is true that the cutler works harder than usual during this week, and attempts have been

made to show that the origin of the phrase is to be found in the strength of a bull. Hunter, however, thinks that *bull* here means 'large.' But such phrases as 'they've gotten t' bull by t' tail,' or 'they've gotten t' bull dahn,' which are used by Sheffield workmen when speaking of *bull-week*, show clearly that the immediate origin of the phrase is to be found in the old practice of bull-baiting. The following curious account has been given to me by one of the oldest inhabitants of Sheffield: 'At the end of the last century a master, who had a large order for knives on hand, told his workmen that if they got their work done before Christmas *they should have a bull cut up amongst them*. The bull accordingly was fetched from Tideswell.' Now it happens that at the bull-baiting held at Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, the body of the baited bull, after it had been killed, was *cut up and given to the poor*. At Tutbury the body was divided amongst the 'minstrels.' We see, therefore, that the tradition about the master dividing a bull amongst his workmen is right in the main point. The custom is a relic of the time when bulls were sacrificed by the village priest, and, after due oblations made to the gods, their bodies divided amongst the people. Such sacrifices seem to have degenerated into bull-baitings. We may compare the Old Norse *blót-naut*, a bull to be sacrificed. With regard to customs showing that bulls were once sacrificed in England, see *Antiquarian Repertory*, 1808, iii., 282, 338; Brand's *Popular Antiq.*, 1849, ii., 65; Plott's *Staffordshire*, p. 439; Pegge, in *Archæologia*, ii., 86.

The accounts of the Town Trustees show frequent payments to a body of men described as the 'waits,' otherwise the musicians or 'minstrels,' and we may compare these 'waits' to the 'minstrels' at Tutbury who conducted the remarkable ceremony of the bull-running in that town. With regard to the phrases 'they've gotten t' bull dahn,' or 'gotten t' bull by t' tail,' we may compare the remarkable bull-running at Stamford, as well as the strange ceremony at Tutford. In each of these towns the thing to be done was to catch the bull. At Tutbury his body was covered with soap.

BUMKIN, *sb.* See TOES, NAMES OF.

BUNGUMS, *sb.* a game at marbles. The meaning may be 'bun games,' the word *bun* here meaning 'hole.'

Four holes are made in the ground, three of them being in a row, and the fourth at some little distance from the others. Two or three boys stand by the fourth hole and bowl their taws in turn to the first of the three holes, and then to the second and third. It is agreed before the game begins that the boy whose taw is the last to get into the last hole must lay his hand on the ground with the knuckles upwards, about three feet from the last hole, to be shot at by the taws of the other boys. This last hole is called *the old lass*. As soon as the last boy has bowled his taw into the 'old lass' he shouts, '*Knuckle down and bird eggs*,' whilst the other boys immediately shout, '*Lights up and no bird eggs*,' and the party which is the first to say these words has the choice. If the cry 'Knuckle down and bird eggs' is first heard, the last boy can put his taw between his knuckles, and the other boys must shoot at him with their knuckles in the last hole. Any boy who hits the taw between the knuckles cannot shoot again. But if the cry 'Lights up and no bird eggs' is first heard, the boys may put one hand into the hole, and rest the other hand thereon, so that they may shoot with greater force, and in this case the last boy cannot put his taw between his knuckles. Then they each have the full number of shots at the knuckles agreed on at the commencement of the game. See BUN-HOLE in *Sheffield Glossary*.

BUT AN IF, *conj.* if.

BUTSICKE LANE, in Dronfield. Deed of 1647.

BUTTONS. 'By the *buttons*' is an oath which is often heard in and about Sheffield. See the next word.

BUTTON CAP, *sb.* the name of a fairy. See NANNY BUTTON CAP below.

BUTTON FOR, *v.* to assist, to favour.

Button is sometimes used as a *soubriquet* or nick-name, as '*Button* Middleton.'

BUTTONING-TIME, *sb.* a short period of rest just before dinner. Working-men, who usually eat their dinner or mid-day meal about twelve o'clock, rest a little about eleven o'clock. This they call *buttoning-time*. It is not a country word, but is used by Sheffield workmen.

BURTINAT, the name of a place in Upper Hallam, near Fearney Hill. O. M.

BUZZ, *v.* to brush.

'My word, he has got it *buzzed* up.' This was said of a man's hair which was brushed backwards.

BY THE BLEST, an oath once common about Sheffield, but now rarely heard.

BY THE BLOOD AND WOUNDS, an oath.

At Eyam this is pronounced as *Bith lud unz uns*.

CAFFLING, *adj.* puny, weak, delicate. Compare the provincial English *keffle*, an inferior horse.

'He's a *caffling* child.'

CAKE, *sb.* The phrase 'take the *cake*,' or 'get the *cake*,' is often used in North Derbyshire. When a man has told a good story, another will say, 'That taks t' *cake*.' It appears to be an old proverb.

CAKES OF BREAD, the name of some rocks or stones on the top of Foulstone Moor, Bradfield. O. M.

CAKING-DAYS.

'Tho months o' *cakein'-days* we've seen.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, pp. 46, 48.

In a note Mr. Senior explains *caking-days* as 'St. Thomas' Days.' He tells me that boys went round about this time asking for cakes.

CALEUP [kail up], *sb.* a frolic, or merry trick. The accent is on the first syllable.

'They carry on some nice *caleups* at Brincliffe.'

I am told that it was the custom for young sweeps in Sheffield who climbed up chimneys to cry '*caleup*' when they put their heads out of the chimney top.

CANNEL, *sb.* the sloping or bevelled edge of a chisel.

CANT, *sb.* a slope.

A man who was hanging a picture so as to project from the wall, said, 'Is the *cant* or slope of it right?'

CARTLEDGE STONES RIDGE, on Bradfield Moors. *Cartledge Flat*, *Cartledge Bents*, and *Cartledge Brook* are near. O. M.

CASE, *v.* to skin an animal, such as a hare.

CASE, *v.* to beat with a cane, &c.

'I'll *case* thy hide for thee.'

CAT CLOUGH, the name of a valley on Broomhead Moors, Bradfield, a little to the west of Broomhead Hall. O. M.

CATER-DE-FLAMP, *adj.* slanting, not perpendicular.

A man said of a sack which was not standing upright, but inclining to one side, that it was *cater-de-flamp*. From his frequent use of this word he got the nick-name of 'Old Cater-de-flamp.'

CATER-FLAMPERED, *adj.* twisted, awry, out of perpendicular, out of shape, out of proper form. The word is used by masons, carpenters, &c.

CATER-SLANT, *adj.* not rectangular, out of form.

A carpenter said, 'Tha doesn't call this true, does ta? It's *cater-slant*.'

CATHOLES WOOD, a wood on the west side of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

Cf. *Cathole* Farm, near Holymoorside, Chesterfield. The word is pronounced *cat-hole*. '*Cat-hole*, the name given to the loop-holes or narrow openings in the walls of a barn.'—*Jamieson*.

CATTERSPAN, *sb.* a somersault. Compare the unexplained phrase 'to turn the cat in the pan,' which seems to be a corruption of this word.

'He turned a *catterspan*.'

CATTY CROFT, a field in Dore, otherwise *Cat Croft*. Cf. *Cat Lane* in Upper Heeley. Old Swedish *kætte*, a fold for lambs, &c.? Compare, however, *cater* to place or set rhomboidally in *New Eng. Dict.*

In Ihre's *Glossarium*, *kætte* is given as meaning (1) a cradle, (2) a bed, and hence a tomb, and (3) a pen for lambs in a sheepfold, &c. The general meaning of the word is a cell, or something separated, or detached. *Catty Croft* now forms the present grave-yard at Dore.

CAUKLE [corkle], *sb.* the core of an apple or other fruit.

CAVE, *v.* to push the hand beyond a mark or given distance.

'Knuckle down, shoot full, and don't *cave*.'

In games of marbles a mark or hole is often set to shoot from. If a boy in shooting his taw pushes his hand beyond the mark he is said to *cave*.

CHELL, *v.* to sting, to cause pain to.

A cricketer, who had caught a ball which had been sent with great force, said, 'That ball has *chelled* my hand.'

CHELP, *sb.* impudent talk.

I have never heard this word, but am told that it exists in Derbyshire to the south of Chesterfield.

CHERT, *sb.* a hard mineral found amongst limestone, something like the flint found in chalk.

CHESS, *v.* to pile up or arrange hewn stones in a quarry. A.S. *ceósan*, M.E. *cheosen*, *chesen*, to choose, gather?

'Come, *chess* them stones up, William!'

'The whiche whan it was fulfilled, men ledynge out, and sittynge bysidis the brynke, *cheesiden* [gathered] the good into her vessels, but they senten out the yuel.'—*Wycl. Matt.*, xiii., 48.

CHEST, *sb.* a row, series, tier; a series of anything of the same size.

People in Bradfield speak of a '*chest* of hills.' 'There's *chests* o' hills right away.' Men who work in stone-quarries speak of a set of dressed stones piled up as a *chest*. A number of hills, each of about the same size, on Bradfield Moors are known as 'Howden *Chest*.' When cutlery or other goods are packed in barrels each layer is called a *chest*.

CHESTER, *sb.* a penny. See the Preface.

CHOIL FOR, *v.* to assist, help, defend, maintain a cause.

'I'll *choil for* thee' means 'I will defend your cause, be your champion, assist you.' Fifty years ago this was very common, I am told, amongst school-boys. It is a well-known word, and is still frequently heard.

CHOOSE-HOW, *adv.* nevertheless.

'I shall go to Baslow, *choose-how*.'

The word is rather found in North Derbyshire than in Sheffield.

CHRISOM [chreizum] or CHRĪSLOM, *sb.* an old fogey, an old fright. The *i* is long.

'He is an old *chrisom*.' 'Do you think I'd marry an old *chrisom* like that?'

In Derby I am told that the word is *scrisum* [*scrizum*]. A little insignificant-looking woman would be spoken of as 'a little *scrisum*.'

CHUB, *sb.* a game of marbles, in which boys bowl marbles at a mark.

CHURCH-HOLE, *sb.* a big hole in Ramshaw Wood, Unstone, in the parish of Dronfield. There is a tradition that the stone for building Dronfield Church was got from this place. The hole is round, and slopes to the bottom like a basin.

As Dronfield Church is two miles away, and as there is plenty of stone near, the explanation can only be a popular way of accounting for the name. See KIRK HILL below.

CHURL CLOUGH, on Hallam Moors. O. M.

Cf. *Charles Clough* in *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 40.

CIPHER, *sb.* a fool, a nonentity.

'You stand like a *cipher*' is an expression sometimes heard in Sheffield. I am told that people in Derbyshire say 'like a *ciphax*,' but I have no confirmation of this, and regard it as very doubtful.

CLAM-VENGEANCE.

'Tha *clam-vengeance-looking* rascal; tha'd steal a child's dinner.' The word is well known, but I find it difficult to give a definition.

CLEAT [cleeat], *sb.* the herb foal-foot or colt's-foot. A.S. *clíte*.

CLOD, *sb.* a soft 'bind' or slate found amongst coal measures.

CLUSSOMED [cluzzomed], *past part.* benumbed.

A man's hands are said to be '*lussomed* with cold.'

COAFER, *sb.* the ridge in front of a spade or shovel behind which the handle is fixed.

It may be the inlet or hole into which the shaft is fixed. If so, compare *cove*, a creek, inlet, and A.S. *cōfa*, a chamber.

COB-CASTLE, *sb.* a flimsy building, a thing easily pushed over. The word is often applied to a child's toy house.

COB LANE, in Bradfield, on the south of the Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M.

COCK EGG, a small hen's egg; also 'a wind egg,' or an egg which is not fully developed.

Some say that cocks lay these small eggs, but farmers' wives say that hens lay them when they are about to give over laying.

CODDY, *adj.* small, tiny.

COE, *sb.* a small, loosely-built hut over the climbing shaft of a lead mine, in which the miners change their clothes on going into and returning from the mine. *Coe* is found as a surname in the district.

COGGING HARROWS, large harrows for breaking up rough fallows.

COGMAN CLOUGH, a valley on Howden Moor near Catholes Wood, Bradfield. O. M. Compare COPMAN HOLES below.

Compare 'Adam de *Coghalgh* in Poll Tax Returns for Bradfield, 1379. A 'ruin' in *Cogman Clough* is marked on the O. M. At the south-west end of the clough is 'Poynton Bog.'

COIL, *sb.* a disturbance, uproar, row.

COISLEY HILL or MARY FIELD, a close of land adjoining a small stream, and containing about four acres, at Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield. 'Cois' is probably O. Icel. *kjós*, a deep or hollow place, so that Coisley may be **kjos-hlý*, valley warmth.

COLLOP MONDAY, the day before Shrove Tuesday.

On this day poor people go to their richer neighbours to beg a *collop* or slice of bacon, to supply the fat in which pancakes are baked on the following day.

COLLYFŌBLE, *v.* to talk secretly together.

CONGHILL. 'The conghill cont*aining* ij acars.'—*Holmesfield Court Rolls* (no date.) The meaning appears to be 'king hill.' Dutch *konge*, O. Icel. *konungr*, afterwards shortened to *kóngr*. See KING'S HEAD in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

CONK, *sb.* the head; also the nose.

This appears to be slang. I am told that the word is used by pugilists, and that it is sometimes applied to the nose.

CONNY, *adj.* odd, strange, queer. Compare Icel. *kenjar*, freaks, whims.

'Tha art a *conny* fellow.' 'It does look *conny*.'

COO HOUSE, in Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent is *Coo Hill*, and in another part of Bradfield is a place called *Cowell*. A.S. *cū*, a cow?

COOPER CARR, a place in Bradfield. See COPMAN HOLES below. There is an old well at Ecclesfield known as the *Carper* Well, otherwise *Cooper* or *Cauper* Well.

Comparing the O. Icel. *kaupa-jörð, kaupa-land,* purchased land, we may infer that *cooper carr* stands for *kaupa-kjarr,* purchased carr, the word *carr* meaning copsewood or brushwood, and probably having, in later times, a more extended meaning. *Kaupa-land* is opposed to *óðalsjörð,* inalienable land. Many poor people about Sheffield entertain the delusion that what they call 'heirable land,' or land which cannot be sold, still exists. 'Cooper Well' probably means 'Chapman's Well.' It is by the roadside. Compare the Scotch *couper,* a merchant. 'My earliest recollection,' says a correspondent, 'of the pronunciation of Carper Well was *almost* like *capper,* with a kind of soft, broad, throaty-sounding *a*.' This must be the O. Icel. *kaupa*.

CŌPIN, *sb.* that part of a horse-shoe which is turned up and sharpened to prevent slipping.

COPMAN HOLES, in Bradfield, near Bailey Hill, in the bottom of the valley between Bailey Wood and the Agden Reservoir. O. M.

Compare *Copmanthorpe,* or *Coupmanthorpe,* near York. Swedish *köpman,* German *kaufmann,* O. Icel. *kaup-maðr,* a merchant, traveller. Under the word *angr,* a bay, firth, Cleasby says: 'Kaupangr in Norway means a town, village, *sinus mercatorius,* these places being situated at the bottom of the firths.' He refers to the English place-names 'Chipping' in Chipping Norton, Chipping Ongar, and Cheapside in London. Hence it appears that a colony of Swedish or Norwegian settlers came to dwell in the deep valley below the Bailey Hill. The Bailey Hill resembles the Tyn-wald of the Manx Parliament. It was the place of public assembly, over which the bailiff, or bailey, in later times, presided. See COOPER CARR and COGMAN CLOUGH.

CORB or CURB, *sb.* the circular base, either of wood or stone, upon which the bricks that line a pit shaft are laid.

COSTRILL, *sb.* the head.

COTTEN, *v.* to thrash, to beat soundly.

COTTER, *v.* to fasten, to bur a wheel, &c.

COW, *v.* to scrape or clean out.

The word rimes with 'low.'

COW-QUAKE, *sb.* dodder grass, *briza media.*

CRACK.

There is a proverb which says that '*Crack* was a good dog, but he got hung for barking.' It is intended to show that a swaggerer comes to a bad end.

CRAG, *sb.* a slit, as the slit in a quill pen. See CROIG below.

CRAG, *v.* to slit.

'*Crag* thy pen.'

CRANGLE, *v.* to bend, twist.

When a field of corn is much dashed, broken, or twisted by the wind it is said to be *crangled*.

CREW, *sb.* a stye, hull, or cote for pigs.

CRIB, *sb.* A 'wrestling *crib*' is a feat which a man performs by putting a poker or piece of iron between the interstices of a stone floor, as one would insert a lever, and turning his whole body under his arm so as to rise up again without falling.

CRĪNGE, *v.* to cling, to submit, fawn.

CROACH, *v.* to inveigle, delude, cajole. Compare *en-croach*. See CROAK, to lame, below.

In a fortune-telling case reported in the *Sheffield Independent*, 16th February, 1891, the prisoner said, 'I don't believe in it. I was fair *croached* into it. She fair *croached* me because she wanted a young man. She asked me first if I could tell her fortune. God help me; I could not tell my own.'

CROAK [croke], *v.* to die.

'T' owd lad *croaked* this morning.'

CROAK [croke], *v.* to lame.

A man said to a boy who had thrown a stone at a dog, 'Tha's *croaked* him.'

CROIG, *sb.* a hole, a slit. See CRAG above.

'They cut a *croig* out of a sod.' This was said by a man who was describing how a rude table was made on the grass by fishermen by fixing four wooden stakes into four sods. The sods formed the sockets, or pedestals, into which the stakes were fixed.

CROOK-CLOUGH, a valley on Bradfield Moors near Howden Chest. The O. Icel. *krókr*, a hook, has also the meaning of 'nook,' 'corner.' We may compare such place-names as Barber Nook, at Crookes, near Sheffield, though 'nook' may be in some cases Icel. *hnjúkr*, a knoll.

CROOKS WOOD, in Beauchief. Deed dated 1687.

CROWS CHIN ROCKS, on Hallam Moors. O. M.

CRUKS [crucks], *sb. pl.* the arched oaken timbers which support the roofs of some old houses.

Strong oak trees with a considerable bend towards the top were selected. They were fastened together at the ridge, and then the 'side trees' were laid upon them for the support of a thatched roof. The outer walls, often low, were generally formed of boards, or plaster and lath, so that with a small stone foundation for each *cruk* little masonry was necessary. In one case I have seen the *cruk* or oak tree go from the ground right up to the ridge of the roof. Fine specimens of this kind of timber-work may be seen at High Storrs, Ecclesall, and at the farm of Mr. W. Fox, of Lightwood in Norton.

CUCKNEY, a field in Norton parish containing half an acre. A.S. *cwican-íg*, couch-grass island?

There is a place called *Cuckney* in Nottinghamshire. Förstemann mentions *Cuckenbeca* from a document of the year 1034.

CUCKOO, *sb.* an inconstant lover.

'He's a bit of a *cuckoo*.'

'*Cuckoo, cuckoo*, O word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear.'
Love's Labour Lost, v., ii.

CUMBER, *sb.* a cucumber. Well known to old inhabitants, but perhaps only an abbreviation of 'cucumber.'

CUMBER, *sb.* a piece of wood tied round a cow's neck to keep her from going through hedges.

CURRY, *sb.* a kind of spice used to put on sweet cakes.

CURRY, *v.* to scratch.

'I'll *curry* thee till tha hasn't a bit o' skin left on thee.'

CURRY, *v.* to make lines upon pie-crust, to score it with lines.

'*Curry* that pie with a fork.'

CUT-GATE, a bridle-road to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent are *Little Cut* and *Cutgate End*.

CUTTLE, *v.* to make knives.

'Ah say agean they'd sooner dee
Than *cuttle* for their bread.'
Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 61.

CYPHER LEYS. 'A close of land called the *Cypher Leys*, containing 1a. 1r. op. or thereabouts,' in Milltown, Ashover, co. Derby.

DADE, *v.* to support, carry over.

'He were a little fellow, and I *daded* him o'er t' brook.

DADLE [daydel], *v.* to linger, to loiter about.

'What are ta *dadling* about for?'

DAMASCENE PLUM [damazin], *sb.* a damson plum.

DANIEL. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

DANNIKINS, the name of the feast or wake held at Bolsterstone in Bradfield on Holy Thursday and several succeeding days. Halliwell mentions *tannikin* as a name for a Dutch woman, from Armin's *Nest of Ninnies*, 1608. 'Like a Dutch *tannikin* sliding to market.'

This word, as I am informed, was in common use about Bolsterstone and Oughtibridge fifty or sixty years ago. People would speak of 'the Bolsterstone *dannikins*' or the 'Oughtibridge *dannikins*.' *Dannikin* seems to mean 'Danish kin' (A.S. *Dæna-cyn*; compare *engla-cyn*, race of angels). The Scandinavian settlers of the Bradfield district might well be called the *Dæna-cyn*. Now such a phrase as 'the Dannikin wake,' or 'the Dannikin feast,' might easily get shortened into 'the Dannikins,' just as 'the great go' or great examination at Oxford is called 'greats,' or as good (valuable) things are called 'goods.' It would appear, then, that the Danish settlers held a feast of their own, and that they were regarded by the other inhabitants of the district as a separate community. As to the word 'Dane,' Cleasby and Vigfusson make this remark: 'According to the researches of the late historian, P. A. Munch, the ancient Danish empire, at least at times, extended over almost all the countries bordering on the Skagerac (Vík); hence Dane became in English synonymous with a Scandinavian' (p. 96).

DAPE, *v.* to damn. Low Lat. *dampnare*.

'Od *dape* it!' Frequently heard in Norton.

DARPLEY or DARPLES, the name of some fields in Norton.

In a deed dated 1587 'a close called Over *Darpley*' and 'a close called Nether *Darpley*' are mentioned. These adjoined lands called 'The *Whysnawes*.' In a deed of 1656 'three closes called *Darples*' are mentioned.

DAY'S WORK, a measure of land. See Two Days' Work below.

DEAD AND GONE BACK.

A phrase sometimes used, as, 'He's *dead and gone back* long sin'.'

DEAD MAN'S WELL, a well in Dore. This well is never dry.

DEB IT, an oath.

An old woman who kept a school at Barlow in Dronfield Parish was often unable to pronounce a word of three or four syllables correctly. After appealing to her pupils, none of whom could help her out of the difficulty, she would say, 'Way, *deb it*, let's miss it!'

DECK AT, *v.* to reject, to refuse to take. See Dicky below.

A man is said to *deck at* his food when from illness or any other cause he refuses to take it. More rarely a hunter's horse is said to *deck at* a fence.

DEE-NETTLE, *sb.* the stingless nettle, dead nettle, *lamium purpureum*.

DEEM, *v.* to give judgment, to order payment. A.S. *déman*.

'I had eleven pounds to pay, and they put me in the County Court, and *deemed* me 10s. a month.'

DEENAR, *sb.* a shilling. Lat. *dēnarius*. See the Preface.

DEEP, *adj.* far advanced.

A man said of a bird whose eggs were far advanced in hatching, 'She's *deep* a sitting.'

DEUCE, *sb.* twopence. It rimes with *juice*. Lat. *duos*, acc. of *duo*, two. See the Preface.

DICK. 'That's not up to *dick*' means 'That is not perfect.'

DICKS, *sb. pl.* lice in the head.

DICK'S HATBAND.

'As awkward as *Dick's hatband*, at went nine times round and wouldn't tie.'

DICKY, *adj.* sick at stomach. See DECK AT above.

'I feel rather *dicky* this morning.'

DINCUM, *sb.* work.

'I can stand plenty o' *dincum*.' This word is used by colliers at Eckington.

DING ON, *v.* to walk rapidly.

'He went *dinging on*,' *i.e.* 'He went walking along at a rapid pace.'

DOCKIN. See TOM DOCKIN.

DODDYWELL FIELD, near Clough Field, Crookes.

DOG-CHALK, *sb.* a soft, bluish, slaty substance found in the beds of streams.

DOLES OF LAND. A.S *dǣl*, a portion.

In the marriage settlement, dated 1714, of Joseph Taylor, of Yews in Bradfield, mention is made of 'one *doal* called Cheretree doal, in the Nether Townfield; one *cross doal* in the Upper Townfield, and another *doal*.'

DOLLY, *sb.* a wheel covered by rags, and used by cutlers in polishing their wares.

DOOMESTEADS, a close or parcel of land near Beauchief Abbey.—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 206. O. Icel. *dóm-staðr*, place of judgment.

DOSILS [dozzils] *sb. pl.* ornaments on confectionery or on female dress. In the Craven dialect a *dossil* is a wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture.

DŎTHER, *sb.* the weed known as *spergula arvensis*.

Farmers have sometimes been obliged to leave their farms on account of the prevalence of this weed.

DRESS, *v.* to clean a clock or put it in working order.

DRIBBLE, *v.* to move or drive a thing by slow degrees.

In the game of marbles a boy is said to *dribble* his taw towards the ring when, being a long way off, he shoots it a part of the way only, and so endeavours to get to the ring by two or more shots. In football a man *dribbles* the ball towards the goal when he pushes it along by his feet, or by gentle kicks, instead of kicking it a long way.

DUBB, *sb.* a deep, still pool in a river. I have not heard the word, but am told that it is used about Doncaster.

DUGLEDGE PINGLE, a small field at Lane Side in Hope, Derbyshire. M.E. *diȝelich*, hidden, snug? A *pingle* is a small enclosure.

DUNDY, *adj.* dun-coloured. I have not heard the word, but am told that it is used about Doncaster.

DUR [dir], *sb.* a yearling sheep. Skeat defines *deer* as 'a sort of animal,' and the O. Icel. *dyr* means 'animal.'

In Derbyshire people speak of a 'he *dur*' or of a 'ree *dur*' when they mean a male yearling sheep, the female being called a 'she *dur*.' The two words are pronounced distinctly, and I was corrected when I spoke to a man of a 'sheder' (*Sheffield Glossary*, p. 209) as though it were one word. He said, 'You mean a she-*dur*,' emphasing the last syllable. I find that people call young sheep *durs*. See Ree Dur.

DUR [dir], *sb.* a door. O. Icel. *dyrr*.

'Go and oppen t' yard *dur*, and let t' cows out.'

This is rather a Derbyshire than a Yorkshire word. It is heard in Dore sometimes.

DURS [dirs]. 'By the *durs*' is a common oath in Derbyshire. 'By the *dur*' is also used. See *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 307.

EAR-BREED, *sb.* the cross-bar at the bottom of each end of a cart to which the *strut staves* are fastened.

EASINGS, *sb. pl.* sparks or smuts from a chimney. See Isel below.

EDGE, *sb.* conceit.

'He's too much *edge* about him.' This word is common not only in Sheffield, but also in Derbyshire.

EEM, *sb.* even. People often speak of Christmas *eem*, Hallow *eem*, not *even* or *eve*. More importance is attached to the *eem* than to the day following it.

'It's Chris'mas *e'em*.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 37.

EKE [eek], *v.* to itch. A.S. *giccan*, M.E. *iken.*

'I *eke* all o'er.'

EKNAME, *sb.* a nick-name. People in North-East Derbyshire speak of 'an *ekname.*'

'An *ekname*; agnomen.'—*Cath. Angl.*

ELBOW, *sb.* a bend in a stream.

ELTYN CROFT, in Dronfield.

'One other doale lying in *Eltyn Croft.*—Deed dated 1647. *Elton Croft* in 1720.

EMTY, *adj.* empty. A.S. *æmtig.*

END, *sb.* place.

'I can't be at every *end.*'

END, *sb.* People speak of 'the older *end*' when they mean the older inhabitants of a place.

ESH, *sb.* the ash tree. Dutch *esch.* '*Esche*, tre, *fraxinus.*'—*Prompt. Parv.*

An ash stick is usually called an '*esh plant.*'

EWM, *v.* to persuade. This word is still used, and was used about Ecclesall fifty or sixty years ago.

'I shouldn't ha' done it, but he fairly *ewmed* me into it.'

FAGEY [fagy], thin, poor, ill-nourished. The word is applied to meat. 'Putrid' in the *Sheffield Glossary* is wrong. The *a* is sounded like the *a* in 'cake.' A.S. *fǣge*, dead; also accursed, feeble, timid.

'It's a *fagey*-looking horse.'

FAIR HOUSE, in Bradfield. O. M. *Fair House Lane* is adjacent. Icel. *fær*, Swedish *får*, Danish *faar*, a sheep.

FALDERALS, *sb. pl.* gaudy female finery. The two letters *a* are sounded like the *a* in 'tally.'

FARNOCKE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed of 1593. A.S. *fyrn*, O. Icel. *forn*, old, and A.S. *ác*, oak? The oak was a sacred tree.

FARRANTLY, *adv.* decently.

'To say yo've ne'er seen Jarmany,
Reight *farrantly* yo sing.'
Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 44.

FAVVER, *v.* to resemble.

'He *favvers* his mother's side.'

FEATHER. The central bearing in the bottom of a cart is called the *mid-feather*.

FEATHERBED MOSS, a piece of moorland in Bradfield. O. M.

FELFER, *sb.* the bird known as the fieldfare. A.S. *feala-fár*.

A man said to me one morning in December, 'It's not often you see a *felfer* about here.'

FELLY, *sb.* a fellow, associate.

FERK [fĭrk], *v.* to clear out. M.E. *ferkien*.

'Come, lass, let's *ferk* all them nooks out!' 'Give it a good *ferking!*' A man said of a rabbit in a hole, 'I can hear him *ferking* about,' when the meaning seems to have been to scratch.

FERTH, *sb.* energy, activity. A.S. *ferþ*, soul, life. See FORTH-PUT.

'She's not a bit o' *ferth* about her.'

FETTLE, *v.* to poke.

'Come, lass, *fettle* the fire!'

FID-FADDING, *adj.* frivolous.

FINGERS, NAMES OF. Besides the names of fingers given in the *Sheffield Glossary*, p. 74, the following are well known in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—

Thumb	Harry Wibel [wĭble].
First finger	Tommy Thibel [thĭble].
Second ,,	Harry Whistle [wissel].
Third ,,	Tommy Thistle [thissel].
Fourth ,,	Okabel [oakabell].

The fourth finger is sometimes described as 'little *oakabell*.' In this word the final syllable 'bel' comes out clearly. In *wibel* and *thibel* it is less clear on account of the accent on the first syllable of those words. In counting the fingers to children *okabell* is usually repeated two or three times. Halliwell gives *thibel* as 'a smooth, round stick used for stirring broth, porridge, &c.' With this compare 'lickpot,' a name of the first finger. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

FINIKIN, *adj.* foppish, having an affected manner.

FIRE-BITS, *sb. pl.* a pair of small tongs used by a blacksmith.

FIRE-HOUSE, *sb.* the entrance hall of a house. Not known in the dialect.

In a deed dated 1632, relating to land in Norton, mention is made of 'the Hall or *Fierhouse* of the nowe mansion house of the said John Parker the elder in Little Norton aforesaid with the entry leading into the same, the parlor on the south side of the said hall, &c.'—*Derb. Arch. Journal*, vol. v., p. 45. Compare the O. Icel. *eld-hús*, the fire-room, kitchen.

FIRM, *sb.* a farm. Low Lat. *firma*, A.S. *feorm*.

FIRRUPS. 'By the *firrups*' is used as an exclamation of surprise.

FLAMPERED, *past part.* See CATER-FLAMPERED.

FLAWBERING, *adj.* wide, sprawling.

It is said of a dress with a large pattern upon it that it has a great *flawbering* pattern.

FLAY, *v.* to frighten.

'This house does *flay* me.' This word is used in the neighbourhood of Barnsley.

FLEEA [flee-a], *sb.* a flea.

FLEETS.—A piece of moorland, through which a number of streams flow, to the west of Broomhead Moors in Bradfield, is called *Broad Fleets*. Immediately to the north of *Broad Fleets* is a place called *Boggery Slades*. O. M. '*Flete*, where water cometh, *breche*.'—*Palsgrave*. M.E. *fleot*, *fleet*, a channel or water-course, as in Fleet Street. A.S. *fleot*, O. Dutch *vliet*.

FLINTHILL, the name of a part of Broomhead Moor, Bradfield. O. M. Flint chippings are often found in Bradfield, but this may be A.S. *flint*, a rock.

FLITTER-MOUSE, *sb.* a bat.

FLOAT, *sb.* a deep cart with large wheels used for carrying pigs to market.

FLOIT, *v.* to pare, scrape.

FLOUCH. An old inn about a mile from Langsett, near Penistone, is called 'The *Flouch*.' A.S. *flóh*, a fragment, piece? It may be compared to *snǣd* (snaith) or *snaithing*, a piece cut off.

FLUGGANCE, *sb.* a slattern.

FLUKE, *sb.* a flatterer. The word is very common in Bradfield parish; it is also used in Sheffield.

'He's an old *fluke*.'

FLUKE, *v.* to wheedle.

'He *fluked* me out on it.'

FLUMMOCK, *sb.* a bewilderment.

FLUSTER, *sb.* a twist, a twirl. Compare A.S. *flustrian*, to weave.

'Give it a *fluster!*'

FON, preterite of the verb 'to find.'

'I *fon* it!'

FOOIL, *sb.* a fool.

FOOTERSHAW LANE, in Bradfield, on the north-west side of Dale Dike Reservoir. O. M. A.S. *fôder*, fodder, O.H.G. *fuotar*, food for cattle, and A.S. *scaga*, M.E. *schawe*, *shawe*, a thicket, a small wood? Thus the meaning seems to be 'a pasturable wood' in the sense used in the *Domesday Book*.

FORTH-PUT, *sb.* energy. See FERTH.

'There's no *forth-put* in them.'

FOSTER-CROFT, a field, containing four acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Compare A.S. *fóster-land*, land assigned for the procuring of provisions. 'Se cyning ðœt land geaf into cristes cyrcean ðan híréde to *fósterlande*' ('The king gave the land to Christ Church as foster-land for the convent').—*Th. Diplm.* A.D. 1052; 368, 17, in Toller's *Bosworth*. But the field may have been named from a former owner or occupier, or it may merely mean 'pasture croft.' Compare A.S. *fóstern*ó*þ*, pasturage.

FOTHERIN [futherin], *sb.* a quantity or load of anything.

FOUL CLOUGH, a valley on Bradfield Moors near *Howden Chest*. O. M. A.S. *fúl*, a foul, common, or unconsecrated place? Cf. *Foul Hole*, a place in Upper Hallam. O. M. It may be the adj. *fúl*, dirty.

FOULSTONE MOOR, in Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent are *Foulstone Road*, *Foulstone Dike*, and *Foulstone Delf*.

FOUNDER, *v.* to provide, work hard. A.S. *fundian*, to endeavour to find.

'Eh! shoo's a *foundering* tooad that!' meaning that she is a woman who takes pains to provide for her family. 'Toad' is not here used in any bad sense, but rather as a term of endearment. 'Lambs begin to *founder* for themselves as soon as they are born.'

FOUNDLE, *v.* to work hard, to provide for one's family. The frequentative of *fend* or *founder*.

'A rare *foundlin'* chap.'

FOX STONES, a ridge of stones to the north of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. Adjacent is *Fox Stones Moss*.

FRANZY, *adj.* wild, fresh ; as a young horse is when he has had no work.

'He's as *franzy* as owt ; he jumps about like a cat on a hot backstone.'

FROW, *sb.* a woman. A.S. *freó.*

FRUMAS [frŭmas] or FLUMAS, *sb.* an entanglement, a confused web.

This word is often used when a hank of worsted is being wound off the hands. A mother will say to her daughter who is holding the hank or skein, 'Now, then, you've got it all of a *frumas.*'

FRUMETY SWEAT or FLUMETY SWEAT, a state of nervous excitement; a dilemma.

'He's in a *frumety sweat.*'

FUDGE, *v.* to move the hand forward in a game of marbles so as to obtain an unfair advantage. See CAVE above.

'Come, no *fudging!*'

FULLOCK, *sb.* a blow.

'He fetched him a *fullock* on his head.' This was heard near Wakefield. I have never heard it in Sheffield, nor do I learn, upon enquiry, that it is known in this sense. In Sheffield the meaning is 'impetus.'

GABY [gāby], *sb.* a simpleton.

I have it as *gauby* in the *Sheffield Glossary.* Both forms occur.

GAFF, *sb.* a crowbar ; any bar of iron. Probably an abbreviation of 'gavlock.'

GALLIMAWFIT, *sb.* a pie or dish of minced meat and potatoes, &c. In literature the word occurs as 'gallimawfrey.'

GALLOWS ROCHER, the name of a rock or cliff on the north of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M.

GAMMOCK, *sb.* fun, sport, frolic, wild pranks.

'I should take no notice of her ; she's too much *gammock* about her.' This was said of a little girl who was amusing herself by romping about and jumping on people's knees, &c.

GARDEN-SMITH, *sb.* a gardener ; a person who has a small allotment of land which he cultivates as a garden.

GAUBY FAIR, a statute fair for the hiring of servants.

GAUMY [gormy] or GOMEY [goamy], *sb.* an awkward, ungainly man. O. Icel. *gumi*, A.S. *guma*, Lat. *homo*, a man ? See GOMBY.

If a man falls down, somebody will say, 'Eh, tha gret *gaumy!*'

GIG-BAND, *sb.* a leather driving-band for a wheel.

GILPH FIELD, in Bradfield.

'Several closes formerly in one field called the *Gilph field.*' Deed dated 1816.

GIZZEN, *v.* to gaze, stare. M.E. *gasen.*

I have not heard this word myself, nor can I find that it exists about Sheffield. I am told that it is used in Nottinghamshire.

GLOR, *sb.* fat.

A man said of some very fat bacon, 'It's nowt but *glor.*' 'It were all *glor*, and I couldn't touch it.' The word is applied to any kind of fat, and especially to over-fed meat, which is said to have a sickly taste.

GLORRY or GLAURY, *adj.* fat. See GLOR.

Fat bacon or fat meat of any kind is said to be *glaury.*

GNAGE, *v.* to gnaw. A.S. *gnagan.*

GOLLOP, *sb.* a slice. A variant of 'collop.'

'Cut me a *gollop* o' lean and a *gollop* o' fat.'

GOMBY [gŏmby], *sb.* a silly fellow. See GAUMY.

GOOSE DOLE, a field in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

GRAFT, *sb.* work. O. Icel. *gröftr*, digging.

'Well, I've got some *graft* to do now.'

This interesting word, which is often heard in and about Sheffield, seems to show that 'work' and 'digging' were once equivalent terms. Man's first and great labour was to till the ground. In the parable of the unjust steward the steward said, 'I cannot dig (σκάπτειν οὐκ ἰσχύω); to beg I am ashamed.'—*Luke*, xvi., 3. In this passage the word 'dig' might have been 'work'; in the mind of the ancient writer digging and working were almost the same thing.

GRAFT, *v.* to work. A.S. *grafan*, O. Icel. *grafa*, to dig?

'He'd *graft* away all night if they'd let him.'

GRANNAM FIELD, in Bradfield; mentioned in a deed dated 1616. A.S. *æt grénum feldum*, green field?

GRAVY CLOUGH, a valley on the west side of Bradfield Moors. O. M. Compare the O. Icel. *grœfar-lœkr*, a brook which has dug itself a deep bed, a hollow brook.

GREAT, *adj.* friendly, on good terms.

'Are we *great?*'

GREENFIELD HOWDEN, the name of a part of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

GREY STONES, mill-stones of coarse grit used for grinding oat-meal.

GRIME. See MOOR GRIME.

GRIST, *sb.* a step-like formation in the blade of a scythe, which runs from 'heel' to point, giving strength and rigidity to the implement.

GRIST, *sb.* strength, endurance, activity.

GUGGLE, *v.* to gargle.

'With piteous cries the well was filled,
While up and down old George was swilled;
And now and then he gave a sprottle
When water *guggled* in his throttle.'
MS. Poem by Richard Furness, late of Dore.

GULCH, *v.* to eat greedily.

GULLET, a wood in Beauchief. 'The wood in Beauchief called the *Gullet*.'—Deed dated 1687. The word *gulley*, a channel worn by water, was formerly written *gullet*. See an authority in Skeat's *Dict.*, and see LORDING below.

GUN, *v.* go.

'Tay your time, woman, yo *gun* so fast!'

GURRELL BELLY, fat belly.

'By calling me young *gurrell belly*,
Thou lousy scoundrel, what dost mean?
Thou eats all Joseph's scraps and jelly,
Yet I am fat and thou art lean.'
MS. Poem by Richard Furness, of Dore, written in his 13th year.

HAFFLE-CAFFLE, *v.* to falter, vacillate, to act with indecision.

HAG, *sb.* to hack, to cut.

HAGG, *sb.* a common, waste. O. Icel. *hagi*, a hedged field, pasture; A.S. *haga*.

'The strongest nag that crosses th' *hagg*
Wi' wots to Fullod mill.'
Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 46.

HALCH [halsh], *v.* to fasten, to hook on.

This is the rare Middle English word *halchen*, which appears to be found only in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*. The poem is believed to have been written in Lancashire about 1360.

HALF-THICK [hofe-thick], *adj.* half-witted.

HALLOWES. See ALLAS above.

HAMMOCK, *sb.* a heap.

'I'm all of a *hammock!*' 'Now, then, throw it all into a *hammock!*'

HANG IN THE BAND, to remain unsold.

A house or a farm is said 'to *hang i' t' band* a long time' if it does not sell when it is offered for sale, and when for a considerable time no purchaser can be found.

HANK, *v.* to hook, to fasten together.

Two bow-legged knife-grinders met on a footpath. One of them said to the other, 'Nah, moind, owd lad, or we shall *hank*.' He meant that his leg might, unless he took care, be hooked or fastened to his friend's leg.

HANKY-PANKY, *adj.* tricky, playful. Only used in a humorous sense.

'He's full of his *hanky-panky* tricks!'

HANSEL, *sb.* the first money received in the morning for the purchase of goods. O. Icel. *hand-sal.* Hawkers and pedlars who go round from house to house say, 'Please give me *hansel*, missis.'

HARRY. *Old Harry* is a name for the Devil.

A girl said that her rubbing-stones in the kitchen were 'as hard as Old Harry.' 'Harry' is the O. Icel. *harri*, lord, so that the meaning is 'the old lord.' The Devil is also called 'the Old Lad' and 'the Old One' (t' owd an) in this district. 'Lad' may stand as a sort of euphemism for 'lord,' *hlóford* As the gods of the heathen became the devils of christianity, we may easily understand why a dethroned deity was mentioned with some degree of respect or regret as 'the Old Lord' or 'the Old One.'

HARRY STUBBING, a field in Dore, adjoining a field known as the Broad Storth.

A.S. *hearh*, a grove, shrine, temple. The meaning here is probably a grove which has been felled, as the word 'stubbing' imports. The O. Icel. *horg* was an altar of stone.

HAR-TREE, *sb.* the strong end of a gate to which the bars are secured.

'An *harre* of a dore; *cardo*.'—*Cath. Angl.*

HARVEY CLOUGH, at Norton Lees.

'*Harvey Cloughe* Feild.'—Deed dated 1594. The name is still known. *Harvey Clough* road is a road leading from Derbyshire Lane, just above the Board School, to Norton Lees.

HAUSLIN BANK, the old name of Machon Bank, Sheffield.—Deed of 1680. '*Hausling Bank*, otherwise Machon Bank,' in a deed of 1752. Bateman opened a barrow at '*Hasling* Houses,' near Buxton.—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 65.

HAVERSTORTH, in Heeley. 'A close called *Haverstorth*' in Heeley.—Deed of 1668. O. Icel. *hafr*, a goat, and *storð*, a piece of land overgrown with bushwood. The O. Icel. *hafr*, oat, seems, according to Cleasby, not to occur in old writers. Still the meaning may be oat-storth (= oat croft?).

HAVEY-CAVEY, *adj.* wavering, doubtful, precarious. See HEFTY-KEFTY below

A young man who was very ill was said to be in a very *havey-cavey* state, tottering between life and death. Halliwell has *havey-scavey*.

HAWBUCK, *sb.* a clownish fellow, a simpleton.

'Tha art a *hawbuck!*'

HAWM, *v.* to dally, waste time, to be idle.

'Look at him how he's *hawming;* he wants nowt to do to-day!'

HAY-SILVER, *sb.* a tithe charge of one shilling an acre upon mown land. A Derbyshire word.

HAZZLE [hązzel], *v.* to dry slightly.

After the first harrowing of a field of newly-sown corn it is better, if the ground is damp, to let the sun *hazzle* the surface of the land before the second harrowing.

HEFT. 'Loose i' t' *heft*' is a phrase often used to express dissolute or dishonest habits.

'He's a bit loose i' t' *heft!*'

HEEL, *v.* that part of a scythe blade which is furthest from the point. Compare O. Icel. *orf-hæll*, and see GRIST above.

HEFTY-KEFTY or HAIFTY-KAIFTY, *adj.* wavering, undecided. See HAVEY-CAVEY above

HELDER [elder], *adv.* rather. O. Icel. *heldr*.

'He'd *helder* go a begging than work.' 'It's *helder* t' worst o' t' two.'

HELL CLOUGH, at or near Lightwood in Norton.

'*Helcloughe*' in deed of 1571. I have seen the word in a much earlier deed. I am not aware that the field-name is now known. The derivation can hardly be from the O. Icel. *hella*, a flat stone, a rock, for there are no rocks near. More probably *hell* stands for *ell*, a shortened form of *elf*, as will be seen by a reference to the word MAWE LAND below.

HEN CORN, poor, thin, ill-fed wheat; corn which is not round and plump.

'It will grow nothing but *hen corn*.'

When a farmer, instead of sowing corn which has been grown at a distance, sows, year after year, the corn which has been grown on his own land, it is apt to be poor and inferior stuff, and is called *hen corn*.

HETTEN, *past part.* of *v.* to heat? See MOW-HETTEN.

I only know the word in the compound *mow-hetten*.

HICKSPICKIT. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

HIGHGATE. It is said in North Derbyshire of a man who is very sharp or clever that he has been 'sworn in at Highgate.' The custom of swearing on the horns at Highgate is described in Hone's *Everyday Book*, ii., p. 79, ed. 1827.

HIGH LARNDER.

In Dore the expression '*High Larnder*' is sometimes heard. It seems at first sight to be equivalent to 'Highlander,' but it is pronounced as two separate words, and in the way here written, except that the *r* in *larnder* is not trilled. 'Tha looks like a gret *high larnder*' was said to a great rough fellow who had been sleeping under a stack all night. Can it be connected with the O. Icel. *aulandi*, a foreigner; *erlendr*, foreign? These words seem to have the sense of 'miserable outcast' or 'wretched wanderer.'

HITTERA BALL, a game played at Eyam, in Derbyshire.

The game resembles the game of 'knur and spell.' A hole is made in a stone fixed in the ground. A spell with a cup at the end is placed in the hole, and the projecting end of the spell is struck by a stick.

HOAST, *adj.* hoarse.

HOBGOB, *sb.* a fool, an idiot.

HOBSON MOSS, a part of Bradfield Moors. O. M.

HOB THRUST, *sb.* a satyr, goblin; a being only half human.

When a man boasts of being a good workman, as of the great number of things which he can make in a day, someone will say, 'Ah, tha can mak' 'em faster nor *Hob Thrust* can throw shoes out o' t' window.'

HOCK-TIDE, *sb.* an annual rejoicing, or expression of scorn or contempt, after the death of a person who has been disliked.

A Sheffield man, who was much respected by his neighbours, having died, an old lady, aged about 80, said, 'They will not make *hock-tide* over him.' Upon being asked what she meant, she said that when she was a girl it was occasionally the custom in Sheffield to keep the anniversary of a person who was disliked by having 'sports' on the day of his death, such as races, cricket, &c. The games were played as near as possible to the house in which the dead person lived.

HODDIN START-UPS, a sort of gaiter.

'Thor's knitted cap suspended on a wire,
And *hoddin start-ups* warm'd above the fire.'
Poetical Works of Richard Furness, p. 137.

HOIL, *sb.* an awl.

HOLEY HILL FIELD, near Fulwood.

HOLL or HULL, *v.* to throw.

'He's *holling* stones at him!'

HOLLING DALE, on Bradfield Moors. O. M. A place in the parish of Thornhill is called *Holling Hurst*. Possibly from A.S. *holen*, *holegn*, the holly, the final *g* being redundant.

HOLLOCK, *sb.* a hollow, valley.

A house is said to be 'down in a *hollock*' when it stands low down in a valley.

HOMBER, *sb.* a collar for a horse.

'*Epyhium*, an hamborwe.'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 580, 23.

HONEY-POKE HILL, a place at Lidgate, near Crookes, Sheffield.

HOPPER-BALKED. A field of corn is said to be *hopper-balked or hopper-rowed* when each track made by the sower is afterwards found to be 'short of plant.' This is caused by the sower not making his right and left casts join properly together in front of his hopper. Wood, in his *History of Eyam*, p. 46, mentions the *hopper-baulk* as an omen of death.

HOTHE LAND, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

Can this be the rare A.S. word *heóþu*, a hall, connected possibly with *hof*?

HOWE BROOK, a stream near Ran Moor, Sheffield. 'Howe' rimes with 'low.' Harrison mentions 'Newland lying between Ran moore and Hoobrooke lane.' The word has lately been changed to 'Oakbrook.' Compare the Northern English *how*, deep or hollow (*Halliwell*), and the next word.

HOWL STORTH, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'*Howl storthe* land.' '*Houle storth*' in 1606. '*Hoolestorth*' in 1683. The meaning appears to be 'hole coppice,' from O. Icel. *storð*, a young wood, bushy ground.

HOYLE or HOWELL, *sb.* a cooper's tool.

HUGGER-MUGGER, *sb.* a secret conclave, a suspicious meeting together.

HUGGIN, *sb.* the hip.

'He's lame of his *huggin*.'

HUME, *v.* ? See EWM.

HUMMER, *v.* to murmur; to complain without shedding tears; also to hum.

A man said to a child, 'What are you *hummering* about there?'

HUNYOU-SHINYOU [unyo-shinyo], a name given to the game of 'shinty' or 'shindy.'

During the game the players shout '*Hunyou, shinyou*.'

ICKE, a field in Norton. A.S. *eáca*, an addition?

In a deed dated 1683, relating to property at Lightwood in Norton, a field called *New Icke* is mentioned.

INKLE-WEAVER, a tape-weaver.

There is a saying 'As thick as *inkle-weavers*,' *i.e.* 'As intimate as inkle-weavers.'

ISEL [ee-a-zel] or OUSEL [ouzel], *sb.* a spark or smut from a chimney. A.S. *ysle*, O. Icel, *usli*, M.E. *usle*, O.H.G. *usele*, *üsele*, hot embers, *favilla*. See EASINGS above.

'Look at them black *ousels* coming out o' that chimney!'

ISLE [ile], *sb.* in Ecclesfield. See STAITHE below.

JAGGLE or JIGGLE, *v.* to shake, to move from side to side.

When machinery gets loose and begins to *jaggle* it is time to fetch the engineer.

JAVVER, *sb.* talk, idle talk.

'Come, let's have none of your *javver!*'

JEME, the name of a field in Ashover, Derbyshire.

JIMMY, *adj.* flimsy, slight, ill-made; usually applied to badly-made furniture.

JIVVISON.

A farmer near Dronfield called an impudent, noisy hen in his farmyard 'Old *Jivvison*.'

JOHNSETT WOOD, in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

It is now called *Chancit* or *Choncet* Wood. '*Johnsett* Noll' is mentioned in a deed dated 1591. '*Johnsettwood* Knowle' in 1606. '*Jonsett* Wood' in 1760.

JOME [joam], *sb.* the jamb of a door.

This is the pronunciation in North Derbyshire.

JOSKIN, *sb.* a clown, a boor, a country bumpkin.

JUMBLE-HOLE, *sb.* any rough, shaggy, bushy, uncultivated hollow. There is a field in Bonsall, Derbyshire, called '*Jaumpey* Pingle.' There is a place called *Jump* in Yorkshire; I forget where.

JUMBLETY PUR, a mess, confusion, muddle.

KEEL, *v.* to be free from, *vacare*.

'The door never *keels* of beggars.'

KENNET, *sb.* a small hound, a beagle. '*A kenit*, caniculus.'—*Cath. Angl.*

KERVE, *v.* to cut or undermine a seam of coal. M.E. *kerven*, A.S. *ceorfan*, to cut, carve.

Kerving is equivalent to 'hoiling,' an operation which consists in making a hole with a pick under the seam, before the wedges are put in at the top, whereby the mass of coal is brought down.

KIBBLE-DOLL, *sb.* a left-handed person.

A Derbyshire word.

KICKLE OVER, *v.* to upset.

KID, *sb.* a small bundle of sticks used to put into brick ovens for baking bread. When the oven is made hot the ashes of the *kids* are taken out and the bread put in.

KIGGLY, *adj.* unstable, unsteady.

KIND, *adj.* easy to work. A.S. *cynde*, natural.

Colliers speak of a *kind* benk in a mine as a 'benk' which is easy to work. The opposite sort is a 'hard benk.'

KING'S LANT, a field or place in Ashover, Derbyshire. *Lant* probably stands for *land*, O.H.G. *lant*.

KING TREE, *sb.* the best tree in a wood. See LORDING below.

A common word amongst woodmen.

KIRK HILL, THE KIRTEN, or THE KIRTEN PIECE, the name of a field, now containing 3a. 3r. 11p., at Greenhill, near Norton.

This field is just outside the village of Greenhill, on the west side. 'Kirk Hill' and 'The Kirten' are found in deeds. People in the village speak of the field as 'The Kirten Piece.' 'Kirten' obviously stands for Kirkton, just as Kirkstall is written Kerstall. A.S. *cyrictūn* means the enclosure of a church, a churchyard. But there is no record of the

existence of a church, in the modern sense of that word, at Greenhill. In my *Historical Memorials of Beauchief Abbey*, p. 61, I have printed a charter, without date, but *c.* 1300, whereby the whole hamlet of Greenhill was given to the monastery. The charter says nothing about a church, nor does any record of a church, so far as I know, exist. The Kirkes, an ancient family at Greenhill, appear to have taken their name from Kirk Hill. See CHURCH HOLE above.

KNAP, *v.* to crop. Dutch *knappen*, to crack, crush, eat?

'For plough and cart he own'd a crop-eared mare
That *knapt* the knolls, and kept his pingle bare.'
The *Astrologer*, by Richard Furness, of Dore, p. 134.

KNUR, *sb.* the head.

'I mun wash my *knur* to-day.'

KUSSA, *sb.* the mouth.

'Hit him i' t' *kussa!*'

LAAKING STEAD, a field in Crookes. This word was given by me in the *Sheffield Glossary* as 'Lowkinstead.'

An old inhabitant of Crookes assured me that the word is pronounced as written above, *laak* being a dissyllable. He also said that the word meant 'playing place.' I believe he was right. Compare the A.S. *pleg-stōw*, a place for play, a wrestling place.

LAKE IN, *v.* to lead, begin, as at whist. A.S. *lácan*, O. Icel. *leika*.

A whist-player will say, 'Now, then, *lake in!*' *i.e.* 'begin.' 'It's my turn to *lake in*.'

LALDRUM, *sb.* loose or foolish talk; falsehoods.

'Come, none o' your *laldrums!*' The word is sometimes used as an adjective, as 'What *laldrum* stuff tha 'rt talkin'!'

LAMB HILL, in Bradfield. O. M.

LANDS. See TWO LANDS.

LANT. See KING'S LANT.

LAP UP, *v.* to sum up.

'And to *lap it up*,' that is 'And to sum it up. '*Lap it up*, and keep it to thysen; don't tell everybody!'

LAR, *v.* to learn. A.S. *lǣran*, O. Icel. *læra*, to teach, to learn.

'Go and *lar* thy lesson.'

LAY, *v.* to mix; only used in the phrase 'to *lay* leaven,' *i.e.* to mix the yeast with oat-meal in making oat-cake. O. Icel. *laga*, to mix a beverage. See LEAVEN.

LEAD-EATER [ledditer], *sb.* Indian-rubber, used for rubbing pencil marks out.

LEAVEN, *sb.* a mixture of oat-meal, yeast, and water. The word is not used as the equivalent of 'yeast.' See LAY.

LEAVEN-CAKE, *sb.* oat-cake.

LECK ON, *v.* to throw water upon, as to throw water upon the mash in a brewing-tub. O. Ger. *lecken*, to sprinkle.—*Wackernagel.*

LEGGIT. There is a field called 'Sheep-cot *Leggit*,' containing five acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. 'Leggit' occurs as a surname in the district.

LER, *v.* let.

'*Ler* him gooa!' ('Let him go!')

LIGHT, *v.* to soften or anneal files in a furnace.

LIGHT-FINGERED, *adj.* prone to steal.

LIGHTS, *sb. pl.* the knuckles? See BUNGUMS above.

LIKE.

The question 'Where nah, *like?*' ('Where are you going to now?') is often heard about Sheffield.

LIMMOCK, *adj.* soft, pliant, easy to be worked or moulded.

LINDRICK COMMON, a piece of uninclosed land near Anston. O. Ger. *lintdrache*, *lintrache*, *lintracke*, a dragon. Compare ORMESLAND below, which is in the same neighbourhood.

LINE, *v.* to thicken. Sometimes used instead of *lithen* or *lithe*, of which it appears to be a contraction.

LOB'S POND, a difficulty, mess, disgrace.

The old people of this district invariably say *pond*, not *pound*, though the two words have the same meaning.

'For five years he [Mr. Gladstone] had been fooling himself, fooling the country, and fooling his party, till at last he had landed himself in the *Lob's pound* in which he now found himself.'—Speech of Alderman W. Smith, in *Sheffield Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1891.

Pound being used in the sense of pinfold, or even prison, the word may mean spider's pinfold, from A.S. *lobbe*, a spider.

LOCK CLOSE, in Darnall. Deed of 1703. A.S. *loc*, an enclosure, fold; a sheepfold.

LONG OATS, whip.

'Give him some *long oats*' means 'Give the horse some whip.'

LONGRAWE, between Grimesthorpe and Osgathorpe.

'Illa haya vocata le *Longrawe* inter Grymesthorp et Osgarthorpe.'—Deed dated 1372.

LOO, a call to dogs inciting them to follow game.

'They heard someone shouting *loo, loo, loo*, as if inciting a dog to give chase to a hare or rabbit.'—*Derbyshire Times*, Oct. 27, 1888.

LOOK, *v.* to prepare. It appears to be only an abbreviation of *look to*, but I am not sure of this.

'I must *look* tea!' This is often heard in Derbyshire, and I have heard it in Dore, near Sheffield.

LORDING, *sb.*

'All the *lordings* and great timber trees now marked and large ashes in the hedge rowes betwixt the said Gullet and the Abbey flat.'—Deed dated 1687, affecting property at Beauchief. See KING TREE and GULLET above.

LORD'S GIFT, a place near Tapton Farm in Upper Hallam. O. M.

The name seems to imply a gift from the lord of the manor to some person who had squatted on the waste without leave, and who was permitted to remain there. Compare the place-name Unthank, which means without leave; A.S. '*his unþances*,' against his will.

LUCKY. When a man has died he is said to have 'cut his *lucky*.' A secondary meaning of Loki, the evil giant-god of the Northern mythology, is 'a loop on a thread' (*Cleasby*).

LURDAM [lurdom], *sb.* a listless, idle person. Accented on the first syllable. M.E. *lordein*, *lurdein*.

The word is sometimes used as an adjective, as, 'I'd never the *lurdam* fever,' *i.e.* 'I was never addicted to idleness.'

LARRUP, *v.* to trudge; to walk through the mud on a wet day. Halliwell gives *lirp*, to walk lamely—a Somersetshire word.

LYARD CLOSE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1586.

Lyard was an old name for a horse of grey colour. 'White, a horse of white colour—*cheual blanc, liart.*'—*Palsgrave.*

MACHON, a field-name. It is equivalent to 'maykin,' little maid, elf, fairy. Dutch *meysken*, a little maid.

Near Carter Hall in Eckington are 'the *Machon* fields.' There is a place called *Machon* Bank near Sheffield, a *Machon* Bank in Dronfield, and a *Machon* Bank in Folkestone. Cf. *Mädchenfels*, a rock which forms part of the Lorelei on the Rhine. See MAWE LAND and MAGGETH LEES below.

MACKEREL, *adj.* spotted; only used in the phrase 'A *mackerel* sky.'

In this district it is said that :—

'A *mackerel* sky
Is never long dry.'

In Halliwell's *Nursery Rhymes of England*, ed. 1886, p. 74, these lines are printed thus :—

'The *mackerel's* cry
Is never long dry.'

Apart from the proverb, the expression '*Mackerel* sky' is common in this district.

MACKERŌNY, *sb.* an overdressed, or gaudily-dressed person.

'Way, tha does look a *mackerony* now!'

MAG, *v.* to chatter.

'What are you *magging* about?'

MAGGETH LEES, the name of two closes in Holmesfield, near Dronfield. They were bequeathed by Robert Moore in 1719 for the instruction of ten children. A.S. *mægeð*, O.H. Ger. *magad*, O. Frisian *megith*, *megeth*, *maged*, a maid. 'Maid' is here equivalent to 'elf' or 'fairy.' See MAWE LAND below and MACHON BANK above.

These fields are mentioned as *Maggat Leas* in 1588 (*Sheffield Glossary* p. 320).

MAIDEN PASTURE, grass land which has never been ploughed.

MALKIN or MAWKIN, *sb.* a scarecrow, fright, guy, ugly object.

MALLY, an interjection.

It seems to be a variant of 'marry.' 'We'll have a good do to-neet, eh, *mally*, we will!'

MALLY BENT, a mythical being? See NICKERBORE below.

MANK, *v.* to prank, romp, play, A.S. *mangian*, O. Icel. *manga*, to traffic? A very common word in Sheffield.

A man who had been fishing said that he could catch nothing, because his friend, who was with him, 'was always *manking* about.' 'I'll stop thy *mankin'!*' The word also means 'to pretend to work,' as 'he's only *manking*.'

MANYSTONES LANE, in Brassington, Derbyshire.

Compare *Margery Stones* on Bradfield Moors, which has the same meaning, the one being Old English, and the other Old Norse, from O. Icel. *margr*, many.

MARCĂRUM, *sb.* arsenic.

MARCĂRUM, *sb.* the plant elsewhere known as goosefoot, Good King Henry; *chenopodium, bonus Henricus.*

MARDO, *sb.* dung, manure. Lat. *merda*, French *merde*. A very common word both in Sheffield and North Derbyshire.

MARK LANE, in Bradfield, and also in Fulwood. Compare the O. Icel. *mark-leiði*, a wood-path.

MASKERS, fields in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'Several closes called the Lea *Maskers*.'

MAWE LAND, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591. The words of the deed are 'the Mawe land.' 'Mawe' is the Old English 'may,' Swedish and Danish *mö*, a maid. In *Wright-Wülcker*, 591, 30, *lameres* is rendered by 'elmawes,' *i.e.* elf maids. 'The Mawe land' is, therefore, 'the maid land,' and the maid is an elf-maid. See MAGGETH LEES above and MACHON BANK.

MAWK, *sb.* one that is squeamish, fastidious.

'She is a *mawk!*'

MAY HOUSE. 'Old *May House*' and 'New *May House*' in Upper Hallam. O. M. O. Icel. *mey*, M.E. *mæi* (may), a maid?

MAZZARD, *sb.* the head.

A man said to another man who had been fighting, and whose head and face were bruised, 'My word, tha's getten a nice *mazzard!*'

'And knocked about the *mazzard* with a mason's spade.'—*Hamlet*, v. i.

MEASLE [meazel], *v.* to rain in fine drops.

When it is just beginning to rain, people say 'it *measles*,' or 'it *spits*.' 'It's just beginning to spit a little.'

MEER, *sb.* a pond.

A Derbyshire word.

MEETY, the pronunciation of 'mighty.'

'Gret *meety* pots o' saim!' God Almighty is sometimes spoken of as 'God *Almeety*.'

MEGS. 'By the *megs*' is a common oath in Derbyshire. The 'megs' are the maids (*Norns*). The oath 'By the meggins' also occurs. A.S. *mæg*, a woman. M.H. Ger. *magetin*, a maid.

MESLIN, *sb.* a mixture of ground corn.

> 'Scythes, sickles, flails, engross'd a corner dark,
> And meal and *meslin* fill'd a carved ark.'
>
> Richard Furness's *Poetical Works*, p. 138.

MICKY, *adj.* dull, pale-faced.

> A man said of another man who had been drinking the previous night, 'He looks very *micky!*'

MIDGERUM FAT, the fat in which a pig's intestines have been enclosed.

> In rendering lard the *midgerum fat* is considered of inferior quality. The 'leaf fat' makes the best lard.

MIE. In brewing, the liquor drawn off from the second mash is called *middle mie*. See ROMTOM and PINKIE.

MIKE, *sb.* a rest, a respite from work. The *i* is long.

> 'Tha'rt going to have a *mike!*'

MISTETCH, *sb.* a bad habit. Sometimes used by horse-dealers.

MITCHELL GATE, a footpath over the moors in Bradfield, between Wigan Tor and Thornseat House.

MŌGE, *v.* to mock, to make fun of. The *g* is hard, and the *o* is sounded like *oa* in 'soap.' Compare the Greek μῶκος, mockery, MUG below, and MIMMY-MAWKS in the *Sheffield Glossary*.

> 'Tha mun tak no notice o' him; he's nobbut *moging* thee!'

MOKE, *sb.* a donkey, ass.

> This word is constantly used in Ecclesfield and in other places about Sheffield, but I think it is mere slang.

MOMMOCK or MUMMOCK, *sb.* a heap, mess; usually a dirty heap.

MONNYPOME or MOMMYPOME, *v.* to make signs with the hands. This word has been communicated to me; I have not heard it.

MORN HILLS, the name of some closes of land at Brampton, near Chesterfield. Cleasby mentions a local name *Morna-land*. Compare O. Icel. *Mörn*, an ogress, or giantess.

MOOD, *sb.* the embryo, the first rough beginning of anything, as of a knife, a file, chisel, &c.

MOODY CROFT, a field, containing four acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. Upper *Moody Croft*, containing one acre, adjoins. Compare the O. Icel. *moldugr*, covered with mould, earth.

MOOIL, *sb.* mould, soil in a good state for working.

'Go and earth them 'taters up; there's a good *mooil!*'

MOOILLY, *adj.* soft, crumbly. Applied to the soil.

MOOR-GRIME, the black dirt found in the fleece of sheep which graze on the edge of moorlands.

Sheep which graze on lands adjoining the moors are soon made black by the mists or clouds, which contain smoke or other black matter. They are then said to be covered with *moor grime*.

MOOR-GRIME, very small rain, a Scotch mist.

The word is used in this sense about Deepcar.

MOOR PEEP, the titlark.

The cuckoo sucks the moor peep's eggs, lays its own in the nest, and the *moor peep* hatches and rears the young cuckoos.

MOTHERY, *adj.* hot, close, stifling; also musty.

MOW, *v.* to mew as a cat does. It rimes with 'sow.'

MOW, *v.* to complain, murmur.

'That's nowt to *mow* about!' It rimes with 'cow.'

MOW-HETTEN, *adj.* fermented in the stack.

Hay which has been gathered before it is quite dry, or when the stalks are green, ferments and becomes of a dark brown colour. It is then said to be *mow-hetten*. Perhaps it should be mow-*etten* (eaten).

MUCK, *v.* to clean out. O. Icel. *moka*, to shovel, to clean dung from a stable.

MUCK-STRUCK, *adj.* aghast.

MUD, *v.* must.

MUG, *v.* to make fun of; to expose to ridicule. Probably slang.

'We did *mug* him.' See MOGE above.

MULLING, *pres. part.* dusting; as birds do when they rub themselves in the sand.

MULLY-CRUSH, *v.* to pulverize.

MUNG. See BARLEY-MUNG.

NABS, *sb.* a master, governor, employer of labour. The word is also applied to the devil, as 'his *nabs* will have thee.' Cleasby gives *Nabbi* as the name of a dwarf.

'There's his *nabs* coming!' 'Have you seen my *nabs?*

NALE or ANNALE, *v.* to anneal.

NANK, *v.* to knock.

A woman said to a girl who was carrying a pitcher, 'Tha'll *nank* it agen t' wall, lass!' In the game of marbles a boy is said to *nank* another boy's knuckles with his taw. The word is known to the oldest inhabitants of Sheffield.

NANKS, *sb.* a game at marbles in which the taws are knocked against a wall.

NANNY BUTTON-CAP, the name of a fairy.

The following lines are repeated by children:—

'The moon shines bright,
The stars give light,
And little *Nanny Button-cap*
Will come to-morrow night.'

In the Norse mythology the goddess Nanna was the wife of Balder. She was a moon-dis, or moon goddess, and was 'the daughter of the ruler of the moon.'—Rydberg's *Teutonic Myth.*, trans. by Anderson, p. 463.

NANT or NANTY, *v.* to run.

A man said of his mare, 'You should see her *nant* up them hills.

NEAR HILL CLOSE, a field in Rawmarsh.

NECK, *v.* to break. O. Icel. *hnekkja*, to throw back, check?

Wheat is sometimes *necked* by hailstorms or rough winds.
A man who had broken a fork said, 'Look here, how I've *necked* this!'

NEILD. See WILFREY NEILD.

NETTLE-SPRUNG, *sb.* the nettle-rash.

'It's none t' measles, it's nobbut t' *nettle-sprung*, woman!'
It is regarded as a disease of the blood, and a decoction of nettles is considered to be a good remedy.

NICKER, *sb.* the Devil. People in the parish of Eckington often speak of the Devil as 'owd *Nicker*.'

'*Nicker*, the divil.'—Hexham's *Dutch Dict.*, 1675.

NICKER LANDS, fields in Carter Hall Farm, Ridgeway. A.S. *nicor*, O. Icel. *nykr*, a water-goblin.

They are called 'Near *Nicker* Lands' and 'Far *Nicker* Lands.' These fields slope down to a stream called Robin Brook.

NICKERBORE. When two people are walking together, another will say, 'There they go : like *Nickerbore* and Mally Bent that went agateards all neet!'

'Nickerbore' is probably a water-goblin. Amongst the tales told about him is one which relates how he sat on the wrong side of a branch which overhung a stream to saw it off, and how, in consequence, he fell into the water.

NIMBLE NOOK, the name of a farm at Glossop, in Derbyshire. '*Nymyl*, capax.'—*Prompt. Parv.* Thus the meaning of 'nimble' is here 'large,' 'wide.'

NONSUCH or NONSUCH-AS, *sb.* a prodigy.

'He's quite a *nonsuch!*' 'I expected to find her a *nonsuch-as.*'

NOPPIT, *sb.* a donkey.

When milk was brought to Sheffield in barrels, fifty years ago, hung on each side of a donkey, that animal was called a *noppit.*

NORICE FIELD [norris field], a place near Bower Spring and Colston Street in Sheffield, extending down to the river.

NOTTRELL PLACE, in Norton.

A deed of 1603 mentions 'a way or passage claimed by Philip Gill from his dwelling house unto their close called *Nottrell Place* through a lane called Lightwood lane, *alias* Jacke lane.' In a deed of 4 Henry IV., abstracted in my *Beauchief Abbey*, I have it as *Notel Place*, where the mark of abbreviation for *er* may have been omitted.

NOZZLE, *sb.* the moveable top of a candlestick which can be lifted out of the socket. 'Ansa, *nostle.*'—*Wright-Wülcker*, 348, 30.

NUBBOCK, *sb.* a lump,

'He's got a gret *nubbock* on his neck.' 'File them *nubbocks* off!'

OAKEN CLOUGH, a valley on Broomhead Moors. O. M. A.S. *âc-cyn*, a species of oak, ilex.

The O. M. gives '*Oaking* Bank,' between Bradfield Church and the Agden Reservoir; also '*Oaking* Clough' on Hallam Moors. Small stunted oaks are common in Bradfield.

OAKS PIECE, near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M.

OD STOCK, an exclamation of surprise.

OKABELL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF

OLD HARRY. See HARRY.

OLD MARES' TAILS, long, white, fleecy clouds.

OON [oon] *sb.* an oven. O. Icel. *ónn.* A Derbyshire word.

In the north of Yorkshire the word is pronounced *yune*, where Dr. Sykes, of Doncaster, tells me that he has heard the following comic proclamation: 'Yaw yes, yaw yes, this is to gie notice 'at Johnny Pickersgill yats (heats) t'*yune* to-neet, to-morn at neet, an' nae longer, cos he's getten nae mair eldin' (fuel).'

OPEN GILT, a female pig which has not been spayed.

ORGAN STUBBING, a field in Crookes, so called in a deed dated 1816. Förstemann mentions *argun* as an undoubtedly Celtic root, and as meaning 'wood,' 'forest.' If we compare the field-name HARRY STUBBING above we shall have little doubt that such is the meaning here. Förstemann asks, 'Is Arguna identical with Hercynia?' The *Hercynia Silva* was the great German forest mentioned by Cæsar, Tacitus, and other writers. I think this is the most interesting field-name that I have found in Sheffield. It occurs in a deed belonging to Arthur Wightman, Esq.

The word can hardly be the rare A.S. *organe*, the plant marjoram, *origanum vulgare*.

ORMESLAND, in Beighton. Cleasby mentions a number of words compounded with *ormr*, a serpent, which mean 'the Holy Serpent,' and which indicate serpent-worship. *Ormr* is also found as a proper name.

'One piece of meadow in Bettona, called *Ormesmedwe*; two acres of land and a half which are called *Ormesland*.'—Pegge's *Beauchief Abbey*, p. 151. There is an old house in Beighton called *Drakehouse*, and a lane called *Drakes lane*. Compare LINDRICK COMMON above.

OVER [uvver], *adj.* upper. Gothic *ufar*.

'He's got t' *uvver* hand of him.'

OVER-BODY, *v.* to warm up cold meat, to cook it over again. O. Icel. *bioða*, to offer, bid, produce. See under the word 'bid' in the *New Engl. Dict.*

OVERSEEN, *past part.* deceived, mistaken, overtaken with drink. Probably from A.S. *ofer-síman*, to overload, oppress.

OXEN-GREEN, a piece of common land in Dore, on the west side of Dore Church, mentioned in the Enclosure Act of 1822.

PACK OF MEAL, thirty pecks of oatmeal, weighing 240 lb.

It was formerly the custom for millers to stand in the market with meal for sale, and it was generally sold by the peck. The process of filling the measure was to rub the meal carefully through the hands, so that it would lie as lightly as possible. An old miller, who formerly lived at Dore and attended Chesterfield market, was considered to be a clever rubber. He prided himself on his ability to rub the meal so finely that in holding a sixpence downwards, a yard above the meal, he could let it drop so that it would pass clean through the meal to the bottom of the measure.

PADDLE, *sb.* a constable's staff or baton.

PANG or PING, *v.* to hurry, to push along.

'Come, *pang* along!' I am told that this is a Nottinghamshire word I have not heard it myself.

PAPPY, *adj.* soft.

'As *pappy* as the pith of an elder-stick.'

PATTED, *past part.* marked by the feet. The ground is said to be *patted* by a hare's feet.

PAUM [pome], *sb.* the hand.

'Come, keep thy *paums* off me!' This was said by a girl in a hayfield to a man who was trying to kiss her.

PAY-WAY, *v.* to totter, to oscillate.

A load of hay is said to *pay-way* when it oscillates on the wagon. The meaning seems to be 'to give way,' as though 'pay' here meant 'to give.' The accent is on the first syllable.

PEASHILL, a field in Rawmarsh. A.S. *pise*, a pea? Compare *Peasenhurst* in Ashover.

PEEN END or PANE END, the smaller or pointed end of a hammer head. Jamieson has it as *peen*.

It is usually called 'the *peean* end.' I have heard discussions in Sheffield on the question whether the right form of the word is *peen*, *pane*, or *peean*.

PEENY, *adj.* small, puny.

Boys in Sheffield who lived in different streets used to divide themselves into sets, those living in one street being hostile to those living in another. A set of the younger or smaller boys used to be called a *peeny set*.

PEG OUT, *v.* to die. Compare the Scotch *peg off*, to go away.—*Jamieson*. And see PIKE OFF below.

'If I lived there I should soon *peg out*.'

PELLITT SICKE, a place in Darnall. Deed of 1703.

PENDIL, *sb.* a pendulum.

PEN-TROUGH [pen-trow], *sb.* the wooden or iron conduit by means of which water from a dam or reservoir is conveyed to the top of a water-wheel.

PESTLE, *sb.* the leg; generally applied to a thick leg.

'What a *pestle* tha's got!'

PETTY, *sb.* the rump.

A man who had put his arm into a rabbit hole and seized the rabbit behind, said, 'I've got hold of his *petty*.' The word is in common use at Dronfield, in Derbyshire. It is used by old gamekeepers and others, and is not slang.

PICE, *sb.* a box. It is only known to me in the compound SALT-PICE below.

PIG. A *knitting-pig* is a small cushion made of wash-leather or other material and fastened to the waist by strings. It is used by women for keeping the knitting-needle steady. Compare the expression *pig-iron*.

PIGMAN STORTH, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1683.

PIKE [pīke], *sb.* the beck or pointed end of an anvil. A.S. *píc*.

PIKE OFF, *v.* to move off. The *i* is long. Compare PEG OUT above.

'Come, *pike off*, or tha'll get thy back strapped!'

PILLERINE, *sb.* a sort of small cloak or tippet worn by women.

PING, *sb.* the noise made by a pickaxe as it strikes coal, stone, or other hard material. The word seems to have been formed from the sound made by the blow.

PINKIE, *sb.* the liquor drawn off from the third mash in brewing. See MIE and ROMTOM.

PIPPIN, *sb.* a deep, wide pot, a pipkin.

PIRL TOWN, a group of houses or a small hamlet near Rivelin Bridge.

A feast used to be held at this place, called '*Pirl Town* feast.'

PITTAPACE, PIDDYPACE, or PITTYPACE, *v.* to walk backwards and forwards. The word would translate the Greek περιπάτειν.

PLEASANTON. 'Long *Pleasanton* Nook' is the name of a field in Bolsover, Derbyshire. Can this be A.S.* *blæsan-tún*, torch-house, or fire-house? See FIRE-HOUSE above.

PLOUGHING WITH DOGS, a phrase often used to express ineffective labour.

'Get on wi' thee; it's as bad as *plewin' wi' dogs!*'

PLUMB-BOB, *sb.* the float of a fishing line.

PLUMPTON LANE, in Low Bradfield. O. M.

The meaning is 'plum orchard.' Compare A.S. *æpeltūn*, an apple orchard.

PLUNDER, *v.* to endeavour, try, attempt. M.E. *blondren*, to pore over a thing.

A woman who was telling folk-tales to me one day said, 'The more you *plunder* to think, the worse you get!'

POD, *v.* to toddle, to walk. A word used by nurses when speaking of children.

POMER SICK [poamer sick], a little valley at Ridgeway in Eckington parish.

The surname *Palmer* is pronounced *Poamer* in this district. Compare COPMAN HOLES above.

POOASY, *sb.* a posy. This pronunciation seems to accord with the etymology 'poesy.'

POSET [pozet], *v.* to change positions for the next figure. The accent is on the last syllable. The word is used in dancing.

POTSIDE, *sb.* the place where the set-pot and brewing-pan stand in a kitchen.

'T' *potside* looks grand, check'd red an' white.'
Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 38.

The brickwork of the *potside* is usually painted of a bright red colour, and the mortar white, so that it appears to be checked in red and white.

PRICK, *v.* to trace a hare.

PUCKER, *v.* See SILT below.

PUNDER, *v.* to pour; to be blown or whifted away by the wind. Lat. *fundere*?

This word is used in Bradfield. 'I were goin' on t' moor side, and t' snow were *punderin'* off o' t' top.' This was said when the wind was blowing the snow off the hill in a fine powder. When a shot has gone off in a mine, a collier will say, 'Shoo's *pundered*,' meaning that the shot has blown the coal down.

PUR. See JUMBLETY PUR.

PURCHASE, *sb.* leverage, power, hold.

'He managed it when he'd got a bit more *purchase*,' *i.e.* 'He managed to lift the stone when he had got a better hold with the lever.' About Doncaster, a man who works occasionally, and not regularly, as a boatman on a canal is called a *purchase man*. These men carry long poles.

PUT, *sb.* energy. Compare FORTH-PUT above.

'He's no *put* about him.' 'He made a rare good *put* when he stopped that horse.'

QUARREL, *sb.* a diamond-shaped pane of glass.

QUEGLE, *sb.* a see-saw or 'ranty' for children, usually made by laying a plank across a fallen tree. The word is used about Eyam.

QUIRK, *sb.* an inner angle in a moulding. O. Icel. *kverk*.

The terms *quirk*, *oveloe*, *astragal*, and *ogee*, occur as the names of portions of a moulded cornice.

QUIRK, *sb.* a twist, bend, circle.

'Esquire at the end of a man's name is like the *quirk* of a pig's tail more for ornament than use.'

QUIRK, *sb.* a cheat, an impostor.

RABBET, *v.* to be angry, to take offence. Compare O. Icel. *rabba*, to babble, talk nonsense.

'Now, don't *rabbet*, man!' 'He soon *rabbets*.'

RADGY, *adj.* ill-tempered.

RAFFLE-TOPPIN, *sb.* a scatter-brained, witless, foolish person.

RAG, *v.* to vex, to irritate.

RAKES, a field in Dronfield. O. Icel. *rák*, a streak, stripe. The meaning probably is the 'strips,' *i.e.* acre strips in a common field. See RANGE OF LAND below.

'A close or pasture called the *Rakes*.' 'One other doale or parcell of land lying in the *Rakes*.'—Deed dated 1647.

RALTALLACKS, *sb. pl.* rags and tatters. The accent is on the first syllable.

RAM, *sb.* room, stead.

I have only heard the word as used in the phrase 'In *ram* of,' or 'I' *ram* of,' meaning 'instead of.' This expression occurs in North Derbyshire.

RANGE OF LAND.

'One other *range* or parcell of wood in two cloases called the Parke Bottoms.'—Agreement dated 19 William III., affecting timber at Beauchief.

RAVEN ROCHER, the name of a cliff on the north side of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. A little stream called *Raven Gutter* is adjacent. Amongst Icelandic names compounded with *hrafn*, the raven, are Hrafna-gjá (rift or chasm of ravens) and Hrafna-gil (glen of ravens). 'A raven was the traditional war-standard of the Danish and Norse vikings and chiefs.'—*Cleasby*. A 'rocher' is a rock.

RAWNGE, *v.* to rove, ramble, wander about.

People are said to go *rawnging* about the moors in search of bilberries, &c.

REDISH [reddish], *sb.* a radish. This is the common pronunciation.

RED-SHANK. When the straw is in the *red-shank* wheat is said to be nearly ripe.

RED-WATER, *sb.* a disease to which cattle grazing on rough, sour grass in uncultivated districts are subject. The urine is highly coloured.

REE DUR, *sb.* a male yearling sheep. Compare A.S. *hrîðer*, cattle. See DUR.

RENCH, *v.* to rinse. O. Icel. *hreinsa*.

RENK, *v.* to reach.

RERE [reer], *adj.* half-done; applied to meat only half cooked. O. Icel. *hrár*, A.S. *hrêr*, not thoroughly cooked.

RIGGAT, RIGGATE, *sb.* a small watercourse or stream. Perhaps connected with O. Icel. *rigna*, to rain; Lat. *rigare*, to moisten. The word is used about Eyam. *Riggot* occurs as a surname in Dronfield.

RILE, *v.* to tumble about. M.E. *roilin*.

A romping child is said to '*rile* about' on a sofa. Chaucer has 'to *roile* aboute.'

ROBIN BROOK LANE, at Ridgeway. See NICKER LANDS above.

ROE HAIGH. Two closes with a frontage to Spout Lane, near Rowel Bridge, Stannington, are known as 'Second *Roe Haigh*' and 'Third *Roe Haigh*.'

ROCK-STAFF, *sb.* the piece of wood or long handle by which the blacksmith blows his bellows.

ROMTOM, *sb.* the liquor drawn off from the first mash in brewing. See MIE and PINKIE.

RONK, *adj.* bad, putrid.

A man said of a horse which had died of glanders, 'His blood's as *ronk* as owt.' Colliers use the word *ronk* as meaning simply 'bad. 'He's a *ronk* one' means 'He is an ill-disposed man, a man of bad blood.' A man said of a vicious pony 'He's a *ronk* un.'

RONSIT MOOR, in Dore. Roncit = Roundseat.

Roncit Moor is the spelling in a deed dated 1740. It is now called *Ronsit*, and also *Roundseats*.

ROOK or ROKE, *v.* to cheat.

'They *rooked* us a bit o'er that job.'

ROUND [rahnd], *adj.* bow-legged.

'He's ommast *rahnd*, he couldn't stop a pig in a entry.'

ROYSTYMORE, at Worrall in Bradfield. O. Icel. *hrióstug-mór*, rough, barren moor.

'Lands called the *Roystymore*.'—Deed dated 1684.

RUD HILL, on Hallam Moors. O. M. A.S. *rud*, M.E. *rud*, red. This place is near Redmires.

RUNG, *sb.* the top rail on the sides of a cart into which the staves and iron-work are inserted. It forms a sort of coping, to which the sides are fastened. Compare O. Icel. *röng*, a rib in a ship.

RUNGRY, *adj.* strong, lusty, boisterous.

'A *rungry* fellow.'

SAG, *v.* to subside, to droop. M.E. *saggin*, Low Ger. *sacken*, Swed. *sacka*. Compare SOKE below.

A stack is said to *sag* when it settles down by reason of its own weight.

SAGE, *sb.* a saw. The *g* is hard. O. Icel. *sög*, A.S. *sagu*.

SAGE, *v.* to saw. The *g* is hard.

A man said of a crow which was buildiug its nest, 'He's *saging* away with his beak.'

SAGGER, *sb.* the heavy tassel which hangs amongst the lighter parts of the fringe of a cornice.

SALTER LANE. See SOOATER LANE below.

Maigne D'Arnis gives a Low Lat. word *saltarium*, O. French *sautoir* a barrier of wood sustained at each end, and fixed in such a way that men could get over it, but animals could not. The pieces of wood which supported the barrier were in shape like a St. Andrew's Cross, thus X. The form may still be seen in the wooden stiles in hedges which are crossed by footpaths; and *saltire*, *saltier*, is used in English heraldry for a St. Andrew's Cross. Compare *Salter Gate* in Chesterfield, which is equivalent in meaning to *Salter Lane*. An old lane in Ashover, Derbyshire, leading from the church up to Overton, is called *Salter Lane*.

SALT-PICE, *sb.* a salt-box. Lat. *pyxis*, a small box?

Halliwell has *salt-pie*. '*Pece*, a vessel for holding liquids.'—*Jamieson*.

SAVAGE, *adj.* rough, hard, difficult to work; applied to land.

SAVAGE LANE, in Dore.

SAWFLY, *adj.* carefully, tenderly.

SEEDY, *adj.* shabby.

A coat which has been much worn is said to be *seedy*.

SCAVEN [skavven], *v.* to wander about without any object in view, to loiter. O. Icel. *skæva*, to stride?

'What are ta *scavenin'* about for?'

SCAVVEN, *sb.* a scamp?

'He does look a *scavven!*'

SCIFFLE, *sb.* a hurry, scuffle.

SCORCH, *v* to obstruct, turn off?

Scorching stones are stones laid upon a newly-mended road to keep carts and carriages from running in the same ruts. Large stones which are reared up against walls to prevent carts from knocking them down or running against them are also called *scorching stones*.

SCOW-BANKING, *adj.* rude, ill-mannered. *Scow* rimes with *cow*.

'He's a *scow-banking* sort of fellow!'

SCOWL O' BROW or SCOWLY BROW.

'When I was a young man, making common knives, I *scowl o' browed* many a dozen.'

'How has ta finished that?' 'By *scowly brow*.'

SCRAUNCH [skrawnch], *v.* to scratch.

Rats are said to *scraunch* on the floor.

SCRIN, *sb.* a narrow vein of lead.

This is a Derbyshire word. In a document dated 1804 it occurs as *scrin*, *schrin*, and *schrine*.

SEA GREEN, the name of some fields in Bradfield; mentioned in a deed of 1816.

There is a field called 'Sea Meadow Hirst' in Ashover, Derbyshire. *Sea* here appears to be equivalent to *see*, *seat*, as in bishop's *see*. There is no water in the neighbourhood of the field in Ashover.

SEAL, *v.* to tie up cows in a cowhouse.

SECKING, *sb.* canvas for sacks, or for supporting a mattress. A.S. *sæccing*.

SEEA, *v.* look, behold! O. Icel. *sjá*.

'*Seea*, Johnny, there's a balloon going up!'

SEEN INTO.

'He's getting far *seen into*,' is an expression applied to an old man who is becoming decrepit and the worse for age.

SET or SATE, *sb.* a chisel which can be detached.

SETTER, *sb.* a seton or issue in the flesh of cattle. Lat. *seta*, a bristle.

SEWLEYS, fields in Dore. Document dated 1667.

Halliwell has *seugh*, *sew*, a wet ditch, a drain.

SHALESMOOR, the name of a moor now forming part of the town of Sheffield.

SHANDY, *adj.* poor, miserable, broken down.

The word is applied to poor knives or other cutlery.

SHARROW, a suburb of Sheffield. A.S. *scearu*, division. Thus 'Sharrow Moor' is 'division moor,' the moor which divided one estate, or perhaps one bierlaw, from another; and 'Sharrow Lane' means 'division street.'

SHEED, *v.* to shed.

A woman at Ashover, in Derbyshire, who was helping me to pluck some roses from the wall of her cottage, said, 'If you don't mind, they'll *sheed*.' She told me that she was a Staffordshire woman.

SHILL, *v.* to strip.

'Come, my lad, *shill* thy coat off!'

SHIPLEY LOWAGE, a field in Norton, mentioned in a deed dated 1591.

'*Shipley Lowage* and Lowage gate.'

SHIPPY, *sb.* a ship-starling.

SHIREOAKS, fields in Dronfield. A.S. *sceran*, M.E. *sceren*, *sheren*, to shear, cut. Originally to divide?

'His part and portion of lands lying in *Shireoaks*.'—Deed dated 1647. The meaning is 'boundary oaks,' trees having often been used as boundaries. Compare SHIRE GREEN and SHIRCLIFFE.

SHIVER-THE-WIND, *sb.* a derisive epithet applied to a very thin person.

A woman spoke of a very thin neighbour as 'Owd *Shiver-the-wind*,' and she also described her as 'like a weasel peeping through a kex.'

SHOG, *v.* to oscillate, to move from side to side, to waddle. M.E. *schoggin*, O. Dutch *schocken*.

SHOODER, *sb.* the shoulder.

SHUNTLE or SHUNDLE, *v.* to shine. The frequentative of 'shine.'

'The moon *shuntles*.' This is used in Dore, and also in Bradfield. It is also used by cutlers in Sheffield when they are polishing their wares.

SICHY, *adj.* wet, marshy.

SIDDLING, a close in Dungworth.

'Two closes in Dungworth called Nether *Siddling* and Short Acres.'—Deed dated 1614. The O. M. has '*Sidling* Bush' in Dungworth. Halliwell gives '*sideling*, the slope of a hill—*South*.'

SIKE-ALIKE, *adj.* similar.

SILT, *v.* to rise up. Connected with Lat. *salire*, to leap, spring forward.

The floor in a coal mine is said to *silt* when it is raised up by the action of gas. A collier when returning to his work in the morning often finds the floor *silted* (raised), or, as he sometimes calls it, *puckered*.

SILVER. See HAY-SILVER above.

SILVESTER MOORS, in Dronfield.

In a deed dated 1666, affecting lands at Birchet, in the parish of Dronfield, mention is made of 'Middle Moore or *Silvester Moores*.'

SISELY TOR, an eminence overlooking the ruins of the old chapel at Padley, near Hathersage. The *i* is long.

Near this place are some so-called Celtic remains, such as a 'Druidical circle' and a rocking stone. In Alfric's vocabulary (*Wright-Wülcker*, 147, 37) *torr*=scopulum, rock. We may probably take this word as *Sýslu-torr*. The O. Icel. *sýsla*, business, work, also means district, diocese, prefecture, bailiwick. It occurs also in Icelandic local names, as *Sýslu-kind*, the people of Esthonia. In modern Icelandic usage the country is divided into *sýslur*, answering to the *þing* of the Commonwealth, and each *sýsla* has its bailiff (*sýslumaðr*), who at the same time is the justice and the tax-gatherer or steward of the king.—*Cleasby*. This 'Druidical circle' may have been an open-air court, and the Icelandic *Lög-berg*, rock of law, may be compared.

SKELL UP, *v.* to upset. *Skeyl* in Halliwell.

A woman said to her servant, as she was taking a joint of beef out of the room, 'Mind it doesn't *skell up!*' The word is common about Barnsley, but very rare in Sheffield.

SKELLY, *adj.* gravelly, slaty, stony. Connected with *scale*, a flake. Compare the Gothic *skalja*, a tile.

SKINCH, *v.* to encroach, to shorten distance.

When a boy playing at marbles moves his taw nearer to the ring than he ought to do he is said to *skinch*, *i.e.*, to encroach unfairly.

SKINGY [skinjy], *adj.* stingy, penurious.

SKUGGON, *v.* to grow dim. O. Icel. *skyggja*.

An old woman at Bolsterstone in Bradfield said, 'If I read too long my eyes *skuggon*.'

SLACK, *sb.*

'Gentle currents or *slacks*.'—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1888. The writer was describing a stream in which anglers fish.

SLAKY, *adj.* streaked with dirt. The *a* is long.

'Our glasses [tumblers] often do look *slaky*, as if they weren't half washed.'

SLAPE, *sb.* a worthless fellow who goes about from one ale-house to another to get drink.

SLAPE ALE, ale which costs the drinker nothing.

'He'd had a drop o' *slape ale*,' *i.e.* of ale for which he did not pay.

SLAPE-SHOD, *adj.* A horse is said to be *slape-shod* when he is 'shod flat.'

SLEAR [sleer] or SLER, *sb.* a slide on the ice.

SLETHER or SLUTHER, *v.* to eat in a slovenly manner.

A man at Dore addressed some friends, who were at supper, in the words, 'I see you're *slethering* it up.'

SLEW, *v.* to turn round, to pull round, to turn a sieve or riddle round so as to free the corn from small seeds.

SLICKEN, *adj.* slippery.

SLIFTER, the name of a rock near Carl's Wark, Hathersage. See SLIVE below.

People call this rock 'The *Slifter*.' There are a number of gaping clefts in the rock. Halliwell gives '*slifter*, a crack or crevice'—a Lancashire word.

SLINK MEAT, meat which is not fit for human consumption.

People call a butcher who sells bad meat a '*slink* butcher.'

SLIPE, *sb.* the iron foundation or shoe of a plough.

SLIVE, *v.* to cut. See SLIFTER above.

A Derbyshire word.

SLOMING RING [sloaming ring], a name for the game called 'Kiss-in-the-ring.' Mere slang, I think.

SLURRED. Sheep are said to be *slurred* when they are marked with raddle [pronounced reddle] to distinguish one age from another.

SMIRK, *v.* to strike, to smack.

SMIT, *sb.* a smut, a black spot. Cf. A.S. *smittian*, to spot.

SMITHUM, *sb.* small coal, slack.

SMUG, *adj.* smart, active.

A man at Totley was known as '*Smug* W———.'

SNAVEL, *v.* to pledge goods, such as clothes, but not at a pawnbroker's shop. Compare O. Dutch *snappen*, to intercept.

SNAVEL-SHOP, *sb.* a repository for cheap or flimsy goods.

SNICK, *v.* to turn aside.

'He *snicked* on one side.'
'Did tha see him *snick* that ball to leg?'
'What's up?' 'Why, he's *snicked* him to leg for four!' This was heard at a cricket match.

SNIDY [snīdy], *adj.* mean, selfish. Icel. *sniðugr*, Danish *snedig*, clever, cunning?

SNIG, *adj.* remote, retired, private.

'A *snig* place to catch a poacher.'

SNIP. A large stone on the right-hand side of the road, just above the inn at Hollow Meadows, is called *The Snip*. It means 'the cut-off piece.'

SNITCHER, *sb.* the nose. Slang, I think.

'Hit him on the *snitcher!*'

SNIZE, *v.* to smell of.

A man said, 'This place fair *snizes* o' Bakewell.' 'It *snizes* o' rats.'

SNIZY, *adj.* ill-tempered.

SNOD, *v.* to smooth; to smooth thread so that it will weave easily.

The word is very rarely heard about Sheffield.

SNOOZE, *v.* to nestle.

A child is said to *snooze* to its mother's breast.

SNORE-PIECE, *sb.* the perforated end of a pump which admits the water.

It is elsewhere called the 'wind-bore.' It is said to be so called on account of the noise which the water makes in passing through the holes.

SNOWBALL SICK, a field of about two acres in Handsworth Woodhouse, near Sheffield.

SNOW-BONES, *sb. pl.* pieces of snow left after a snow-storm.

SNURT [snirt], *v.* to wheeze, to ruttle.

A man who was blowing through his tobacco pipe said that 'it made a *snurting* noise.'

SNY, *v.* to watch slyly. Connected with *sneak*.

SODDER or SOTHER, *v.* to boil.

'Bring the kettle, and don't keep it *sothering* there!'

SOFLA RING, the name of a place about a mile from Redmires, on the Sheffield side. The *o* is short.

Old people say that a ring of stunted oaks once grew there; but there is no proof of this.

SOKE [soak], *v.* to subside. Compare SAG above.

When a piece of coal is undermined in a pit, and left to fall by its own weight, the colliers say it is 'left to *soke*,' or fall of its own accord, without the use of wedges.

SOOATER LANE, the old pronunciation of *Salter Lane*, at Brincliffe, leading to Banner Cross, now vulgarly written Psalter Lane. An old lane at Dronfield, near the church, and leading up to the main street, is called *Sooater Lane*, and sometimes merely 'The Sooater.' A man will speak of 'T' top o' t' *Sooater*.' Low Lat. *saltarium*, O. French *sautoir*, a piece of wood placed across a lane to stop the progress of cattle. See SALTER LANE above.

SPAN. See WATER-SPAN.

SPAN-CAR, a place in Ashover, Derbyshire.

Halliwell has '*spaining*, summer pasturage for cattle.'

SPANG, the name of two narrow fields at Wadsley. '*Spong*, an irregular, narrow, projecting part of a field, whether planted or in grass.'—*Halliwell.*

Two narrow fields, containing together 3a. 3r. 38p., lying between the road leading from Sheffield to Oughtibridge and the river Don, are described as 'Near *Spang*' and 'Far *Spang*.'

SPARKEN SPRING or SPARKEN WELL, a well on the right-hand side of the road leading from the village of Dore to the Townhead. Compare '*Sparken* Hill' at Worksop. O. Icel. *spákona*, a spae-wife or prophetess. The letter *r* in *Sparken* indicates the old pronunciation, just as the surname *Maples* has become *Marples*. There is a well in Ashover, Derbyshire, called 'the Old Woman's Well.'

SPAYNE BROOK, a stream at Hollow Meadows, near Sheffield. Compare SPAN-CAR above.

SPELK, *sb.* a splinter of wood.

SPENDILS, *sb. pl.* cross-bars or stays of wood which keep the shafts of a cart in proper position.

SPIFFING, *adj.* grand, splendid, gorgeous.

'Tha looks *spiffin'* i' that dress!'

SPIKE, *sb.* the work-house, the place where paupers are relieved. Slang. '*Spike* Park' was a slang name for the Queen's Bench Prison,

SPINK-WINK, *sb.* a chaffinch.

SPOONY, *sb.* a slang word for a 'lover.'

I mention this word because there is a saying in this district that 'If you let a *spoon* fall you will soon have a fool coming to see you.'

SPROD, *sb.* a horse.

SPRUNG, *sb.* See NETTLE-SPRUNG.

SPUR, *sb.* a mould used by lead-smelters for making pigs of lead.

STAGE, *sb.* in Ecclesfield. See STAITHE below.

STAINERY CLOUGH, a valley on the moors to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield. O. M. *Stainery* seems to be an adjective formed from O. Icel. *steinar*, the plural of *steinn*, so that the meaning may be 'stony valley.' But can the last three letters stand for O. Icel. *eyri*, a gravelly bank?

STAITHE, *sb.* a plateau or flat piece of land in Ecclesfield, which lies above a narrow valley known as 'the *isle*' [ile], is called 'the *staithe*,' or 'the *stage*.' At the head of the valley is an old well called 'Cooper Well,' or 'Carper Well.'

STALLEN [stolen], *past part.* satiated.

STANG, *v.* to stay, fasten with a bar of wood, iron, &c.

The revolutions of a wheel can be *stanged* by means of a crowbar, &c.

STANGHOUSE, in Hallam, near Sheffield. O. Icel. *stöng*, A.S. *steng*, a pole.

'A cottage in Hallam called *Stanghouse*.'—Deed of 1741. A bit of local history may be contained in this curious name, for it suggests a house with pillars.

STANSIL CLOSE, a field, containing nine acres, in Whittington, near Chesterfield. O. Icel. *stein-súla*, A.S. *stánsúl*, a stone pillar.

STARKEN, *v.* to tighten, as to tighten a rope.

START-UPS. See HODDIN START-UPS.

STASH, *v.* to desist, stop. Slang, I think.

Boys in the street often say 'Now *stash* it!'

STEADING [stedding], *sb.* a armhouse and adjacent buildings.

STEE, *sb.* a ladder.

'Fetch t' *stee* out o' t' lathe.

STEEK, *v.* to close, fasten, or shut.

'*Steek* t' dooar an' sit thee dahn.'

STEER, *sb.* a piercing noise. Compare the Dutch *tier*, *getier*, a noise.

'Howd thy *steer!*'

STEER, *v.* to make a piercing noise.

'Thou *steers* me through!'

STOCES [stoses] *sb. pl.* marks used by lead-miners indicating that they have taken possession of a field containing lead.

A Derbyshire word.

STODGER, *sb.* a stiff, chubby, fat boy.

STODGER, *sb.* a trial ball in the game of cricket. Perhaps school-boy slang.

STOPE, *v.* to break the surface of the ground and make holes therein, as horses do when they run over soft ground.

STORTHING, *adj.* excellent, in good condition; applied to a horse.

'He's a *storthing* good tit!'

STO STORTH, a field in Dore.

STRIKE [streek], *v.* to stretch, to yawn.

'Look how he's *striking* himsen!'

STRINE, *sb.* a ditch. The *i* is long.

STRIVE, *sb.* a mark, consisting of a bit of thread, put in a stocking to show how far one has knitted. Compare the German *streif*, a stripe.

STRUT, *sb.* a support for a bulging wall. Compare O. Icel. *strútr*, a sort of hood jutting out like a horn.

STRUT-STAVES, *sb. pl.* bars of wood attached to each end of the *ear breed* of a cart, and forming a sort of prop or support to the sides

STUBBORN, *adj.* stiff, thick.

A barber said, 'If you cut your moustache it will grow very *stubborn*.'

SUFFIT, *v.* to beat.

'I see tha'rt in for a *suffiting*' ('I see you're in for a beating'). This word is used about Ecclesall, near Sheffield.

The *Prompt. Parv.* (p. 41) has *buffetyn'* or *suffetyn'*. In a note, Mr. Way says, 'The word "suffetyn," which occurs here only, and is not found in the other MSS. or the printed editions, may be an erroneous reading.' This proves that the reading was not erroneous. In the introduction to the *Sheffield Glossary* I have given reasons which point to the probability that the *Catholicon Anglicum* was written in this district.

SUWA [sooa], peace, be still. A.S. *sûwa.*

I have heard people say '*Sooa*, lad, *sooa*,' meaning 'Be quiet.'

SWILKER, *v.* to splash, to cause water to oscillate from side to side in a pail or bucket.

SWINE-CREW, *sb.* a pigstye.

SWIRL-HOLE, *sb.* a bend in a stream, where the water is usually deep.

SWORN IN AT HIGHGATE. See HIGHGATE.

TAG, *sb.* a wild or romping girl.

'He's two daughters, and they're regular *tags*.'

TAPISH [tăpish], *v.* to waste or pine away. Lat. *tabescere.*

'He *tapished* and died.'

I do not find that the word is used in Sheffield, but it is very commonly used in North Derbyshire.

TARGILL, *sb.* a despicable person; usually applied to a dirty, slovenly woman. The *g* is hard; accent on the first syllable. The word is well known in the villages to the south of Sheffield.

'Tha nasty *targill!*'

TARLACK, *sb.* a contemptible fellow. See TARGILL.

'Tha'rt a nice *tarlack!*'

TASKER'S CORN, a blow with a whip.

This is a phrase used by a man who drives a horse.

TELL PIE, *sb.* a sneak, a tell-tale.

Children about Doncaster say:—

'Tell Pie Tit
Laid an egg and couldn't sit.'

TENT, *sb.* notice.

To '*tak tent*' is to take notice of. 'Thah mun *tak tent* on it' ('You must take notice of it').

TEWED. A table-cloth or shirt-front is said to have 'gotten very much *tewed*' when all the stiffness has been taken out of it, and instead of being smooth it has become much wrinkled.

THIBEL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

THICK-AND-THREEFOLD, *adv.* strongly.

'Shoo gav it me *thick-and-threefold.*'

THIKKI [thikky], *adv.* or *interj.* there. The *th* is sounded as in the word *this.*

'*Thikki*, you'll catch it!'

This word is common, especially amongst children, in Derbyshire. I have heard it as *thaykety*, and have given it so in the *Sheffield Glossary.*

THILL, *sb.* the floor of a coal-mine.

Compare O. Icel. *þilja*, a deal plank; also the deck of a ship.

THUMBKIN. See TOES, NAMES OF, below.

TIDDY-DOLL, a slattern; a woman who is not domesticated.

'A poor *tiddy-doll* of a wife.'

TIMBER, *sb.* strength, massive build.

A man who was looking at a picture of Samson in a shop in Sheffield, said, 'He's got some *timber* about him.'

TINDER, *sb.* ashes, the ashes made by burning paper.

'It's all burnt to *tinder.*'

TINGLES, the name of a farm near Bolsterstone in Bradfield.

TIP, *v.* to touch; to touch lightly. A cricketer is said to *tip* a ball with a bat if he just touches it.

TIPS AND WANDS, a game at marbles.

TOD, *sb.* a fop or gaily-dressed person. Perhaps slang.

A well-dressed young man was called '*Toddy* M——.'

TOES, NAMES OF. The following names of the toes are taught to children in the neighbourhood of Sheffield:—

Great toe	Tom Thumbkin.
First „	Billy Bumkin.
Second „	Long Daniel.
Third „	Hickspickit.
Little „	Little Dick.

See FINGERS, NAMES OF, above.

TOM. Buttered bread toasted only on the buttered side is known as 'soft *tom.*'

TOM CROFT, a field in Rawmarsh, containing 1a. 1r. 1p. It is of very irregular shape.

TOM DOCKIN or TOMMY DOCKIN, a goblin, elf, or evil being. See TOMMY RAW-HEAD below.

In a letter published in the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, Dec. 3, 1888, Mr. John Wilson says, 'I asked an old woman, nearly 90 years of age, the other day, if she ever heard the word *Tom Dockin*. She at once said, "Children were told that if they were not good *Tom Dockin* would fetch them." He was a frightful *bogey* to children. He was sometimes described as having iron teeth, with which he devoured bad children.'

Compare the Norse *döckâlfar*, or dark elves, who dwell down in the earth. *Tom Dockin* is well known as a goblin about Sheffield. Cf. *Dicken*, as in the oath 'What the *dickens!*'

TOM HILL, in Dungworth. O. M.

Cf. '*Tom* lane,' near Stumperlow, a road leading from Carsick Hill to Nether Green.

TOMMY, *v.* to rivet or fasten together; a term used by cutlers when they are fastening on the scales of the handles of knives.

Advertisements are sometimes seen in the Sheffield newspapers such as, 'Wanted a boy to *tommy* on,' &c.

TOMMY BAR, a bar of iron or steel used as a lever.

TOMMY RAW-HEAD, a goblin so called.

'Tha moant go out at neet, or *Tommy Raw-head* will fetch thee.' This being is also called *Raw-head-and-bloody-bones*. There is a well at Hackenthorpe, near Sheffield, which children call 'Tommy Raw-head Well,' wherein it is said that an iron man with chains on his body lives.

TONG, *v.* to cry as a hound does when he first gets on the scent.

TOUSE [touze], *v.* to beat, thrash; also to pull, drag.

TOUSEL [touzel], *v.* to tug or pull about. Compare the Low Ger. *tuseln*.

A young dog is said to *tousel* things about.

TOVS or TUFFS, a ridge of rocky ground near the 'Iron Wheel' in Rivilin Valley. Compare a '*tuft* of hair' and the O. Icel. *topt*, a green tuft or knoll.

TOW RAG, the female breast. Slang.

TRAY, *adj.* the three in the game of cards.

TRINITY, *sb.* a kind of sheep-shear.

TROUBLE WOOD, near Peck Hall, Bradfield. O. M.

TUMBLE-TREE, *sb.* the cross-bar forming the fulcrum upon which the 'rock-staff' or handle of a pair of blacksmith's bellows is supported. Compare the O. Icel. *dymbill*, a wooden tongue to ring a bell, and the modern English *dumb-bell*.

TUNWELL MEADOW, in Bradfield. Mentioned in a deed of 1714. O. Icel. *tún-völlr*, a strip of the in-field.

'A parcel of ground in the Nether Townfield called *Tunnwell* Dole,' at Worrall in Bradfield.—Deed dated 1684.

TURNER CROFT STOOP YATE, a field in Darnall; mentioned in deed dated 1703.

TURNER WALLS, a place near Ughill in Bradfield. O.M.

Probably the final *s* is superfluous, and we may read O. Icel. *þorna-völlr*, field of thorns, thorn-field.

TURN GREAVE, the name of a field at Greenhill, near Sheffield. The meaning is 'thorn grove.'

TWEE [twee], *adj.* two.

Rarely heard now except in Derbyshire.

TWEEDLE, *v.* to twist.

'I can *tweedle* him round my thumb.'

TWEET, *v.* to make a low, mournful noise as a bird does; to warble slowly and gently.

TWEEZE, *v.* to twist.

TWEEZEL NUT or TWEEZELED NUT, a double nut.

TWO DAYS' WORK, a field in Heeley.

A close called the 'Two Daies Worke' in Heeley.—Deed of 1663. 'Two days work of ground lying in the Upper Townfield, one day work lying in the Little Townfield, and one other day work in a close called the Cliffe, all in Worrall, in Bradfield aforesaid.'—Deed dated 1684. In a deed dated 1816, affecting land in Bradfield, a field called 'Five Days Work, sometimes called the House Broom,' is mentioned. It contained 3a. 1r. 12p.

TWO LANDS, a field in Brassington, Derbyshire, containing 2a. or. 30p.

It would appear from this that a *land* is the exact equivalent of an acre.

UNTAIN [untane], *adj.* content. A.S. *on-tíned*, well supplied.

'Thar't neer *untain*.
'For he's a bane
That's neer *untain*.'
Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*. pp. 47, 48.

URCHONT, *sb.* a hedgehog.

URCHONT, *sb.* a hump-backed person.

'Tha art a *urchont!*'

USHER. A portion of the Don, or of the lands lying beside the Don, between Wharncliffe Side and Deepcar, is called 'The *Usher*.' Halliwell has '*hush*, to loosen earthy particles from minerals by running water'—a Northern word. *Hush*, meaning a great rush of water, is still used in Northumberland.

UTICK [yewtick], *sb.* a small, chirping bird.

'Thou jumps and skips about like a *utick* upon an hard-iron.'

UXTER, *sb.* the armpit. A.S. *óhsta.*

VAMP, *v.* to hang about, or follow one about.

'Wherever I go she's always sure to *vamp* about.'

VINEYARDS, a field in Tickhill.

'A place called the *Vine Yards* or Whong Top.'—Deed of 1722. A field in Tickhill bearing this very name has been lately offered for sale. The name affords a curious proof of the cultivation of the vine so far north as Yorkshire. *Whong* is the O. Icel. *vangr*, a garden, green home-field, A.S. *wang*.

WADDER, *sb.* anything very large.

A man who dug up a large potato, exclaimed 'My word, that's a *wadder!*'

WALDERSLOW, the name of a barrow about 200 yards S.E. from the village of Bolsterstone The meaning is Walder's mound, from the A.S. personal name 'Waldhere.' The O. Icel. *valdr* (walder) means 'ruler.' 'This barrow,' says Mr. J. D. Leader, 'is on the crown of one of the most commanding eminences of the district.' It is clearly the burial-place of a man called *Walder*, perhaps the equivalent of our *Walter*. The barrow was imperfectly opened in 1822, and the facts were, on May 2, 1823, communicated to the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society in a paper read by Mr. William Jackson. The field containing the barrow now belongs to Charles Macro Wilson, Esq.

WALLET. A part of the village of Ecclesfield is known as 'the *Wallet*.'

WALSH, *adj.* saltless, without salt.

I have been told that this word is applied only to bread which has not been salted, and not to every kind of insipid or unseasoned food. But I doubt this. See WOLSH in *Sheffield Glossary*.

WANDERERS, *sb. pl.* a name given to the large stones found on the moorlands about Bradfield and other places.

It is said that Bradfield Church is built of such *wanderers*. These stones are also called *day-stones*.

WAP, *sb.* the first straw wrapping of a bundle of scythes.

WARL, *v.* to wail, to whine, to complain without shedding tears. O. Icel *vála*. The *r* is not trilled, but the Old Norse pronunciation is preserved, as in SPARKEN WELL (from *spákona*) above.

WASHINGTON HAY, a place in Ashover, Derbyshire, mentioned in old parish records. Is the meaning 'the wash-house croft?'

WATCHET, *adj.* wan, pale. A Derbyshire word.

WATER BLOB, *sb.* a king cup, or marsh marigold.

WATER-SPAN, *sb.* an insect which runs on the top of water. It resembles a spider, and some call this insect a 'water-spider.'

WEAR [ware], *v.* to live in the state of wedlock with a person.

'I'm *wearing* my second husband.' 'I'm *wearing* my third wife.'

WELD, *v.* to manage. A Derbyshire word. A.S. *gewealdan*.

A farmer living at Ashover, in Derbyshire, said to me, 'There's no farm I could ha' liked better if I could only ha' *welded* it.'

WELLY, *adv.* nearly.

WELSH, a foreign language?

'He's talking *Welsh!*' 'That's *Welsh!*' means 'I don't understand you.'

WEMMEL or WIMMEL, *v.* to upset, overturn.

'It 'll *wemmel* o'er.'

WESTERN BANK, a place in Sheffield. The right form of the word is '*Weston* Bank,' like '*Weston* Park,' which adjoins. A.S. *wésten*, a wilderness, desert. The place was formerly an open common.

'When t' windmill stood on t' *Western Bank*
(The land-mark o' the wild),
An' by it's side i' rustic pride
T' owd miller's cottage smiled.'

Senior's *Smithy Rhymes*, p. 55

WHIM [wim], *v.* to cheer.

'It *whimmed* me on my way.'

WHINNEY, *sb.* a wet, swampy place; a place where willows grow.

WHIP, *v.* to make frills in muslin; to gather up a frill.

'*Whyppyn*, as sylke womene whyppyn or closyn threde in sylke.'—*Prompt. Parv.*

WHIP OUT, *v.* to leave quickly. Slang?

'Now, man, *whip out!*'

WHIR or WHAR, *sb.* the crab or juice of the crab?

If a fruit-pie is short of sugar, the exclamation is often heard 'It's as sour as *whir!*' About Eckington *wl.ar* is often heard. When milk has gone sour, someone will say 'It's as sour as *whir!*' *Whir* is said to be the juice of the crab, which is sometimes called *crab varjus*. Halliwell gives *wharre* as a crab-tree—a Cheshire word.

WHITE COAL.

'*White coal*, charcoale, grove timber, barke, punchwood, and all other ware or implements which shall proceed and be made in the said woods.' Agreement, dated 19 William III., affecting timber at Beauchief.

WHITTEN, *v.* to sharpen; to sharpen knives. A.S. *hwettan*.

WHITTENING-STONE, a stone used by knife-grinders to make smooth a roughly-ground scythe, &c. It is used in the same way, and for the same purpose, as a *bearding-stone*, *q.v.*

WHOOT, *v.* to whistle.

'What are ta *whooting*, my lad?'

WHULE [whewl], *v.* to cry, whine.

Children are said to 'pule and *whule*.'

WHYSNAWE, a field-name in Norton.

In a deed of 1587 the fields now called the *Wisners* are mentioned as *Whysnawe*. 'Two selyons or lands in a field called Nether *Whysnawe*.' 'Another selyon called Middle *Whysnawe*,' &c.

WIBEL. See FINGERS, NAMES OF.

WILFREY NEILD, a place on Middle Moss, to the west of Broomhead Moors, Bradfield; adjacent is *Wilfrey* Edge. O. M.

Neild may be M.E. *nelde*, *neelde*, a needle, Icel. *nál*. It would then seem to mean a standing-stone, or bauta-stone, *i.e.* a memorial stone erected over the dead. A drawing of one of these stones, with a point like that of a needle, may be seen in Worsaae's *Primeval Antiquities*, 1849, p. 109. As to 'Wilfrey' compare the Gothic *hwilftri*, which translates the Greek σορός, a coffin, in Luke vii, 14, and O. Icel. *hvilft*, a grassy hollow. If *hwilftri* could be extended to mean 'tomb,' the meaning might be 'tomb pillar.'' There are tumuli adjacent. This explanation, however, is very doubtful.

WILKEN HILL, near Agden, in Bradfield. O. M.

Halliwell quotes an old MS. thus, 'Then tak a hundreth *wylkene* leves,' &c. But I do not think that 'wilkin' is here the name of a plant.

WINDER, *v.* to winnow.

WITCH, *sb.* a small candle to make up the weight of a pound.

'Well, it is a *witch* of a candle!'

WITHANLY HOUSE, near Ughill in Bradfield. O. M. See the next word.

WITHIN or WITHING, *sb.* a willow holt; a piece of wet land where willows grow.

A place on Eyam Moor is called 'the Wet *Withins*,' or *Withings*.

WITTER-BIT, the 'counter-bored' part of a pair of scissors.

WHORL, *v.* to whirl, twist round.

WHORLWIND, *sb.* a whirlwind.

WOODRUFF, a field belonging to Carter Hall Farm, Ridgeway.

WORMHILL, the name of three fields in Whittington, near Chesterfield. 'Snake Lane' is adjacent. The meaning seems to be 'snake hill.' There is a village called *Wormhill* near Millers Dale, in Derbyshire.

WORRALL, *sb.* a hamlet in Bradfield. It is on the summit of a hill. O. Icel. *hvirfill*, vertex, hill top?

WOULD STORTH, a field in Norton; mentioned in a deed dated 1606.

WRAST or WROST, *sb.* rage, anger. A common word in North Derbyshire.

A man whose bed had been stuffed with barley chaff 'came up in a *wrast*' when he found it out.

WRASTY or WROSTY, *adj.* angry. O. Icel. *hrjóstug*, rough?

WRĪGLE, *v.* to turn about. The *i* is long, and is sounded like the *i* in 'mind.'

A man at Dore said to a surgeon who was probing a wound, '*Wrigle* it about i' t' hoil, man.'

YACK, *v.* to dig, force up, to force up by the roots.

'There were some gooseberry trees i' t' garden, but shoo *yacked* 'em all up.'

YAMMER, *v.* to grumble, to complain.

YARGLE, *sb.* an eagle.

This is the old Derbyshire pronunciation of the word. It is now little heard.

YARN, *sb.* humour.

'He was in the *yarn* for it.'

YEALD or YEEALD, the pronunciation of the surname 'Heald' at Dore.

A wood at Baslow, just above the 'Hydropathic Establishment,' is called 'The *Yeld*.' This is equivalent to the Old Eng. *held*, a slope, the ground being a steep hillside.

YORK, *v.* to vex, to disgust. M.E. *irken*, connected with A.S. *wœrc*, O. Icel. *verkr*, pain.

'It *yorks* me to hear thee talk.'

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